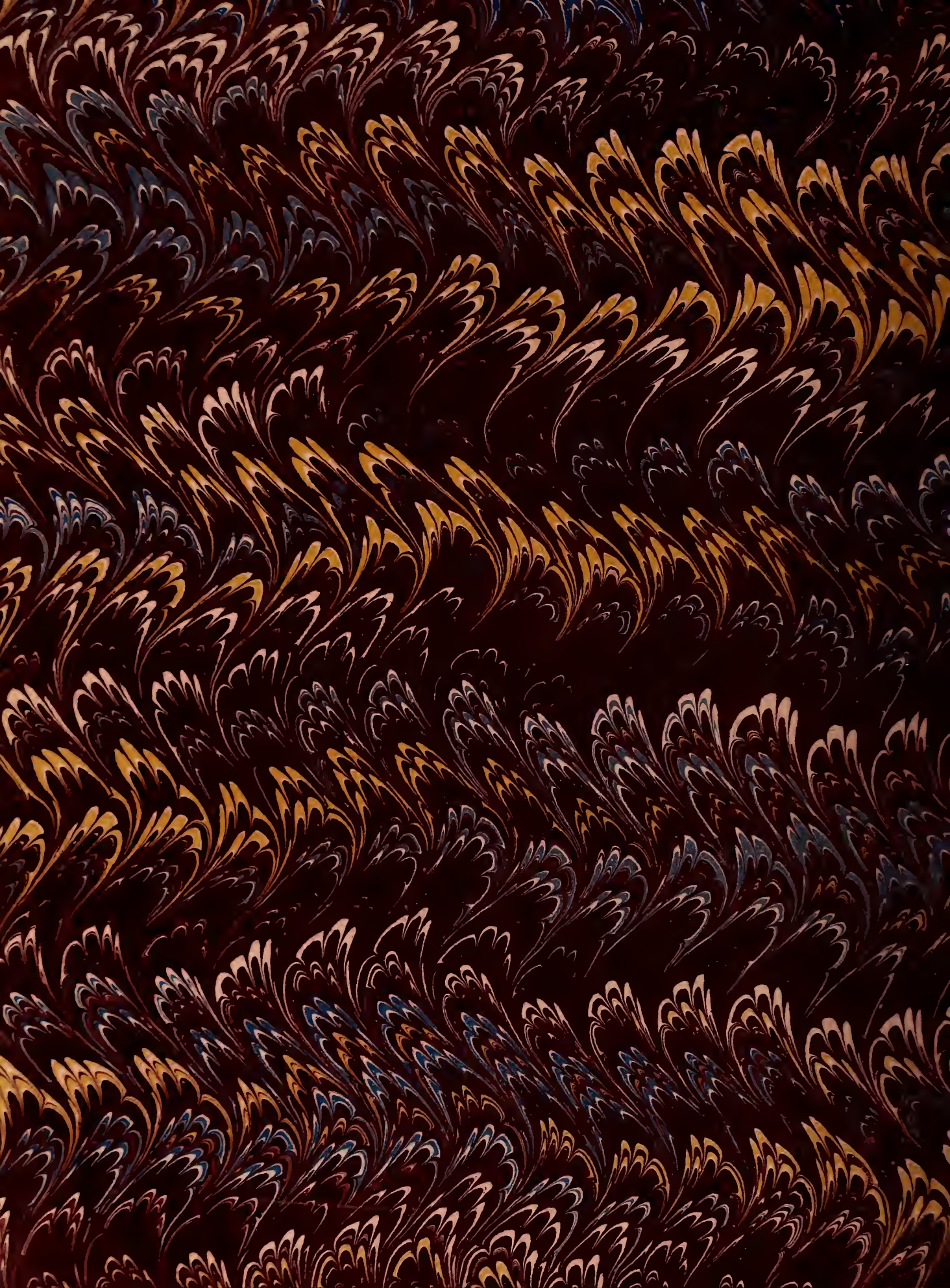
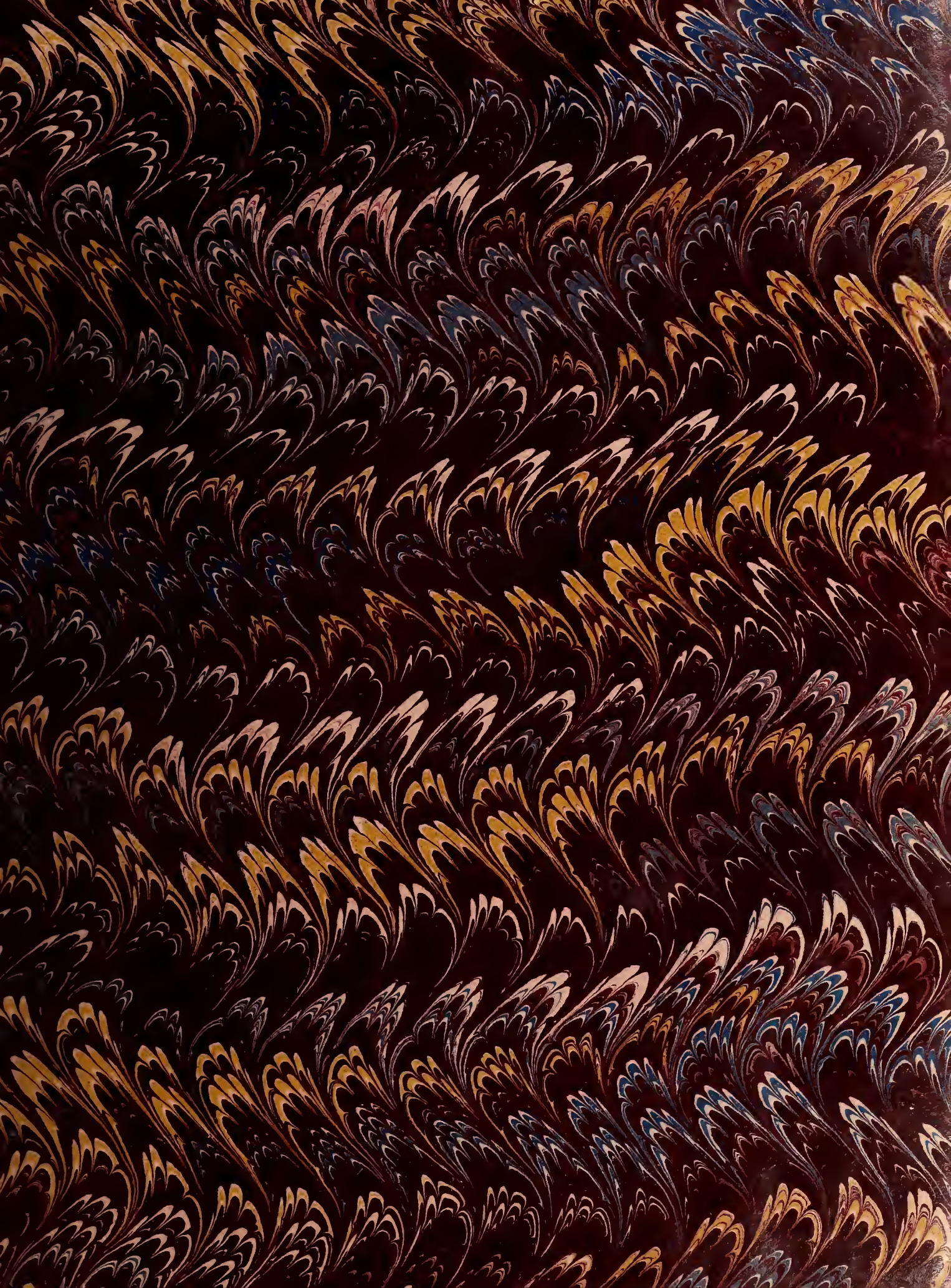


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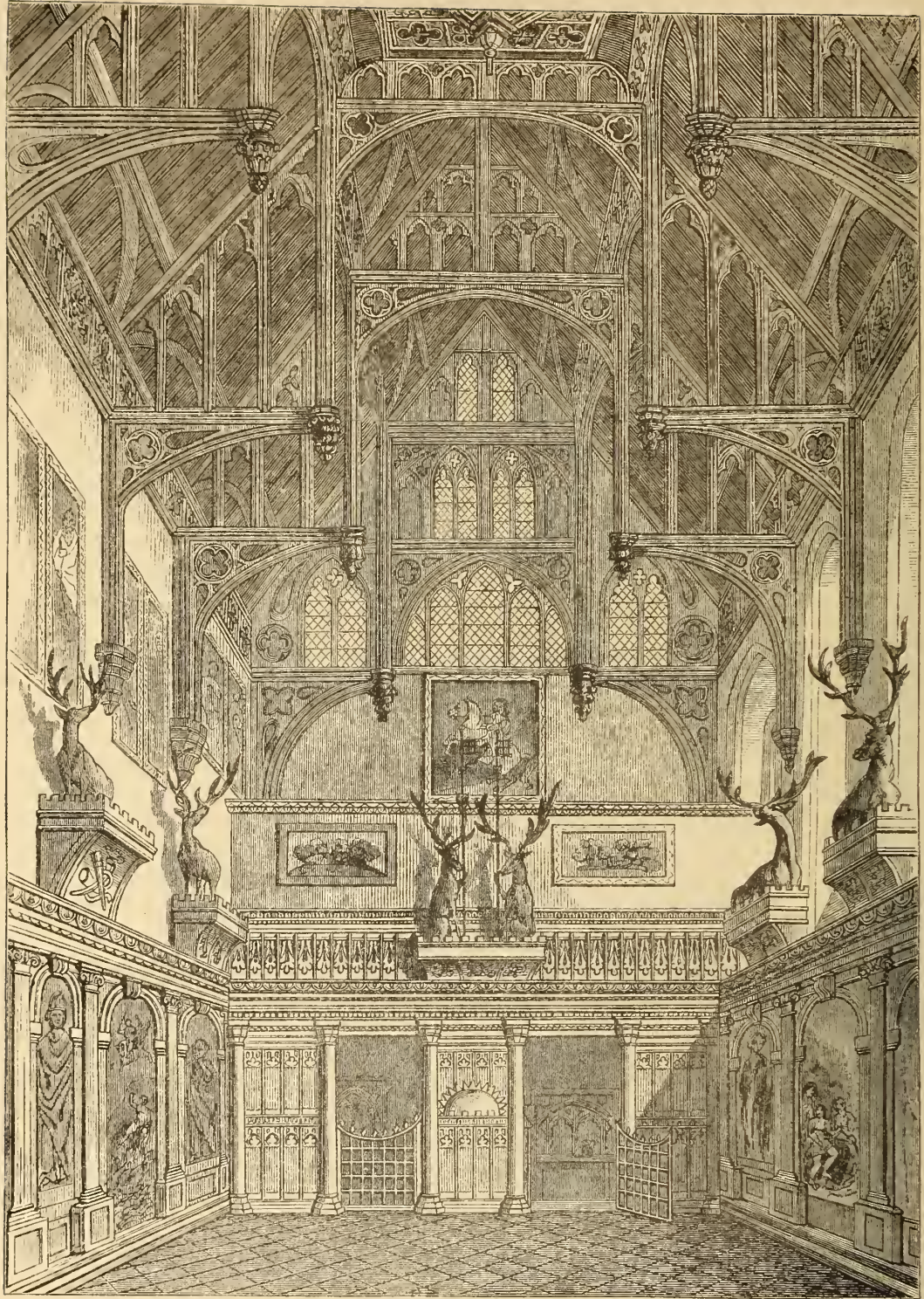


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BUCK HALL, COWDRAY.



A History
OF THE
Castles, Mansions, and Manors
OF
WESTERN SUSSEX.

BY
DUDLEY GEORGE CARY ELWES, F.S.A.,

ASSISTED BY THE

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HEREFORDSHIRE,

Author of "A History of the Castles," and also "of the Mansions and Manors of Herefordshire,"

*With Original Illustrations, by Messrs. THOMAS BATTERBURY AND WILLIAM
PENSTONE, Architects,*

And numerous reproductions from "*The Sussex Archaeological Collections.*"

LONDON: LONGMANS & Co. LEWES: G. P. BACON.

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ADVERTISEMENT.

In publishing a portion only of this work, at a time when it was hoped the whole volume would have been in the hands of the subscribers, the Editors feel bound to offer a few words of apology and explanation.

The simple fact is that the compilation has involved a far larger expenditure of time and labour than had been contemplated at the outset: and, it must be added, the cost of production renders any prospect of remuneration to the Editors extremely improbable.

It is hoped that this bare statement will be accepted as sufficient, not only to account for the altered form of publication, but also for the slight increase in price which has thereby been rendered necessary. It is intended to complete the work in two additional parts (to be published at intervals of six months, price 15s. each), and thus the cost of the entire work will not exceed 45s.

While thankfully acknowledging the valuable assistance already afforded to them, the Editors earnestly solicit the further co-operation of all who are interested in Western Sussex to render this work worthy of its subject. Subscribers' names will be received by Mr. G. P. BACON, Lewes, who will also arrange for the due delivery of the several parts as they appear, and alone receive payment for the same.

Preface.



As this volume is likely to be in the hands of those chiefly who, by hereditary, or other ties, are attached to the county, it is unnecessary to prove that Sussex is peculiarly rich, not only in historical associations, but also in sites and objects of antiquarian interest. From its proximity to the Continent of Europe it would naturally suggest itself as a landing place for the foreign invader, and there is good reason to believe that Duke William only followed the example given by Julius Cæsar in debarking his troops at Pevensey, and striking his first blow within the limits of the South Saxon kingdom.

Less easy is it to understand why Sussex should have been converted to Christianity at a later date than the rest of England, and, in order to account for the fact, we have to bear in mind that the little kingdom of the South Saxons had but little intercourse with Kent, the cradle of English Christianity, and was never visited by St. Augustine and his band of missionaries. Sussex was, in fact, so inferior in importance to the neighbouring kingdoms of Kent and Wessex, that its influence on the course of events was insignificant. It was not worth while for the pioneers of religion or civilisation to penetrate the great forest of Ande-rida, and expend their energies upon men who were practically more remote than the inhabitants of Mercia or Northumbria.

Yet at Bosham, a spot with which the names of Canute and Harold are closely connected, there lingered a spark of præ-Augustine Christianity, which had survived the Paganism of the Teuton invader, and which had not wholly died out when Wilfrith re-kindled the flame at Selsey.

The Norman invasion of England, though effected in Sussex, had no special influence over that part of the county with which we have to do. Probably no small proportion of the English host that fought at Hastings were South Saxons, for they would be largely drawn from Harold's own manors, but the Conqueror's policy was not one of revenge. He dealt with Sussex as with the rest of the conquered country, dividing the chief part of it amongst his companions in arms, according to their services or their degrees of relationship to himself.

In Western Sussex the principal lords, at the date of the Domesday Survey (A.D. 1085) were Earl Roger de Montgomeri and William de Braose, and in tracing the descendants of the latter we have spared no labour, and, we may add, no expense. Without asserting that the conclusions at which we have arrived are positively indisputable, we may, at least, take credit for their being the result of independent research and cautious scrutiny. The great battle of Lewes, fought also within the limits of the county, did not materially affect the descent of

property therein, and, indeed, there are few parts of England where, until recent times, the changes in the ownership of land have been less extensive than in Sussex. The Duke of Norfolk represents the great families of Fitzalan, D'Albini, Mowbray, and de Braose, and a considerable number of manors granted to his ancestors at the Conquest are still attached to the Dukedom. Lord Zouche's ancestor, Sir Thomas Bisshopp, acquired Parham about the year 1600 by purchase from Sir Thomas Palmer, but, as representative of the family of Belknap, his connection with Sussex extends some centuries further back. Lord Leconfield's grandfather, the last Earl of Egremont, derived his extensive estates in Sussex, through the Seymours, from the House of Percy, which claims descent from Joceline de Louvaine, lord of Petworth, in 1140. The Marquis of Abergavenny and the Earls of Ashburnham, Chichester, and De la Warr can show ancient titles to their properties, which, however, now lie rather in the Eastern than in the Western division of the county. The Shelleys are still considerable landowners in Sussex, and the Gorings have lost none of their ancient importance. The Barttelots (representing the Stophams, and, in part, the Lewknors and Tregozes) are among the oldest and largest proprietors in the county, filling the places left void by the extinction of the Apsley, Caryll, Covert, Dawtrey, and other well-known county families. And without further particularising, we may mention Aldridge, Biddulph, Bunny (now St. John), Burrell, Borrer, Hollist, Hoper, Hurst, Penfold, Wyatt, and Yaldwyn, as names occurring in the new Domesday of the county, and borne by landowners, whose connection with the county is of no recent date. But, after all, it must be admitted that within the last fifty years the changes of ownership have been extremely numerous, and to this fact is due the increasing difficulty that is found in the compilation of County Histories. These books, moreover, lose much of their interest when page after page is occupied by the bare recital of names and dates—names of men whose tenure of property has been too brief to identify them with it, and dates which simply record the transfer and re-transfer of some petty estate. The historian may well be pardoned if he occasionally omits a few of these uninteresting transactions, in order to dwell at greater length upon the fortunes of an earlier owner, or the features of a home which a modern mansion has overshadowed or supplanted.

It is somewhat surprising that a county so attractive to the lover of the past should even now be without any adequate History. More than one attempt has been made to supply the want, but a strange fatality seems always to have prevented the completion of the undertaking. In the last century Sir William Burrell collected a vast mass of material for the work, but died before even the task of arrangement had been finished. Happily his copious materials became, by bequest, the property of the nation, and to them we, in common with other writers upon the history of Sussex, are largely indebted. His example was followed by the Duke of Norfolk, who employed the Rev. James Dallaway, M.A., F.S.A., to write the History of Western Sussex; but the author was

unable to publish more than the volumes containing the Rapes of Chichester and Arundel, and nearly all the copies of these volumes were destroyed by fire at the printing offices. The Rev. Edmund Cartwright, M.A. and F.S.A., took up the task which Mr. Dallaway had left incomplete, reprinting the Rape of Arundel and adding that of Bramber. But even his portion of the work is scarce and expensive, while the Rape of Chichester is practically beyond the reach of the ordinary book-collector.

But the rarity of Messrs. Dallaway and Cartwright's History would not by itself justify the publication of the present volume. Since their date the Archæological Society of the county has been the means of eliciting and preserving an immense amount of valuable information, and this, it was thought, might be rendered more available by its publication in the form which it has assumed in our hands. The monographs contributed to the Society's Collections have enabled us not merely to correct numerous blunders into which previous historians had fallen, but to add many interesting facts which had escaped their notice. It has also been a pleasure to us to trace out not a few descents of families and devolutions of property which hitherto had been neglected, and thus to make good the title we have chosen for our unambitious work. More labour has been expended upon it than at first sight might appear, and often in the notes upon a single page will be found as much matter as would occupy four times the space in the larger and more loosely printed quartos of Dallaway or Cartwright.

We have already acknowledged our obligations, not only to those historians but also to Sir William Burrell's MSS. and the Sussex Archæological Collections. We have now to express our indebtedness to numerous friends and correspondents, and especially to the Earl of Egmont, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., M.P., the late Archdeacon Otter, Admiral Mellersh, Colonel St. John, Ev. P. Shirley, Esq., Rev. Carey Borrer, G. F. Mant, Esq., J. F. A. Cotching, Esq., Colonel Chester, G. E. Cokayne, Esq., E. M. Boyle, Esq., Major Wisden, T. S. Bennett, Esq., Rev. W. D. Parish, Mrs Billiter, &c., &c.

Lastly, we must draw attention to two features in our work which, in our estimation, greatly add to its value; namely, the woodcuts which have been liberally placed at our disposal by the Sussex Archæological Society, and the copious Index of Names, which is the fruit of the industry and accuracy of Mr. William Wood Davis (of Plymouth), M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge.

We have taxed our subscribers' patience by the delay in the publication of this volume, we must now crave their indulgence in criticising its contents.

May, 1879.

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Albourne.

[BRAMBER RAPE,
[TIPNOAKE HUND.

THE Manor of Albourne was held under the Lords of Bramber in the fourteenth century by the family of Brock.* In A.D. 1314 it was settled by the levy of a fine upon Nigel de Brock, Matilda his wife, and their issue, with remainder to Ralph, the brother of Nigel.

From the Brocks it passed, by marriage or otherwise, to the Camois family, and descended to Thomas, Lord Camois, who died seised of it 9 Hen. V. He left it to his grandson, Hugh de Camois, upon whose death, s.p., it became vested in his two sisters, Margaret, wife of Ralph de Radmyld, and Elianor, who married Roger Lewkenor. From these ladies, the co-heirs of the Radmyld family, the manor appears to have been purchased by Sir George Neville, 3rd Lord Bergavenny, who commanded a wing in the English army at the Battle of Spurs, and had the reputation of being one of the most gallant knights in the Court of Henry VIII. He died in 1535, leaving by his 2nd wife, Mary, daughter of Edward Stafford, Duke of Buckingham, an only son, Henry Neville, 4th Lord Bergavenny, at whose death without male issue in 1587, Albourne devolved to his sole daughter and heir, Mary Neville, created, in her own right, Baroness le Despenser. She married in 1574 Sir Thomas Fane (from whom the Earls of Westmoreland and Lords le Despenser derive), and, dying in 1626, the manor was sold by her representatives to John Juxon, of Chichester, brother of Dr. William Juxon, Lord High Treasurer of England and Archbishop of Canterbury.

Whether *Albourne Place* was erected by John Juxon or his brother William we have not been able to ascertain [Cartwright asserts that the Bishop built it], but tradition has been constant in affirming that the house was used as a place of refuge by the persecuted prelate after the execution of his royal master. The story goes that on one occasion a party of parliamentary soldiers was seen approaching the house, and that Juxon, apprehending that they were coming in search of him, escaped to the church, where he disguised himself as a mason's labourer, and took part in some repairs that happened to be then going forward.† The public career of the prelate is, to a great extent, a matter of history, and has recently formed the subject of a pains-taking biography.‡ For our purpose it will be sufficient to mention that Juxon was born at Chichester in 1582, and that partly through his own merits, and in some degree through the good offices

Ped. Fin., 8 Ed. II.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber, p.
288.

Ped. Fin., 11 Ric. II.

Addit. MSS., 5520,
fo. 153.

See Pedigree of
Juxon, annexed.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber, p.
288.

* A very ancient family, which flourished at an early period in Hampshire, Surrey, and Sussex. The *Liber Niger* mentions Robert del Broc as a tenant of the Earl of Eu, and Ralph de Broc of the Earl of Arundel, in 1166. (See *Nichols' Her. and Gen.*, v. 508-9.)

† This is the popular version, and one which is perhaps in a slight degree substantiated by the fact that the old church porch bore the date 164 . . , now effaced, and is said to have been built at Bp. Juxon's cost. Mr. M. A. Lower (*Worthies of Sussex*, p. 81) states that the repairs in which the Bishop took part were connected with the roof of the mansion.

‡ By the Rev. W. H. Marah, Vicar of Little Compton, co. Gloucester, a parish in which Sir William Juxon resided in the latter part of his life.

of his early friend, Archbishop Laud, he attained the highest positions in the Church and State. He can scarcely be called a great man, nor even a learned divine, his most conspicuous characteristics being a meek and conciliatory spirit, and a constancy of attachment which showed itself in a touching manner upon the scaffold of King Charles. Juxon, who was at that time Bishop of London and Clerk of the Closet, received his Sovereign's last confidences. Turning to Dr. Juxon the King said—

“I have a good cause and a gracious God on my side.”

Dr. Juxon—“There is but one stage more. This stage is turbulent and troublesome. It is a short one; but you may consider it will soon carry you a very great way. It will carry you from earth to heaven, and there you shall find a great deal of cordial joy and comfort.”

The King—“I go from a corruptible to an incorruptible crown, where no disturbance can be; no disturbance in the world.”

Dr. Juxon—“You are exchanged from a temporal to an eternal crown—a good exchange.”

Then the King, taking off his cloak and his George, gave his George to Dr. Juxon, saying—“Remember!”

At the Restoration, Juxon was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury, but he did not resume the post of Lord High Treasurer, which he had resigned in 1641. His appointment to it had called forth much hostile comment, though it is only fair to add that the financial ability and uprightness which he displayed during his five years of office justified Charles's choice, and proved that good churchmanship and business habits are by no means incompatible.

The Archbishop died 4th June, 1663, aged 81, and was buried in the chapel of St. John's College, Oxford, where he had been successively Scholar, Fellow, and President. His nephew was created a baronet in 1660, by the title of Sir William Juxon, of Albourne, co. Sussex, but he sold that estate shortly afterwards to Sir John Fagg, of Wiston, whose great-granddaughter and ultimate heiress carried it, in marriage, to Sir Charles Mathew Goring, Bart. His grandson, the Rev. John Goring, is the present proprietor of the mansion, which is a substantial red brick building,* of the style prevalent in the middle of the seventeenth century.

Within the same parish is an ancient grange, known as *Albourne House*, and sometimes as *Bishop's Place*, which formed part of the endowment of the Prebend of Bishop's Hurst in Chichester Cathedral, and now belongs to the Rev. J. Goring, by recent purchase from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. The appendant estate, like most church property, has usually been let on long renewable leases, and thus we find the same names associated with the place for many generations. With Albourne House the family of Henshaw appears to have

Sir T. Herbert's
Memoirs, Lond.,
8vo., 1702, p.
113.

Burke's Extinct
Baronetage.

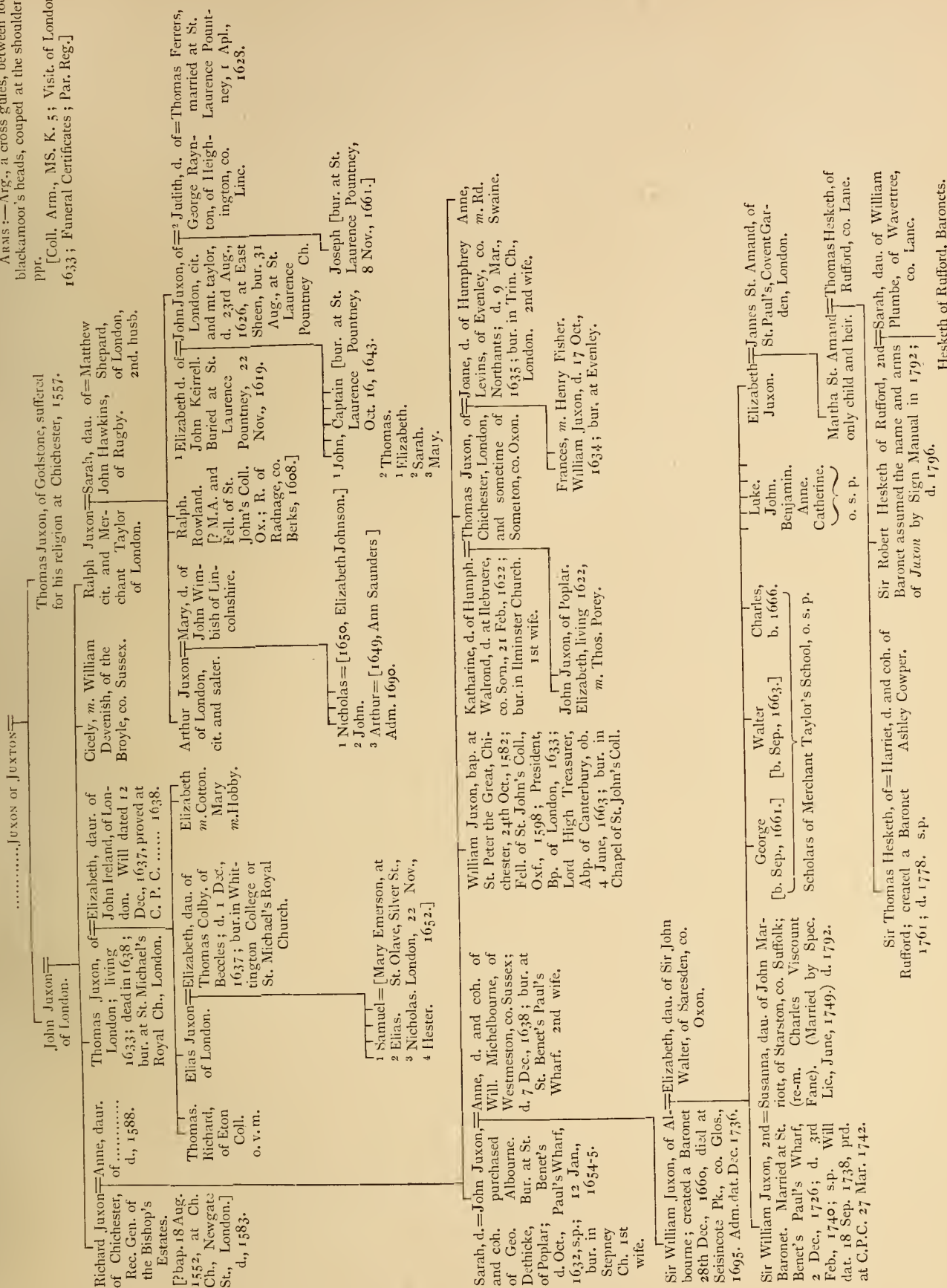
See under *Wiston*.

See under *Billings-
hurst*.

* The father of the present proprietor, in opening a communication between the back and front chambers, discovered a room, the existence of which was previously unknown, and to which access could only have been gained through the chimney. Possibly this might have been Bp. Juxon's hiding place.

JUXON OF ALBOURNE.

ARMS:—Arg., a cross gules, between four blackamoor's heads, couped at the shoulders, ppr.
[Coll. Arm., MS. K. 5; Visit. of London, 1633; Funeral Certificates; Par. Reg.]



been connected as early as the close of the sixteenth century,* and the name of *Philip Henshaw*, with the date 1597, is still to be seen carved above the chimney piece in one of the rooms. It is probable that the house was erected by the Henshaws, and that the panel portraits of the Bishops which formerly adorned one of the chambers were inserted by them in the 17th century.†

The heiress of the Henshaw family married Thomas Tipping, of Chaddleworth, co. Bucks, whose granddaughter brought the lease of Albourne to her husband, the Rev. Philip Wroughton. He sold it towards the end of the last century to William Borrer,‡ and the estate was enfranchised in 1872 by the present proprietor, the Rev. John Goring. The house is now used as a farm and, with the exception of an oak staircase of some pretension and the carving, already mentioned, bears no traces of its former importance.

* The lessee in 1620 was Thomas Alchorne, and in 1640 Benjamin Henshaw, of Bilingshurst, brother to Dr. Joseph Henshaw, Dean of Chichester and Bishop of Peterborough.

† The Rev. Carey Borrer, R. of Hurstpierpoint, inherited one of these pictures (which are of little value as works of art) from his father, whose father, William Borrer, of Pakyns, had married Barbara, dau. and heir of Edward Hardres, of Albourne House. Two other pictures, said to be portraits of Latimer and Cranmer, were obtained by the late Serjeant D'Oyly.

‡ William Borrer, of Pakyns (b. 1724, d. 1797), left Albourne to his eldest son, William Borrer, H.S. 1801, at the death of whose youngest son, Nathaniel Borrer, of Pakyns, 1863, the lease lapsed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Aldingbourne. [CHICHESTER RAPE, BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

MR. E. A. FREEMAN, in one of his masterly papers on Church history, attributes to the non-residence of the Bishops much of that independence of episcopal control which the Chapters began to acquire in the thirteenth century. The Bishops, as great Barons of the Realm, were often compelled to be absent from their dioceses, and when present were induced by the attractions of a country life, and, perhaps, the pleasures of the chase, to pass a large portion of their time at a distance from the Cathedral city. Certainly, in the diocese of Chichester the temptations to this form of non-residence were exceptionally numerous, for within its narrow limits the Bishop possessed no fewer than fifteen castles or manor houses.* Of these Aldingbourne—situated five miles east of Chichester—was one of the oldest and not the least important, for it was attached to the See before the Conquest, and was frequently visited by two kings of England—John and

* Namely :—Aldingbourne, Amberley, Bexhill, Bruyll, Climping, Drungewick, Henfield, Preston, Selsea, Siddlesham, Wisborough, Cakeham, Wittering, Ferring, and Ticehurst.

Edward the First.* Unfortunately, we have no details of the ancient history of the place, and from the few data at our disposal we can only gather that the appendant farm was important,† and that it was used as an episcopal residence throughout the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.‡ In the reign of Henry VI., Bishop Moleynes obtained license to crenellate the manor house of Aldingbourne, and probably at that date the extensive park, which continued in existence till the seventeenth century, was either enclosed or enlarged. Bishop Sherburne§ expended a large sum of money upon the repair of the house, which may have vied with Amberley—the more favourite residence of that prelate—in beauty; and it appears to have been especially approved by Bishop Sampson, who held the See from 1536 to 1543. His immediate successors seem, at any rate, to have maintained the farming stock at Aldingbourne, even if they did not themselves reside there; but we are disposed to think that, at least, Bishop Curteys (1570-1582) must have dispensed hospitality there to the damage of his fortune,|| and we know that Bishop Bickley died within the walls of the mansion in the year 1596. “Bishop Montague, in Jas. 1st reign, expended large sums in repairs. In this improved state it remained till the siege of Chichester, in 1642, when Waller’s soldiers, in their hatred to episcopacy, after having ransacked the palace at Chichester, halted here on their march to Arundel, and by a laborious destruction levelled it with the ground—*etiam periere ruinae*.” The site of the Palace (on the south side of the church) is now marked only by a wooded mound, a few traces of the moat that once encircled it, and the mouth of the ancient well.¶

Knighton, or *Nyton*, Park, a handsome stone building, erected in the last century, occupies the site of a grange, which, having been part of the possession of Boxgrove Priory, was granted by Henry VIII., in 1548, to Robert

Royal Journeys in
Sussex, S. A. S.
ii., 134.

Cartæ, 25, 26 H.
VI.

Dallaway’s Rap-
of Chichester.

ib., p. 76.

Grants: Aug. Off.

* King John was there for five days in the spring of 1208, and again in the years 1209, 1212, 1214, and 1215. Edward visited the place in June, 1276, on the occasion of the translation of St. Richard’s bones to the new shrine in Chichester Cathedral.

† See the Inventories quoted hereafter, and also a letter from the bailiff, Simon de Seuliz, to Bishop Ralph Neville (*mt.* 1222-1244), announcing the despatch of nineteen pigs from Aldingbourne manor (S. A. C. iii., 45).

‡ Among the records lately in the Wakefield Tower is a letter from Gilbert, Bishop of Chichester, to the King, or to Edward, the King’s son, Lieutenant in England, dated Aldingbourne, 25 Jan., 1297.

§ Bishop Sherburne dated a mandate from his manor-house of Aldynborne the 12th of September, 1525, and held a Court there on 7th of November, in the same year (S.A.C. xv., 25-27).

|| The personal character of Bishop Curteys is a matter of dispute, but it is certain that he died in debt, and the charge of conviviality is in a measure countenanced by the large number of cups and bowls mentioned in the following inventory, taken at his death in 1582:—“At Aldingbourne—Imprimis viij oxen, *xxli.* Item, viij steares, *xvjli.* It. xxij kyne, *xxviijli.* It. ij bulls, *lvjs.* It. ij sucklinge calves, *xvjs.* It. j weyner, *iijs. iiijd.* It. v stone horses, *xlii.* It. v geldings, *xvli.* viijs. *iiijd.* It. v colts, *cs.* ; lames, *vjli.* It. xxxi hoggs, *vjli.* viijs. *iiijd.* It. xxxiiij leads of hay, *xiiijli.* *xvs.* It. xxv qrs. of wheate, *xxvli.* It. iiij loads of pease, *xxxxs.* It. certaine planks of okes, *xvjs.* It. xxx^{tie} tonne of rough timber, *vli.* Sma. *ciiij xxxvjli.* *iiijs.*” In the house were—“It. iiij great bowles, gilt, *xviijli.* It. iiij lesser bowles, gilt, w^t ij covers, *xiiijli.* It. j gilt bowle, chased, *lxvjs. viijd.* It. j great salt, with a cover, gilt, *cs.* It. j silver salt, not gilt, *lvjs. viijd.* It. a trencher salt, gilt, *xxs.* It. two little bowles, gilt, *cs.* It. ij little cupp bowles, thone white, thother gilt, *lxs.* It. ij gilt cupps, *xli.* It. ij stone potts, cov’d with silver, *xs.* It. xxiiij sylver spoones, *vli.* It. the bedding, with the furniture, the linnen, the diaper, *lxvjli. xiijs.* It. walnut tree planks *xls.* It. Doctor Fflectcher enditted, *xiiijli.* It. the byshopp’s seale, *xxxxs.* It. a garnish and halfe of pewter vessell, *xls.*” (Lansd. MS., liv., 44).

¶ The episcopal estate at Aldingbourne was leased, in the reign of Elizabeth, to William Benion (son of Roger), who was Rec. Gen. to Bp. Curteys in 1580. He mar. Margaret Johnson, and left a son George, who entered his pedigree at the Her. Visit., ao. 1634. Ambrose Benion, son of the latter, was living in 1660, and had married Barbara, d. of Peter Bettesworth. (Arms:—Vaire, on a chief or, 3 mullets sable.)

Burrell MSS.

Thornhill, and his son Hugh. The latter alienated it to John Moor, whose heirs sold it, in 1561, to John Tronnell, after whose death, in 1585, it passed, by purchase, to Thomas Peckham, a cadet of an ancient Kentish family. His daughter and sole heiress, Joyce, married, in 1690, her cousin, Thomas Peckham, of Arundel, and brought Nyton in dower; but on the death of their grandson, Richard Peckham, in 1742, s.p., the estate went by bequest to the last owner's cousin, William Peckham, of Chichester. He was succeeded, in 1770, by his brother John, who died in 1782, leaving an only daughter and heiress, Mary Peckham, wife of Charles Smith, of Ashling Lodge, whose son, Charles Peckham Smith, assumed, in 1820, by royal sign manual, the surname and arms of *Peckham* only, and his family are the present owners of Nyton.

Aldingbourne House, formerly called Norton Place, was built at the beginning of the present century, by Miles Rowe,* of Norton, who sold it about the year 1814, to Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux (younger brother of Bernard Edward Howard, who became, in 1815, 12th Duke of Norfolk). He greatly enlarged the house, which was occupied by his widow, Lady Molyneux Howard, until her death in 1834. It was then purchased by Richard Hasler,† whose son, William Wyndham Hasler, is its present possessor.

Norton House, is situated, as the name indicates, in a northern tything of Aldingbourne. It formed part of the Peckham estate, and after having passed through the hands of the Dyers and Caldecots, was bought, in 1796, by Miles Rowe of Portsmouth, and subsequently of Aldingbourne House. He sold it, in 1812, to Matthew Buckle‡ (3rd son of Lewis Buckle, of Eastmeon, co. Hants), at whose death, in 1837, it devolved to his only son, Christopher Richard Buckle, who now enjoys it.

Westergate House was converted from a cottage into a mansion by the late Rev. W. Bayton, who sold it, about thirty years ago, to Thomas Shiffner, youngest son of Sir George Shiffner, of Coombe Place, first Baronet.

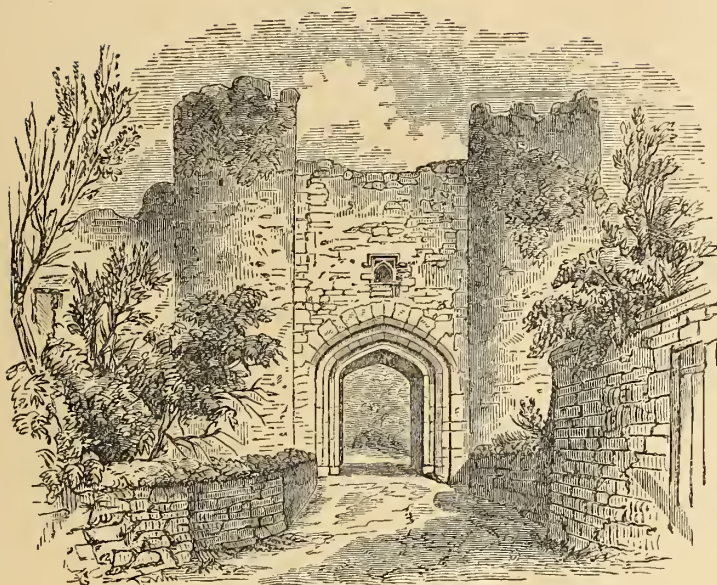
* An ancient family of this name was seated for many generations at Westham and Lewes. Its last representative was Milward Rowe, of Westham, born 1717, d. 1792 (see Tillington). Whether Miles Rowe, who was in trade at Portsmouth, claimed connection with this family does not appear.

† Richard Hasler, of Barkfold, Petworth, the representative of an old Sussex family, was H. S. in 1821. He died Sept. 1836, leaving (by his wife Martha, only child of Thomas Newland, of Slindon) a son of the same name, who married, in 1830, Julia, dau. of the Hon. William Wyndham, and was father of the present William Wyndham Hasler, of Aldingbourne. He married Selina Sarah, youngest dau. of Lionel Charles Hervey, Esq., and has issue. (Arms:—Per chevron, gu. and sa., 3 lions rampant arg. each charged on the shoulder with a cross patée azure.)

‡ The Buckle family deduce their descent from Sir Christopher Buckle, of Banstead, co. Surrey, grandson of Sir Cuthbert Buckle, Lord Mayor of London in 1593. Sir Christopher m., in 1653, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir William Lewis, Bart., of East Meon, co. Hants, where (as well as at Banstead) his descendants resided for several generations. The above Christopher Richard Buckle, m. 1859, Caroline, d. of Abraham Parry Cumberbatch, and has issue. (Arms:—Sable a chevron between three chaplets arg.)

Amberley Castle.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
WEST EASWRITH HUND.]



THE connection of Amberley with the See of Chichester* dates from a remote period, and, in fact, is lost in the obscurity which attaches to the history of Saxon times. There is some evidence to show that as early as the year 670 A.D. Bishop Wilfrith had an interest in Amberley, by grant from Ceadwalla, the conqueror of Edelwach, King of the South Saxons, and further that this grant was recognised as valid by King Eadwig during the episcopate of Bishop Brighthelm. But whatever may have been the previous circumstances of its tenure, it is at any rate certain that at the time of the Domesday Survey (A.D. 1086) Amberley was held by the Bishop, who claimed to have assize of bread and other provisions therein. To this privilege Bishop Ralph added, by grant from Henry I., the right of free warren—a right which appears to have been jealously guarded by his successors in the See, as we find Bishop Gilbert de St. Leofard excommunicating and subsequently absolving the Earl of Arundel for having twice infringed on the episcopal privileges of chase in the adjoining Forest of Houghton. Bishop St. Leofard very probably resided occasionally at Amberley, as the record of the above absolution states that he proceeded from Amberley to Houghton—a distance of not more than two miles—on Christmas Eve, A.D. 1292, and that on June 16th, A.D. 1300, he instituted at Amberley Master Thomas de Cobham to

Burrell MSS.,
5687.
Kemble, Cartæ,
Anglo-Sax.,
ccclxiv.

Dallaway's Hist.
and Antiquities
of City of Chi-
chester, p. 51.

Regist. Ep. Praty.

* We have used this term rather loosely, as, strictly speaking, Selsey was the seat of the South Saxon episcopate, until the latter part of the eleventh century, when it was removed to Chichester.

the church of Rotherfield. But although there is reason for believing that previous prelates had sojourned from time to time at Amberley, and that some sort of residence existed there even in the eleventh century,* yet we are unable to associate the erection of the Castle, now in ruins, with any earlier name than that of William Rede. Before his consecration to the See of Chichester in 1369, he had already proved his architectural skill in designing the library at Merton College, Oxford, of which society he was a Fellow. In 1377 (10th Dec.), Bishop Rede had licence from King Edward III. to fortify and crenellate the manor-house of Amberley, and two years later—the works perhaps being in progress—the royal grant passed the Great Seal. Rede held the Bishopric until his death in 1385, and throughout the whole of his episcopate the construction of the embattled mansion must have been carried on, nor need we hesitate to refer to it, the entrance gateway—a pointed arch flanked by two segmental towers (58 feet high and pierced with loopholes), and defended by a portcullis—and the external walls (40 feet high), which still exist on all sides, except the south. Bishop Rede's successors (one of whom bore the same name),† evidently made Amberley their chief residence, and, in 1447, further powers were given to the then occupant of the See to fortify the mansion and enclose 2,000 acres of woodland to form a park. Early in the following century the so-called Castle underwent another change, and received from the hand of Bishop Sherburne,‡ an amount of embellishment which must have made it one of the choicest examples of Florid architecture within the county. One apartment in particular—called *the Queen's Room*—still retains sufficient traces of its original splendour to allow us to form a judgment upon the skill and taste of the designer. Before the conversion of its eastern extremity into a bedroom, this chamber was about forty feet in length; it is lit by a large bay window with stone mullions, and its walls are still decorated with some panel paintings, with reference to whose origin and design archæologists are by no means agreed. The Rev. G. A. Clarkson, in his exhaustive monograph on Amberley, cites the various theories on the subject that have been advanced by Dallaway, Rhoades, and Planché, and agrees substantially with that of the last of these writers. Mr. Planché considers that the paintings were originally nine in number,§ and that they represented the Female Worthies of the World, whose identity must be determined, as far as is possible, from the shields of arms which they bear, and the legends subscribed beneath them. Unfortunately both these sources of information have been much impaired by decay, and the only names that can be recovered with anything like certainty are those of Cassandra, Tomyris,

Rot. Pat., 1 Rich.
II., Licentia Kern-
ellandi Cas-
trum de Amber-
ley. Willmo.
Cices'tr' Epo.,
1379.

Cartæ 25 and 26
Hen. VI.

Sussex Arch. Coll.
xvii., 185, et
seq.

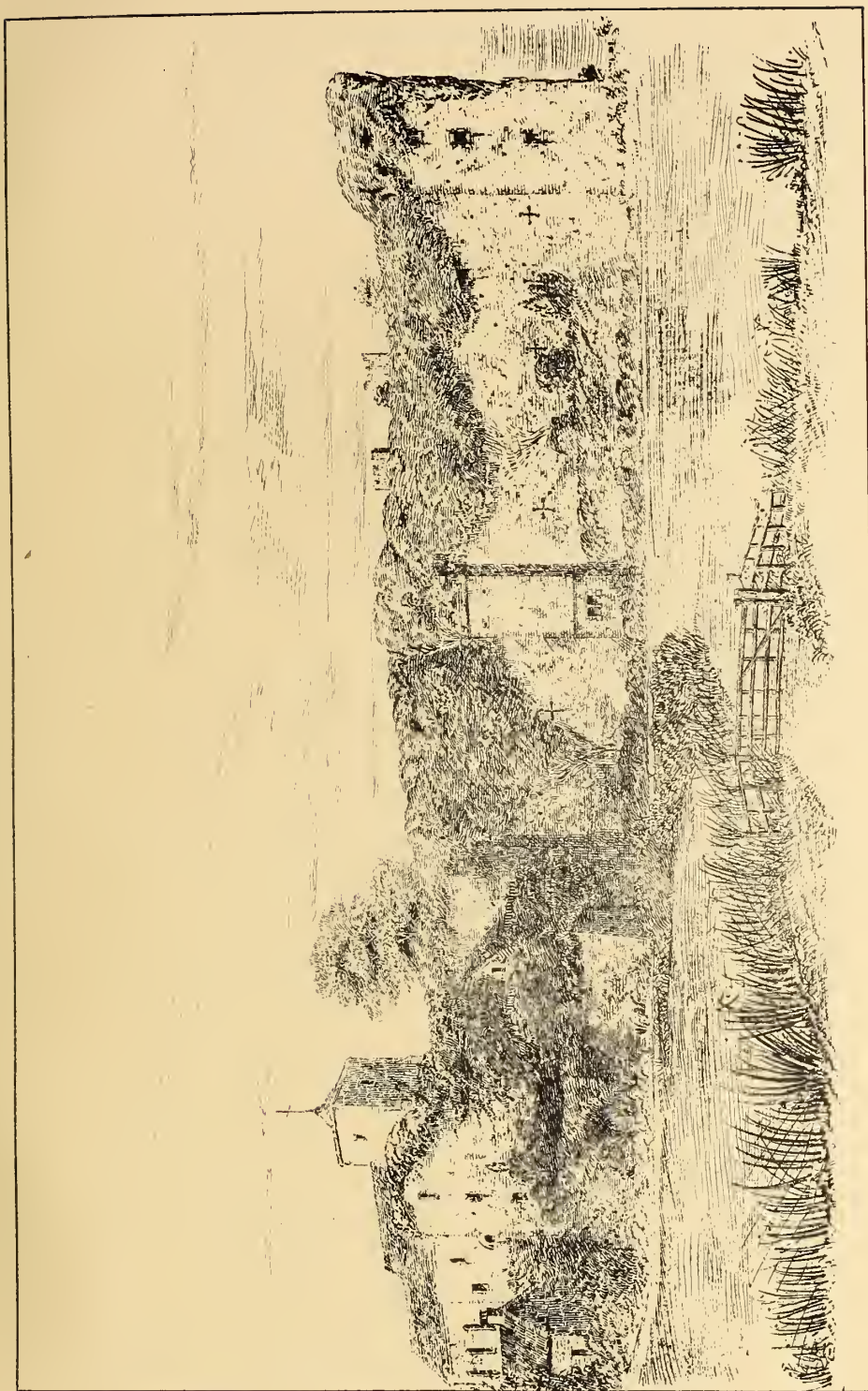
The Nine Worthies
of the World, in
illustration of
the Paintings in
Amberley Castle.
By J. R. Planché,
Rouge Croix.

* Within the entrance to the Queen's Room are portions of a Norman arch, and in the external east wall are traces of other work of the same era.

† Robert Reade, sometime Bishop of Waterford and Lismore; nominated in 1396 to the bishopric of Carlisle, and translated thence in the same year to Chichester. Many of his letters are dated from Amberley, which appears to have been occupied by him during a part of every year.

‡ The Bishop (1508—1536) spent the large sum of £3,700 upon the cathedral and manor houses of the See (especially those of Aldingbourne and Amberley). (Lower's Worthies, p. 112.)

§ In 1840 only three could be found (each about 3ft. by 2ft. 6in.), but five others, with fragments of a sixth, were discovered at West Dean House in 1849, and restored by the Rev. Leveson Vernon Harcourt to Amberley.



Thomas Batten del.

AMBERLEY CASTLE, VIEW FROM THE NORTH.

and Sinope. The painter was a member of the Bernardi family,* and the work, which is but second-rate, was probably executed early in the 16th century.

During Bishop Sherburne's episcopate, the importance of Amberley culminated, and by his successors the mansion, upon which he had expended so much taste and money, was used only as an occasional residence, or leased to laymen whose interest in the place was but slight and temporary. In the struggle between the Crown and the Parliament, the Castle probably sustained some injuries; but we have been unable to find any authority for the current statement that it was plundered and dismantled by Waller's soldiers after the surrender of Arundel Castle, in 1643. Frey Lewkenor—a Royalist member of an old Sussex family—had a lease of Amberley at that date, and both he and his neighbour, John Goring,† would not have been disposed to admit the Parliamentarians without a severe struggle. But whether the lapse of time or the violence of troopers occasioned the decay of the fabric, certain it is that it had not proceeded far in 1683, when Sir John Briscoe purchased, for £4,800, the remainder of the lease which the Butlers,‡ who came in during the Commonwealth, had obtained from Bishop Carleton. Sir John appears to have resided at Amberley§ until his death, in 1723, but by his son and heir, the Rev. Charles Briscoe, Rector of Boughton, co. Northants, the lease was assigned, in 1728, to George Parker, of Chichester,|| from whose representatives it passed, in 1750, to James Peachey, of Fittleworth, Governor of Gombom, in the East Indies, ob. 1771, æt. 87, s.p. The Peacheys (*see* West Dean-cum-Binderton) renewed their lease from time to time, and thus it devolved to the ultimate heiress of that family, Caroline Mary, sister of Henry John Peachey, 3rd Baron Selsey, and wife of the Rev. Leveson Venables Vernon Harcourt. In 1872 it passed, by purchase, into the hands of Lord Zouche, whose son is the present proprietor.

The existing remains of Amberley Castle sufficiently indicate its extent and

* Dallaway says the painter was Theodore Bernardi, a protégé of Bp. Sherburne, but the only known painter of that name was born two years before the Bishop's death. It is more likely that Anthony Barnard, "the olde painter," as he is called in the entry of his burial in the register of All Saints, Chichester in 1619, was the artist. Another member of the same family, "Lambert Barnarde," is mentioned in an old rental of the Bishop Sherburne as connected with Amberley, and is styled "pictor."

† It was alleged before the Commissioners for Sequestration, 30 July, 1651, that Goring had urged his neighbours to bring their goods into Amberley Castle, "and that he would have secured itt, and that if the parish would but joyne with him there was never a round-headed rogue should have his castle." In what sense the castle belonged to Goring does not appear, for the Lewknors were, according to the register, established at Amberley at least as early as 1620, and Frey Lewknor, the elder, is recorded as having been buried in 1654; and in 1650 Sir Thomas Lewkenor, of Amberley, Suss., Kt. compounded for his estates in £84.

‡ From the Par. Reg. it appears that James Butler, being then J.P., was living at Amberley in 1653, at which date he purchased the fee simple of the castle from the Commissioners of sequestrated estates. His son of the same name was M.P. for Arundel, and acquired in 1682 a lease for 21 years of this property, which of course had reverted to the See at the Restoration. The Butler family resided subsequently at Thakeham and Michelgrove, and terminated in two co-heiresses, Ann Jemima and Patty, who respectively married the Rev. Roger Clough and Hugh Clough, of Plás Clough, co. Denbigh.

§ Sir John Briscoe, of Great Harrowden, co. Northants, is said to have entertained Charles II., at Amberley, where are two chambers, called the Queen's Room and King Charles's Room, and in the former "a landscape, with arms, probably intended for the King's, on the left, and those of Katharine of Braganza, on the right."—(*Clarkson*.) Sir John was buried at Amberley, 16 Feb., 1723.

|| He left two daughters—Ann, w. of James Clayton, of Chichester, and Jane, m. to William Smith, of Droxford.

configuration. It was a parallelogram of somewhat irregular shape.* The south front was 279 feet in length, and the sides about 150 feet, the eastern side being rather longer than the western, and forming the residential portion of the building. At each angle was a massive square tower, not projecting beyond the line of walls, but rising above them. There were three semi-circular towers, two flanking the gateway—each 58 feet high—and a third fronting the north. This was probably the chapel or oratory at the end of the hall, the walls of which may still be traced, and the entrance archway thereof, with crowned and mitred heads as corbels, is in fair preservation. The Edwardian entrance towers and the two large mullioned windows in Bishop Sherburne's State Chambers are now the most conspicuous features of the Castle, which is tenanted by a farmer, who protects the ruins from further decay. A little postern on the eastern side gives admission to the churchyard, and, although ecclesiastical fabrics are not included amongst those of which the present volume treats, we may mention that the Church is an interesting example of Norman architecture, fully described by Mr. Clarkson in his Notes on Amberley. It contains a brass, commemorating John Wantele, who died 29th January, A.D. 1424, and who is represented in a shirt of mail and surcoat, the latter bearing the following arms:—Vert, three leopard's heads argent, langued gules. Two farms in the parish bore the name of "Wantleys" in 1817, but there is no house of any antiquity associated with the name, nor is the family mentioned in the earliest Heraldic Visitations of the county.

S.A.C., xvii.

* Dallaway says 260ft. by 160, but this is evidently not quite accurate. Mr. Clarkson (S.A.C. xvii., 225) appears to have measured the south front, and found it to be 279 feet; the other sides he drew from eye, and makes the west about 120 feet, and the east about 180 feet.

Angmering

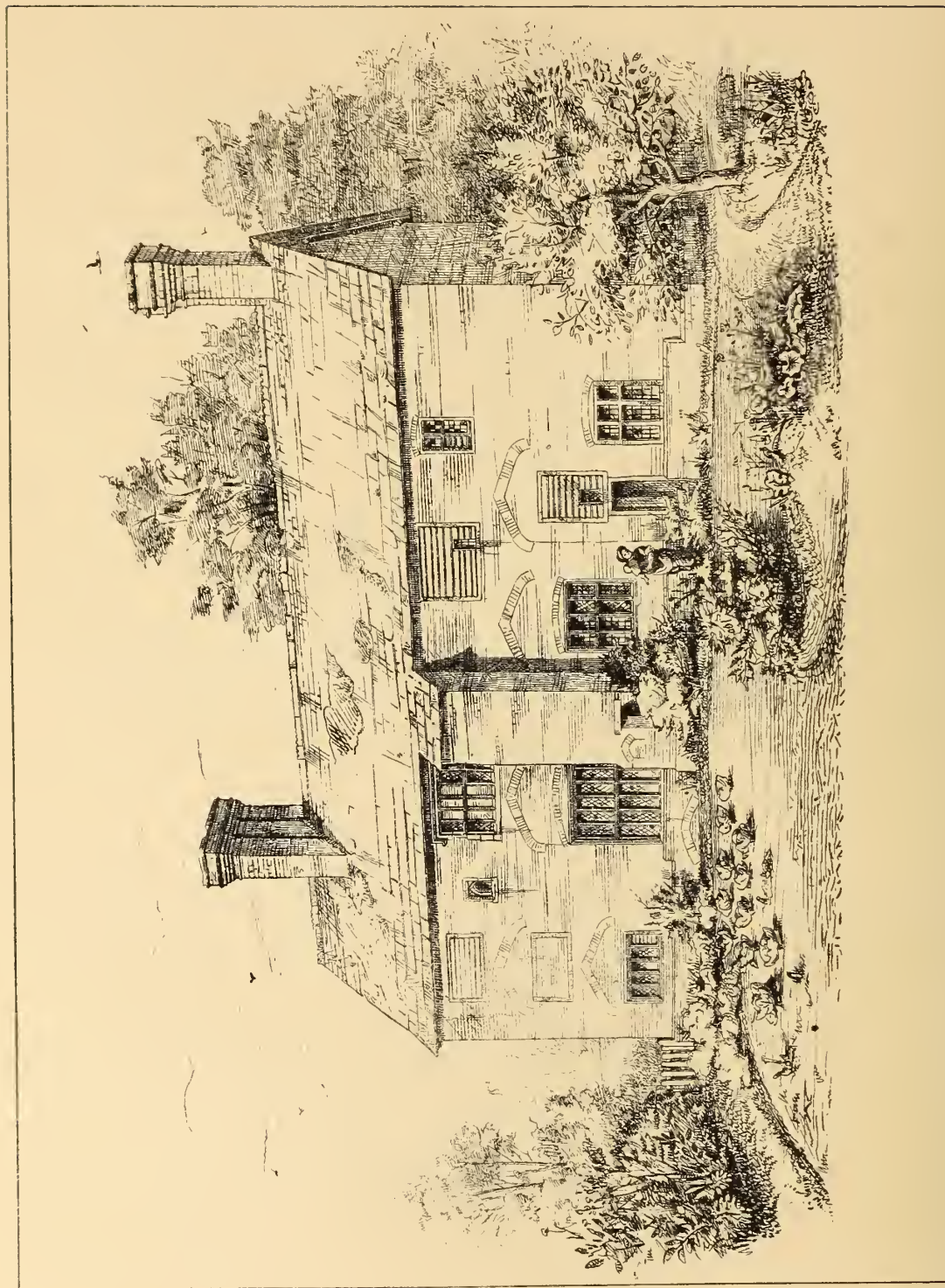
[ARUNDEL RAPE.
POLING HUNDRED.

FORMED part of the possessions bequeathed by King Alfred to his nephew Osferth, but the sub-division of the parish must have taken place at an early period, as both East and West Angmering are separately mentioned in the Domesday Survey.

IN EAST ANGMERING, *alias* AVONALS, Ranulph de Broc is recorded as holding six knights' fees (*i.e.*, about 600 acres) in the reign of Henry III. The lands were held of the Honour of Arundel, and continued under the same tenure,* until the reign of Elizabeth, when the manor was alienated by Henry,

Burr. MS, 5687.

* Richard, Earl of Arundel, in his will dated 4th March, 1392, mentions his Manor of Anger-meryn (*Test. Vet.* 130). He procured (7 Rich. II.) a charter for a weekly market (Saturday), and a yearly fair (Dugdale's Baronage). The lordship was granted by Richard II. (1397) to John, Duke of Exeter, upon the attainder of the Earl of Arundel; but the son of the latter procured the reversal of this unjust sentence, and the restoration of the forfeited estates, in the first year of Henry IV.'s reign.



William Penelone, del.

ANGMERING. NEW PLACE, seat of the PALMERS.

Earl of Arundel, and passed to the Palmers of Parham, who had already acquired possession of the lands through marriage with the coheiress of Stopham*. Sir Thomas Palmer sold the consolidated manor and advowson early in the seventeenth century to Sir Thomas Bishopp, of Henfield, Baronet, whose descendant, Sir Cecil Bishopp, eighth in succession from the original purchaser, was summoned to Parliament in 1815, as Baron de la Zouche. He died in 1828 without male issue surviving, when his property became divided between his two daughters, the younger of whom (Katharine Annabella, wife of Sir Geo. Rich. Pechell, Bart.) inherited Angmering, and is its present proprietress.

WEST ANGMERING, part of the extensive possessions of Earl Roger, was granted by his son, Hugh de Montgomeri, to the Abbey of Fécamp, in Normandy, and, after the suppression of alien priories, was transferred to the Monastery of Syon, in Middlesex. At the dissolution of religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., the manor (which is now consolidated with East Angmering) was purchased from the Crown by the family of Palmer, which had long been established here, and of which flourishing branches were subsequently settled at Parham in this county, and at Wingham in Kent. Sir Edward Palmer† made Angmering his place of residence, and by his grandson, Sir Thomas, a house called New Place‡ was erected in the reign of Elizabeth. A considerable portion of this mansion still exists, but is now converted into labourers' dwellings, of which we give an illustration. In winter foundations can be easily traced, showing the mansion to have been of large extent. Many mullioned windows remain, some in wood and others in stone, differently moulded according to the material. A peculiar arrangement of the relieving arches is noticeable. Its glory seems to have departed after it had passed, together with the extensive park by which it is surrounded, into the hands of the Shelleys of Michelgrove, from whom it was purchased in 1801, by Richard Walker, of Liverpool. Richard Watt Walker sold it in 1828 to the Duke of Norfolk, whose grandson now owns it. To him also belongs the lordship of *Bargham*, which was formerly a distinct parish and manor, held of the Honour of Arundel. On the death of Hugh de Albini, in 1243§ it was in the hands of John de Tregoz, and in 1331 Thomas de Tregoz (who had summons to Parliament), obtained a charter of free warren in Bargham and Ham. With the latter manor the name of Gratwicke has been associated for more than three

Rot. Pat., 12 Nov.,
1443.

See Clapham.

MS. Fitzalan,
fol. 3.

* Robert Palmer, of Steyning, married the younger daughter and coheir of William de Stopham—the last of this ancient race—and by indenture, dated 1383, had this estate settled upon himself and heirs.

† To the curious in such matters we must refer the quaint account given by Fuller (*Worthies*), of the marvellous birth of the three sons of Sir Edward Palmer on three successive Sundays.

‡ Called so in contradistinction to *Old Place*, the manor house of the bailiff of Syon Monastery, which stood on the north side of the church. John Palmer, Esq., son of Sir Edward Palmer, the grantee, died in 1563, and held this manor with others, under the Crown at a fee farm rent of £174 19s. 5d.—(Dallaway, 65.)

§ John Fitzalan, son to Isabel, the second sister and coheir of Hugh de Albini, received “two knights’ fees in the hands of Tregoz in Hame, Bargham, Grefham, and Walderton;” and Robert Tatteshalle, son of Mabel, eldest sister and coheir, had five knights’ fees in Bargham, Hame, Preston, Bebeton, Grefham, Elmere, and Tortington (Tierney’s *Arundel*, 16).

hundred years. Roger Gratwicke, son of John and grandson of Henry (both of whom had held the same property), died in 1570, seized in fee of the manor of Ham,* which his descendants in the male line continued to enjoy until the year 1822, when, on the death of William Gratwicke without male issue, it devolved to the son of his eldest daughter Frances, who had predeceased him, and married the Rev. William Kinleside, M.A., Rector of Angmering. William Gratwicke Kinleside, who thus inherited Ham, assumed the name of Gratwicke, but died without issue in 1862,† and in 1869 the estate was sold to Sir Henry Fletcher, of Clea Hall, co. Cumberland, Bart., in whose possession it now is. *Ham Manor* is a modern, brick house, covered with cement, and was built by Mr. Gratwicke about 40 years ago. It stands well, surrounded by fine old elm trees and rich park-like scenery.

ECCLESDEN, or Eglesden, is a distinct manor, which formed part of the possessions of the Abbey of Fécamp and with the rest reverted to the Crown. It appears from the grants in the Augmentation Office that John Palmer purchased it soon after the Dissolution, and not long afterwards it passed into the hands of John Forster,‡ whose descendants held it for several generations. It was sold by the Rev. Philip Brandon, of Deal, co. Kent, to Miss Martha Foreman, under whose will, it passed in 1811, to James Grant, who sold it to the late David Lyon, Esq., of Goring Hall. He devised it to the present owner, Lieut.-Col. Fremantle, of the Coldstream Guards, who is restoring the house.

The house was, no doubt, erected by the Forsters, about the middle of the Seventeenth Century.

Dallaway,
Arundel, 69.

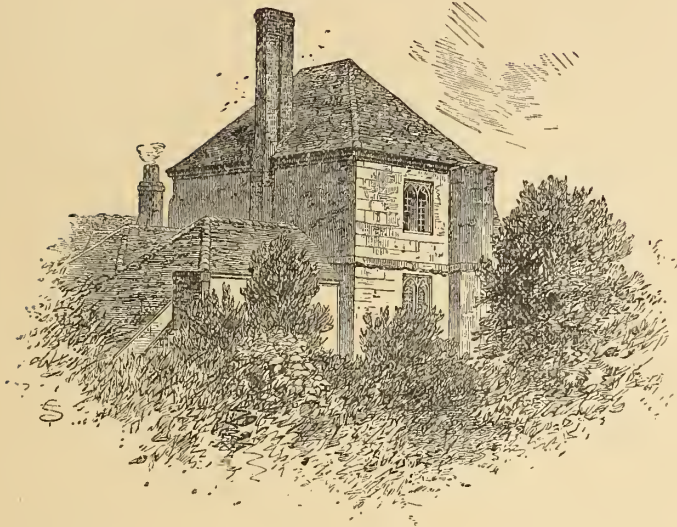
Ex inform Rev.
J. B. Orme.

* Inq. p.m., 12 Eliz. No. 104, Chancery Series, recites that Roger Gratwicke was seized in fee of the manors of Itford and Ham, and of certain lands in W. Grinstead, called Dallyngfold, late parcel of the free chapel of St. Leonard's, &c. He made his will at Sullington, 10 Aug., 1570, bequeathing to his son and heir, Roger, the manor of Itford, and to his sons, John and Philip, the manor of Ham (held of the Earl of Arundel) with adjacent lands. He died 19 Aug., 1570, his son Roger being then 19 years of age.

† His sister married George Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, who took the additional name of Gratwicke on succeeding to his brother.

‡ John Forster, of Angmering, entered his pedigree at the Her. Vis. of Sussex, in 1634, and described himself as son of John Forster, of Angmering (by Maude, dau. of Robt. Billingham), who was eldest son of John Forster, "descended from Sir W. Forster's house of Crowhurst, co. Sussex." John Forster had by his first wife, Sarah Carter, six sons and two daus., viz. John (living in 1634 at Angmering, and married to Mary Michel, by whom he had an only child John, aged one year, in 1634), Thomas, Thomas, George, Andrew, Henry, Sarah and Jane.

Appledram. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.



THE manor of Appledram was given by William the Conqueror to his follower, Wm. Fitz-Aucher, and on its reversion to the Crown was granted by Henry I. to Battle Abbey, in exchange for the more distant manor of Reading. This gift was made during the episcopate of Radulfus, and the manor continued to be parcel of the possessions of the Abbey until the dissolution of monasteries, in 1535.* It then reverted to the Crown, and was enjoyed successively by Thomas Parr, Marquis of Northampton, brother of Henry VIII.'s sixth wife, and (in 1570) by William, Lord Howard of Effingham, uncle of Anne Boleyn and of Katharine Howard, the ill-fated wives of the same monarch. The latter proprietor dying in 1572, was succeeded by his eldest son, Charles, who, for his services against the Spanish Armada and in the capture of Cadiz, was created Earl of Nottingham, in 1596. The next possessors appear to have been the Ryman family, who, as early as the reign of Henry VI., had been lessees under

Dugdale's Mon.
Angl.

A.D. 1094—1125.

Pat. 25, Feb 12
Eliz.

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester, p.
97.

* At the Dissolution, the profits of the Manor of Appledram were valued at £29 8s. Blount mentions a curious tenure under which certain lands within the manor were anciently held: "John Aylmer holds by roll of Court a messuage and one hide of land in Apelderham, and ought to bring one man and one horse to harrow in any week for one day at winter seed time and Lent seed time, whilst there shall be anything to harrow in the lord's land, and he who harrows shall receive for each day a meal, viz., bread, pottage, bread and meat, and a pennyworth of drink, and each horse harrowing shall have each day as much corn as can be taken in two hands, and also ought to do two days' work of the plough, if he has a whole plough, or so much as he has if he possesses not a whole plough, or then ought to plough each day as much as he is able from morning till noon—the holder and driver of the plough both to have a solemn (? ordinary) repast after each day's ploughing."

the Abbey of Battle.* By one member of this family—John or Richard Ryman—the manor house was built in the latter part of the fifteenth century. Whatever the original design may have been, it does not appear to have been completed; and the tradition is that the builder, having been unable to obtain the royal license to crenellate his mansion, employed the materials he had collected in erecting the detached campanile at Chichester, which, like the manor house of Appledram, bears the name of Ryman's tower, and is certainly constructed of similar stone.

Upon the extinction of the Ryman family Appledram came into the possession of the Rev. George Smith, of Binderton, who died, seized of it, in the year 1711. His son, Thomas Smith, died, unmarried, in 1720, when by decree of the Rolls Court the property was divided between the female co-heirs†—the manor being allotted to Mary Smith, daughter of the Rev. George Smith and half-sister of the last proprietor. She settled it upon her husband, William Hamilton, of Lincoln's Inn, son of Alexander Hamilton of the same place; who having no issue, bequeathed the estate, in 1755, to the Rt. Hon. William Gerard Hamilton, best known by the soubriquet of "Single-Speech Hamilton."‡ He died, unmarried, 16 July, 1796, leaving Appledram to William Alexander Hamilton, of Lincoln's Inn, who bequeathed it to his brother, Anthony Hamilton, D.D., Archdeacon of Colchester. He was succeeded in 1812 by his eldest son, William Richard Hamilton, a diplomatist and scholar of considerable repute.§ By his son, Lieut.-Col. Robert William Hamilton, Appledram was sold in the present year (1873) to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Ryman's Tower, to which we have already referred, is a quadrangular structure, measuring about 27 feet by 20 feet, and rising to a height of some 45 feet. "Two square-headed windows, with an intervening string-course, remain on the S. and E. sides, and there are indications of a moat. Adjoining the tower is a portion of a building with similar windows; this has been carried up to half the height of the tower, and also left in an incompleated state." Our illustration shews its chief features.

* The ancient family of Wakehurst preceded the Ryman family in the mesne lordship of Appledram. Walward de Wakehurst held the manor under the Abbey, in the reign of King Stephen, and it was enjoyed by his descendants until the death of Richard de Wakehurst, *temp.* Hen. VI. The lease to Walward is in the following terms:—"Walwardus de Wakehurst suscepit a nobis, Ric. Abb. et Conv. 3 Virgatas terre cum ptin. in manerio de Apeldreham, quas Michael de Apeldram aliquando tenuit, redd' inde annuatim nobis 20s. sterling, &c." (Burr. MS. 5689.)

† The co-heirs were Elizabeth and Mary Woodford, daughters of William Woodford, D.D., of Epsom, co. Surrey, by his wife Elizabeth, sister by the whole blood of Thomas Smith; Barbara, wife of Rev. Walter Bartelott, of Stopham, and Hannah Smith, spinster; sisters by the half blood of the same Thomas Smith. The share inherited by the Rev. Walter Bartelott has descended to his representative, Lieut.-Col. Walter Bartelott, now M.P. for the county.

‡ He gained this name from the solitary, but most successful, speech which he made in Parliament on 13 Nov., 1755. He was born in 1729, being the younger son of William Hamilton, barr.-at-law, and grandson of William Hamilton, of Wishaw, by his second wife, Mary, dau. of Sir Charles Erskine. He was successively Chief Secretary and Chancellor of the Exchequer for Ireland; was an intimate friend of Dr. Johnson, and has had the authorship of "Junius's Letters" attributed to him.

§ William Richard Hamilton, b. 9 Jan. 1797, was Under-Sec. for Foreign Affairs from 1809 to 1822, and some time Minister at Naples. He was author of *Ægyptiaca*, and of an account of the Elgin Marbles, which, in conjunction with Lord Elgin (to whom he acted as Sec. during his Embassy to Constantinople), he acquired for the British Government. He died 11 July, 1859.

Camd. Brit.

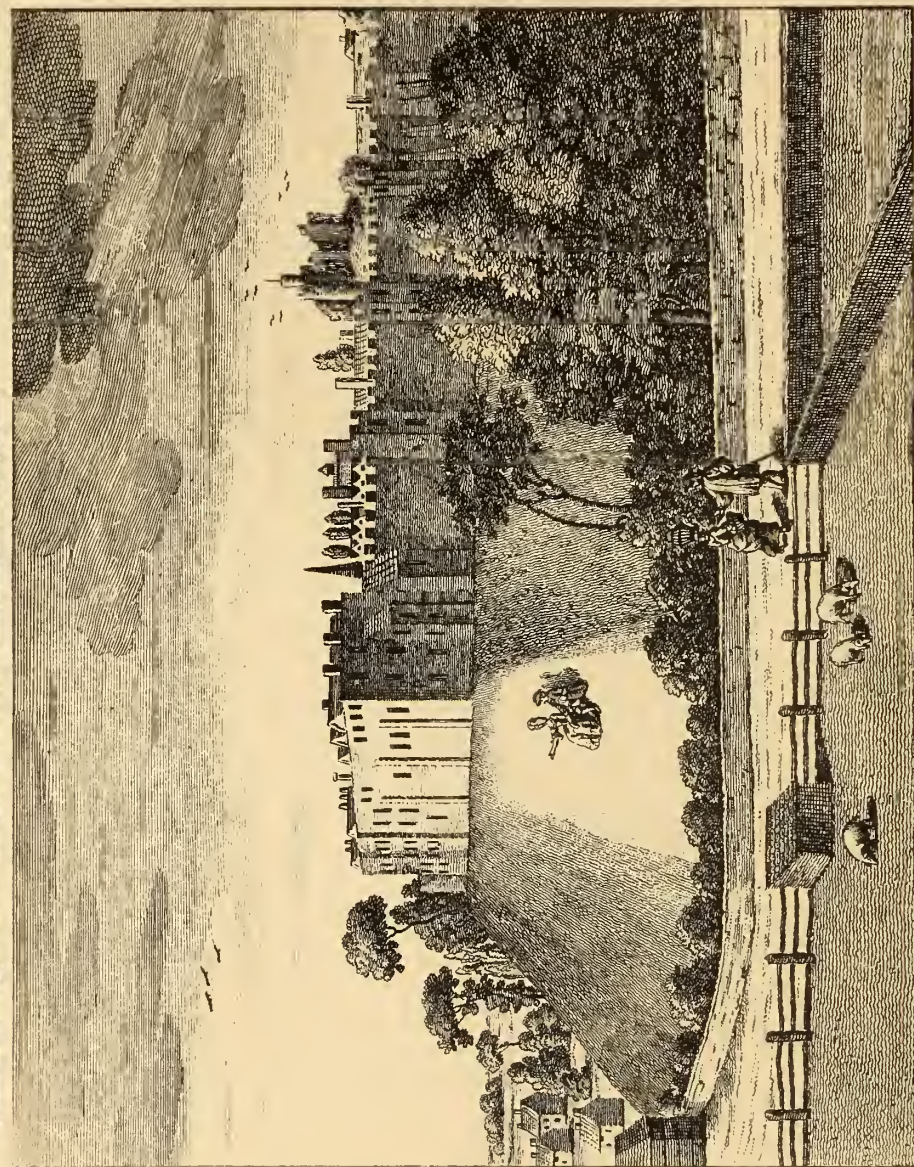
Burrell MS. 5689.

17 May, 1726.

Ind. of Lease and
Release, dat.
March, 1739.

Alex., in Burke's
Landed Gentry.

S.A.C., xviii., 70,
et seq. Paper
by Rev. F. H.
Arnold.



View of ARUNDEL CASTLE, in Sussex,
a Seat of the Duke of Norfolk.

Arundel.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUND.

THE history of Arundel Castle might very readily be made to include the mediæval history of England, for its successive owners have occupied the first place in the annals of our country, and contributed in no slight degree to render them illustrious. But to execute such a task would be as much above our power as it is beyond our scope, and we shall therefore confine ourselves to giving a very succinct account of the families in whom the lordship has been vested, and describing what, perhaps, we may be allowed to call the growth of the Castle. Those who desire to see these subjects more adequately treated are referred to the exhaustive History of Arundel from the pen of the erudite Mr. Tierney, to whose labours we ourselves are largely indebted.

Hist. and Antiq.
Castle and Town
of Arundel, by the
Rev. M.A. Tierney,
M.A., 1834.

There can be little doubt that Arundel, including some sort of residence, was enjoyed by the great King Alfred, and bequeathed by him to his nephew, Athelm,* and that from the latter it passed to Godwin and his son Harold, Earls of Sussex. The Norman Conquest, of course, placed the manor at the disposal of King William, who, after enlarging its proportions and converting it into an Honour,† bestowed it upon his kinsman and follower Roger de Monte Gomerico or Montgomery. He had command of the centre division of the army at the battle of Hastings, and for his share in that victory received not merely the immense property we have mentioned, but estates of equal magnitude in Shropshire and other counties, and the twofold title of Earl of Arundel and Shrewsbury. He seems to have made the latter place his chief residence, and from his Castle there was able to overawe and keep in check the insubordinate Welsh, from whom (in recognition of tardy, yet timely allegiance to William Rufus) he was permitted to win for himself the territory still known by the name of Montgomeryshire. The last years of his life were spent in retirement, and in 1094 he died within the walls of the Abbey, which he had founded at Shrewsbury, and of which he had just become an inmate.‡ Four years afterwards his second son, Hugh, who had succeeded him in his titles and estates in England, was interred beside him, having been slain by an arrow while successfully repelling the invasion of Anglesea by Magnus, King of Norway. The earldom then passed, on payment of a sum of three thousand pounds, to Robert de Belesme, the eldest son

* It has been sometimes alleged that the place mentioned in Alfred's will is Crundel, in Hampshire, and not Arundel; but it is easier to suppose that the copyist was careless in the formation of the initial letter of the word than that a place in another county should be mentioned in conjunction with Aldingbourne, Compton, and Beeding, all which are in the immediate neighbourhood of Arundel.

† In Alfred's will it is simply styled a manor, but at the Conquest the Honour of the Castle of Arundel comprehended the two Rapes of Chichester and Arundel—an area calculated to contain eighty-four knights' fees and a-half, or 57,460 acres.

‡ This is the account given by Orderic and Brompton—the most trustworthy chroniclers—but other authorities state that he died in 1091, and at Cardiff Castle (*Mills*), or “in battle somewhere between Cardiff and Brecon” (*Powel*).

of the first Earl. He sided with Robert Curthose in his attempt to wrest the English crown from Henry I., and paid the penalty of failure. Driven from castle to castle he was at length brought to bay at Shrewsbury, and compounded for his life by the surrender of all his possessions in England. He then retired to Normandy, where he spent some years, opposing, openly or by intrigue, the sovereignty of Henry, who ultimately captured him, and incarcerated him in Wareham Castle, where he died May 1, 1118.

Arundel, which, of course escheated to the Crown through the treason of Robert Belesme, was settled by King Henry upon his wife Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey of Lorraine. She came into full enjoyment of the estate upon the death of her royal husband in 1135, and, soon afterwards marrying William de Albin* conveyed it to him, who thereupon became, *jure uxoris*, Earl of Arundel. He was on the whole a consistent supporter of King Stephen, and was chiefly instrumental in procuring the settlement of the Crown upon Prince Henry,† who, on his accession to the throne, showed himself mindful of Albin's services. One of his first acts was to confer upon his friend and his heirs for ever those honours and possessions which till then he had held only as the dower of his wife. To these he added the further title of Earl of Sussex, and various privileges and posts of honour. In diplomacy, as well as in martial prowess, Albin attained no little distinction, and we may reasonably conjecture that his illustrious marriage was as much the result as the cause of the important position that he occupied. He died in 1176, and was succeeded in the Earldom, but not in the possession of Arundel Castle,‡ by his eldest son William. Neither he nor his three successors in the title played any prominent part in public affairs, and upon the death of Hugh de Albin, 5th Earl, in 1243, without issue, the Earldom of Sussex fell into abeyance between his four surviving sisters, and the territorial title, derived from the possession of Arundel, devolved to John Fitzalan, son of John Fitzalan, lord of Clun and Oswaldestre by his wife Isabel, sister and coheir of the above Hugh de Albin.

The family of Fitzalan, which thus became possessed of Arundel Castle, was in no degree inferior to either of the two great Norman houses which had been previously associated with it. We find no fewer than eight of its members among the Knights of the Garter, and scarcely one who was not conspicuous in the battle field or council chamber. If the blood of two wearers of the coronet§

* William de Albin, was eldest son of William de Albin, a companion of the Conqueror, by his wife Maud, daughter of Roger Bigod.

† According to Gervase, Albin's powers of persuasion prevailed upon Stephen, when on the point of giving battle to Prince Henry at Wallingford, to consent to a reconciliation, and save the country from a civil war. The deed of settlement made a few months afterwards, was witnessed by Albin, whose signature as "William, Earl of Chichester," was placed before that of the barons.

‡ The Castle was in the hands of the King as late as 1189, and, says Mr. Tierney, "was most probably never surrendered until the necessities of Richard, in 1191, compelled the Chancellor to release it for a sum of 2000 marks."

§ Edmund Fitzalan, 4th Earl, was beheaded at Hereford, 17th Nov., 1326, as a partizan of the unfortunate King Edward II. His grandson, Richard Fitzalan, suffered the like fate, 21st Sep., 1397, having together with his brother Thomas, Archbishop of Canterbury, joined the Duke of Gloucester in the commission which virtually destroyed the kingly authority of Richard II. The charge of treason was groundless, but the effect of the commission was to make the wearer of the Crown "a mockery King of Snow."

was shed upon the scaffold, this fact must be accepted less as evidence of their treason than of the troublous character of the times in which they lived. Few, if any, families have surpassed the Fitzalans in the splendour of their marriages, and it is sufficient to mention the names of Mortimer, Warren, le Despencer, Plantagenet, Bohun, Maltravers, Berkeley, Lovell, Nevill, Percy, and Grey, to show that the possessors of Arundel throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were allied to nearly all of the most powerful houses in England. Possibly this fact, among others, might have influenced Henry Fitzalan, 14th and last Earl of Arundel,* to aspire to the hand of Queen Elizabeth. He was Dudley's most formidable rival in her affections, and for his sacrifice of conscience and fortune in the cause of his royal mistress, deserved some better treatment at her hands than he appears to have received. Excluded from public life, and bereft of the consolations of wife and children, he passed his last years in utter loneliness, and his death, which took place in February, 1580, is scarcely noticed elsewhere than upon his own monument. His only son, Lord Maltravers, "who in his tyme was worthely esteemed the paragon of this realme", died without issue, while on an embassy in the year 1556; and his elder daughter, Joan, wife of John, Lord Lumley, also predeceased him, leaving no children. Thus the representation of the family became vested in the issue of the younger daughter, Mary, who had married (while yet a child) Thomas Howard, Duke of Norfolk, and happily died before her ill-fated husband ascended the scaffold.†

M.S. Life, quoted
by Tierney, p.
347.

With Arundel Castle the house of Howard has now been connected for more than three centuries. By that connection‡ its wealth has been augmented and its influence proportionately increased, but its rise to importance dates from a still earlier alliance with the Fitzalans, through the daughter of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk.§ It will be sufficient to add that the honours then acquired, though sometimes forfeited or for awhile obscured, have descended unimpaired to their present possessor, Henry Fitzalan Howard, 15th Duke of Norfolk, Earl of Arundel, Surrey, and Norfolk, Baron Fitzalan, Clun, Oswaldestrie, and Maltravers, Earl Marshal of England. He is premier Duke and Earl

See Collins's Peer-
age, i.

* Henry Fitzalan (only son of William, 13th Earl by his wife Anne, dau. of Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland), was born in 1513, and was godson to King Henry VIII. In his early years he was much distinguished as a soldier, and filled the offices of Governor of Calais and Marshal of the Army. Under Queen Mary (whose accession he had strenuously supported) he became Lord Steward of the Household and a Privy Councillor, and by his services in suppressing Wyatt's rebellion and conducting several diplomatic transactions, obtained the highest influence at Court. In the succeeding reign he fell into disgrace for favouring the marriage planned between the Duke of Norfolk and the Queen of Scots, but before his exclusion from public affairs Elizabeth had treated him with the utmost coldness.

† The history of Thomas, 4th Duke of Norfolk (and indeed of the Howard family generally), is too well known to need recapitulation. It will be enough to mention that his design of mounting the throne of Scotland by means of a marriage with Mary, Queen of Scots, drew down upon him the jealous anger of Queen Elizabeth, by whose orders he was beheaded, 2nd June, 1572.

‡ It is a curious circumstance that this connection gave Philip Howard, son of the above Thomas, his seat in the House of Lords. For the Dukedom of Norfolk being forfeited through his father's attainder, Philip was summoned to Parliament as Earl of Arundel, in right of possessing Arundel Castle.

§ Sir Robert Howard m. Margaret, elder dau. of Thomas de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, by Elizabeth, his wife, dau. and coh. of Richard Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, and cousin and coheir of John Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk. Through the Mowbrays and the heiress of Thomas Plantagenet (son of Edward I.) the Howards inherited the office of Earl Marshal of England, which had also been enjoyed by Roger de Montgomerie, the first grantee of the Castle.

in the British Peerage, and takes rank immediately after the princes of the blood royal.

Certainly the ancestral residence of the Dukes of Norfolk aptly corresponds with the grandeur of their rank and title. Both in size and situation Arundel vies with Alnwick, Raby, Warwick, and Belvoir, and yields to none of these, nor indeed to any residential Castle in England, in the interest of its historic associations. These may be said to date from the year 1097, when William Rufus landed at Arundel on his return from Normandy and celebrated his Easter within the Castle walls. It was besieged and captured by Henry the First, in 1102; a few years later it gave shelter to the Empress Matilda,* and, through its reputed impregnability, baffled King Stephen and favoured the escape of his adversary to Bristol. We can scarcely doubt that it was visited by King John in one of his many journeys through Sussex, and we have documentary evidence that in 1302 King Edward the First was its temporary occupant. During the Wars of the Roses the Castle appears to have escaped molestation—a somewhat remarkable fact considering the close relationship that existed between the Fitzalans and both the Royal Houses.† But in the next Civil War it was less fortunate, and did not escape the fate in which the majority of English Castles were involved. Its owner was abroad, either indifferent to the troubles which distracted his native country or diverting his mind from them in the accumulation of works of art.‡ Thus Arundel Castle fell, at an early period of the war, into the hands of the Parliamentarians, who, with unaccountable negligence, committed it to the charge of an incapable Governor and a slender and undisciplined garrison. These circumstances induced the Royalists, in 1643, to make an effort to recover the place, and accordingly, in the month of December, Lord Hopton appeared before it, and on the third day compelled it to surrender. The High Sheriff of the County, Sir Edward Ford, then took possession of the Castle, and with a garrison of 200 men, prepared himself to resist any attempt at surprise. He had not long to wait, for, on the 19th of December, Sir William Waller, having crossed the country from Farnham, through Haslemere and Midhurst, appeared in Arundel Park, and on

Tierney, p. 55.

A.D. 1139.

Rot. Pat., 30 Ed. I.,
m. 9.

9 Dec., 1643.

* The Empress Matilda arrived in England during the summer of 1139 and took up her abode at Arundel, which was at that time occupied by her stepmother Adeliza, widow of Henry the First. Stephen immediately invested the Castle, but raised the siege and permitted Matilda to escape from motives which are not easy to determine. According to William of Malmesbury he was influenced by the spirit of chivalry which forbade him to war with women, but the account in the *Gesta Stephani* is less romantic, and from it we gather that he was deceived as to the strength of the Castle and thought that he should succeed in his enterprise better if he could confine the seat of war to one corner of the kingdom.

† Richard Fitzalan, 5th Earl of Arundel, married (for his 2nd wife) Eleanor Plantagenet, dau. of Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and sister of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, whose daughter married John of Gaunt. Richard Fitzalan, 6th Earl (son of the preceding), was therefore first cousin of John of Gaunt, and by his marriages, first with Elizabeth de Bohun, dau. of William, Earl of Northampton, and aunt of Mary, wife of Henry IV., and secondly, with Philippa Mortimer, dau. of Edward, Earl of March, became again connected with the Royal House. The tenth Earl married Joan, dau. of Richard Nevill, Earl of Salisbury, and sister of "the Kingmaker" (whose daughters mar. Edward P. of Wales and Richard III.), and the wife of his son, the eleventh Earl, was Margaret Wydeville, sister of Elizabeth, Queen of Edward IV.

‡ The Arundel Marbles, with other monuments of antiquity, were collected by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, during his lengthened sojourn in Italy. They are sufficient evidence of his cultivated taste, if not of his classical knowledge also.

the following morning assaulted the town, and forced the inhabitants to seek refuge in the Castle. A regular siege was then commenced, Waller being largely reinforced with troops from Kent and other places, which enabled him to baffle Hopton's attempt to relieve the Castle. The usual incidents occurred: the garrison made several unsuccessful sallies, and the investing force a few fruitless assaults, but the fortress appears at last to have fallen rather through the weakness of its defenders than the strength of its beleaguers. On the 6th of January, the Governor (who had refused easier terms at the outset) surrendered upon quarter, and about eight hundred soldiers, and one hundred and fifty officers,* gave themselves up as prisoners. An eye witness describes the scene in the following terms:—"It was my chance to be at Arundel at the very instant when the Castle was yielded, and saw the prisoners march out, but I never saw so many weak and feeble creatures together in my life, for almost all the common soldiers were half-starved, and many of them hardly able to set one foot before another; yet had they beefe very plentiful, but they certified us they had no bread since Christmas day." With this disastrous siege the history of Arundel Castle may be said to terminate, for no attempt was made for fifty years to rebuild the ruined fortress, and thus neglect completed the ravages that war had begun.

We have now to trace the gradual growth of the fabric.

It is not surprising that Mr. Tierney should have claimed for Arundel Castle the highest antiquity, and ascribed its foundation to "the age, if not to the genius, of Alfred the Great." Unfortunately such an assertion is incapable of proof, and the utmost we can dare to say is that a castle of some kind existed at Arundel in the reign of Edward the Confessor,† and that there are indications of Saxon work in the massive circular keep that has survived the ravages of time and war. Upon an artificial mount, rising some 70 feet above the fosse that encircles it, still stands this fragment of the ancient fortress. The walls are from 8 to 10 feet thick, pierced with neither loopholes nor other openings, and the space enclosed has an average diameter of about 65 feet. The original entrance was on the south-east side, but its character has, of course, been obliterated by the Norman doorway, which was probably inserted by Earl Roger, who remodelled the fortress. To him we must attribute the smaller arch on the south side (which gave access to the well), the Barbican or Bevis's Tower, and a portion of the noble Gatehouse. The inner arch of the latter is certainly Norman in its style, although the upper part of the tower is considerably later, and was probably

Scottish Dove, No.
1.

Tract (quoted by
M. A. Tierney,
Hist. of Arundel,
i., 69), printed
for Rob. Wood,
London, MDCXLIV

Tierney's Arundel
33

Domesday Survey

* Sir W. Waller, in his letter to the Earl of Essex, dated Arundel, 6 Jan., 1643, states the numbers to have been "1000 prisoners, one with another, besides 160 which we took at the first entering of the town, and such as came from the enemy to us during the siege" among the prisoners were Colonels Bamfield, Sir Edw. Bisshopp, (of Parham, 2nd Bart.), and Sir Edw. Ford (son of Sir Will. Ford, of Harting), Lieut.-Colonels Walker, Rawlins, Majors Bevil (or Bodvill), Moulins, Massey, Gandy, Mills, Gabriel Thomas and Edward White, Dr. Chillingworth the celebrated divine, and members of many old Sussex families. The loss sustained by Sir W. Waller's forces was small, and seems to have included only one field-officer—Lieut.-Col. Ramsay.

† "It is a significant fact," says Mr. Hudson Turner, "that of forty-nine castles mentioned in the Domesday Survey, one only—that of Arundel—is said to have been standing in the time of the Confessor."—(Hist. of Domestic Arch. of the Middle Ages, xx.)

Tierney's *Arundel*,
p. 48.

erected by Richard Fitzalan in the year 1295,* when the external Gateway, flanked by two embattled towers, was added, and a Tower built above the wall. By means of the Well Tower the approach to the keep was rendered extremely secure, for the eastern wall was built against the old Norman doorway in such a manner as to include within it about one-third of the open space of the arch. "Parallel with this wall, on the inner side, another wall is erected at a distance of about three feet, forming a long narrow slit within the tower, which, by means of the enclosed portion of the ancient arch, communicates directly with the interior of the keep. Over this space, which is covered, is placed a sort of stone funnel, somewhat resembling a chimney, which issues into a chamber above; and immediately below at the foot of the outer wall, is a small pointed arch just high enough to admit a person on his hands and knees." The object of this curious contrivance was perhaps twofold. It could be used as a sally-port and also for the purpose of discharging molten lead or other deadly missiles on the heads of a storming party. Earl Richard further strengthened the Castle by erecting four towers at equal distances round the enclosed space beyond the keep.†

Tierney, p. 51.

The next addition was made by Richard Fitzalan, grandson of the Earl already mentioned, who built the Great Hall on the south-west side of the Castle. It was wholly destroyed in the siege of 1643, but a sketch made by Hollar in the preceding year has preserved a few of its external features. It was lighted by a large window at the south-east end, and the roof was surmounted by a lantern similar to that on Westminster Hall. "The entrance was from the court, through a deep pointed doorway under a projecting porch, which, as well as the chamber above, and its plain gable front, was remaining so late as 1806."

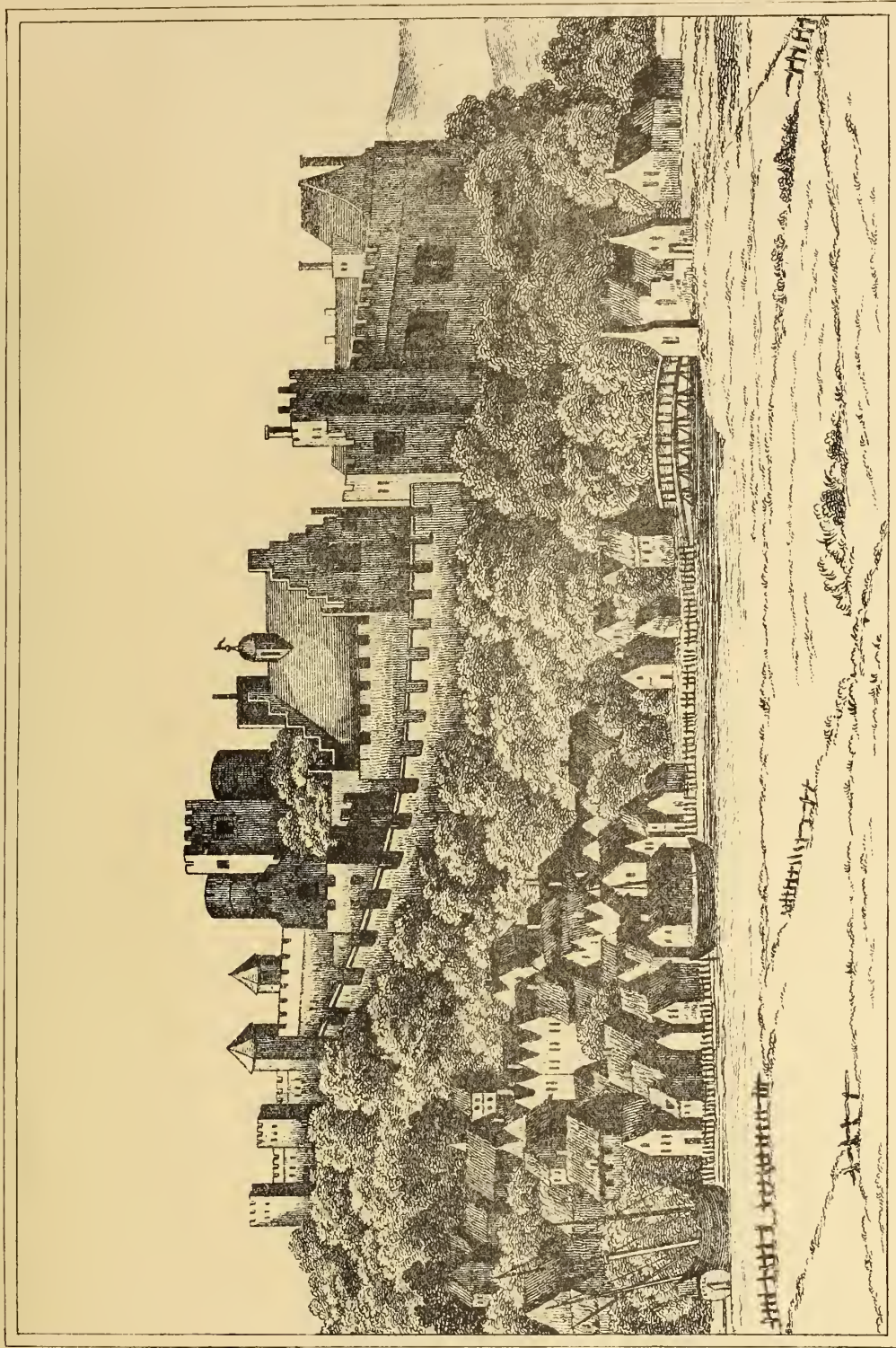
With the Tudor era the construction of the Castle may be said to close. The work was finished about the middle of the sixteenth century by the last, or last but one, of the Fitzalans, who erected the north-east wing, including a noble gallery upwards of 120 feet in length, lighted by eight windows looking into the Court.‡ Of course a building such as this must have been did not escape the common fate in which the other portions of the Castle were involved, but even in its ruins it adds considerably to the grandeur of the present edifice.

The reconstruction of the Castle was not commenced until about the year

* In 1295 (23 Edw. I.) Earl Richard obtained a patent authorising him to fortify the town of Arundel with fresh defences. "It is tolerably evident from the style of the architecture that he availed himself of the same opportunity to rebuild the upper part of the old Gatehouse, and enlarge it on the west by the erection of an external gate way."—(Tierney, p. 46.)

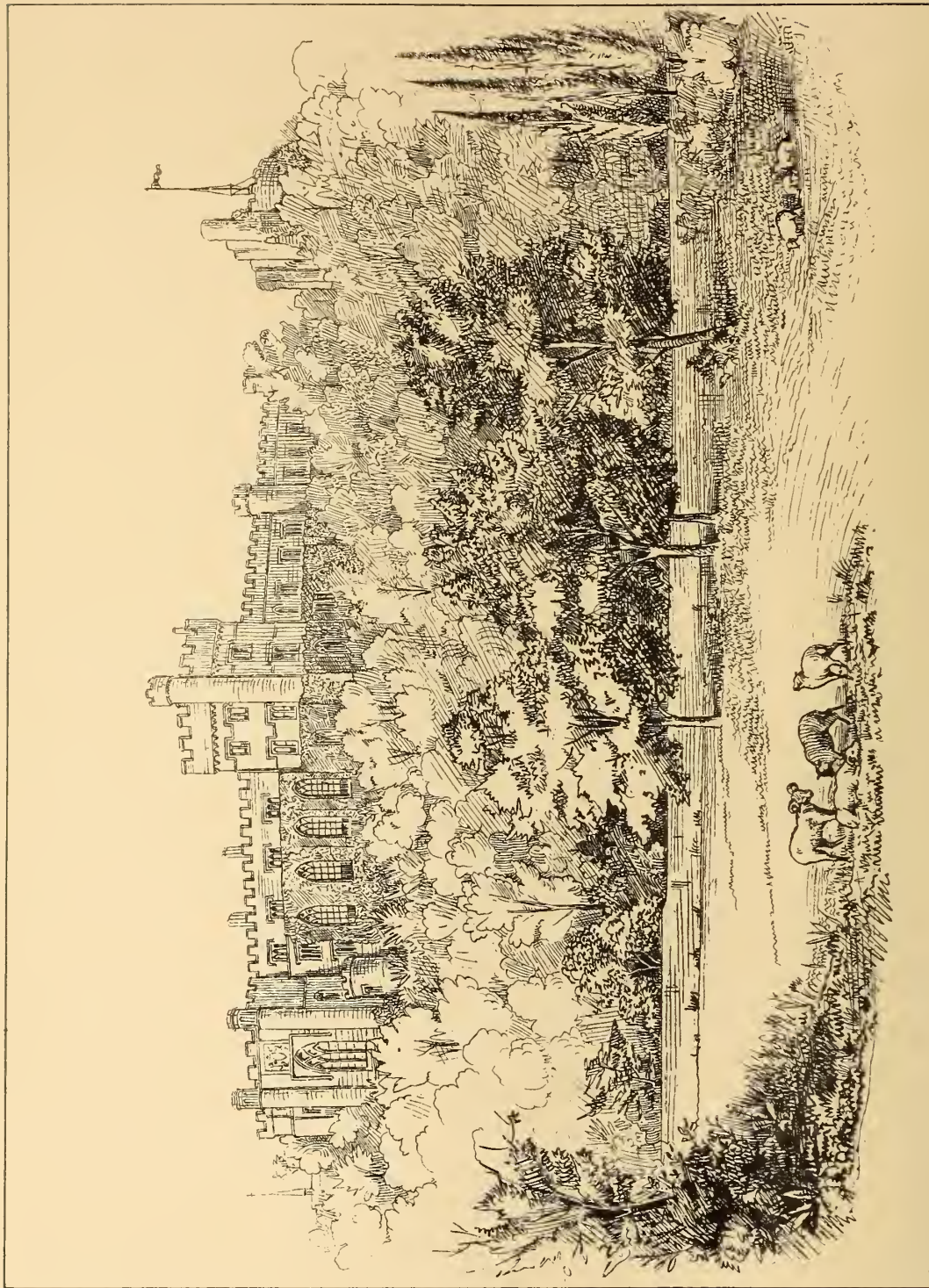
† The Barbican was, as has been stated, erected at an earlier date, and has from time immemorial been generally known as Bevis's Tower, though its connection with the hero of romance and his horse "Hirondelle" (from which Arundel has been foolishly derived) is unknown. The Barbican is on the north-west side of the ditch which surrounds the keep, is oblong in shape, supported by massive buttresses, and marked by other characteristics of the Norman style of architecture. The four towers, on the other hand, have distinct features, corresponding with those of the outer Gateway, and in several of them are labelled-headed windows of Early Edwardian type.

‡ It has been said that there was a room in this wing called Percy's Hall, which owed its name to Alan Percy, last master of the College of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, who occupied it after his religious house had been pulled down, and had afforded the materials out of which this wing was constructed. Mr. Tierney, however, shows that Percy's Hall was in existence as early as the reign of Edward I., and that the assertion that it was inhabited by Alan Percy (uncle of Henry Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel), rests on no foundation.



ARUNDEL CASTLE.

In 1614, from Hollar



William Rendel del.

ARUNDEL CASTLE.
from Meadows.

1720, and it cannot be said that the work done at that unfavourable era reflected much credit upon the architect. A modern brick front on the north-west side of the quadrangle,* a range of stabling on the site of the Great Hall, and some substantial repairs to the old buildings rendered the Castle habitable, but almost entirely destroyed its castellated character. This, however, has been in some measure remedied by subsequent improvements, and although the magnificent edifice which now bears the name of Arundel Castle, and which owes its existence to Charles Howard, 11th Duke of Norfolk, will not bear critical examination, there is much in it to extort admiration. The south-east front and eastern tower were built in 1791, and we must ascribe the insertion of the enormous window in the latter to the ignorance of Gothic architecture which prevailed until recent times. The north-west front was begun in 1795, the north-east wing and library in 1801, and the Baron's Hall in 1806, and the general works were completed in 1815. From an unfortunate desire to obtain variety in style we owe that absence of congruity in design in one and all of these parts which is their great defect. Yet when every deduction has been made we cannot do otherwise than admit that there is an aspect of grandeur about Arundel that is not to be surpassed, if indeed it can be equalled, by any similar pile of buildings in England.

It does not come within our province to notice the Priory (now little more than a mausoleum), and the ancient Maison Dieu—interesting though those buildings must be to the archæologist and architect; but a few words must be devoted to Old Nineveh, or Nineveh House, situate in Tarrant Street, in the midst of grounds which once extended to the river Arun. The house was a square spacious building, built chiefly of chalk faced with flint, the coigns and dressings being of stone, and the mullions of the lower windows of chalk. It was erected about the year 1420, by John, 8th Earl of Arundel, and survived until the present century. Although unnoticed by Mr. Tierney, it has received full attention from the Rev. Edw. Turner, to whose paper in S. A. C., vol. xx. we must refer the reader.

See Tierney's
Arundel.

* In the great alterations made in 1795, this brick front became an inner wall some 24 feet behind the front of Portland stone which was then erected. The intermediate space was appropriated to apartments.

Ashington. [BRAMBER RAPE, WEST GRINSTEAD HUNDRED.

WITH the manor of Ashington the family of Covert was connected for more than three centuries. Roger de Covert settled part of it in 1338 by the levy of a fine upon his son Richard, whose descendant, John Covert, died seised of the

Ped. Fin., 11 Ed.
III.

Inq. p. m., 6 Hen.
VI.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber, p.
259.

entire manor (which owed suit and service to the manor of Knepp), in the year 1428. It continued in the possession of the Covert family until 1671, when Sir John Covert, Bart. (nephew and heir of Sir Walter Covert, Bart.) settled it upon his eldest daughter and coheir Ann, wife of Sir James Morton, but she joined with her son, John Morton, in selling it in the year 1703 to Timothy Burrell, of Cuckfield, from whom it soon afterwards passed by sale to James Butler, of Warminghurst. The ultimate heiress of that family—Patty, wife of the Rev. Richard Clough—sold it in 1806 to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and it now forms part of the estates of the Dukedom. A reputed manor within the parish of Ashington bears the name of West Wolves, which it appears to have derived from the family of Wolf, whose pedigree was entered at the Heraldic Visitation of 1634.* Queen Elizabeth visited Ashington in 1591, but the record of the occurrence was abstracted from the Parochial Register in the last century.

4 and 5 Ph. and
Mary.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber.

Bunton, locally situated in the parish of Wiston, is now a chapelry of Ashington. It was a Roman settlement, and many Roman tiles are to be seen to this day incorporated in the walls of the ancient No man Church. The manor belonged successively to the Bavents and Brocks, and in later times we find the chief property in the hands of Sir Matthew Browne, who was succeeded by his grandson, Sir Thomas. In 1639 it belonged to John, Earl of Thanet, and in 1670 to John Bishop, from whom it passed to the Luckin or Luckyn family, its owners for nearly two centuries. The Duke of Norfolk, Sir Percy Burrell, Bart., and the Rev. John Goring are now the chief proprietors.

* The Visitation Pedigree records only five generations, and was entered by Nicholas Wolf, who had (by his wife, Cicely, dau. of Wm. Ingram, of Earl's Court, co. Worc.), two daughters living in 1634—Mary and Cicely—both being of tender age. His ancestors had been settled at Ashington at least as early as 1341, at which date Roger and Walter Wolf certified as to the value of the church of Bunton. William Wolf, of Ashington, was one of the Earl of Arundel's Esquires at the battle of Agincourt, and captured there the Seneschal of France. The name does not occur in the lists of Sheriffs, but members of the family appear to have intermarried with the Mays, Coverts, Blackstons, and other Sussex houses.

Ashurst.

[BRAMBER RAPE,
WEST GRINSTEAD HUND.

See *Wiston*.

THE chief manor has descended to its present proprietor, the Rev. John Goring, in the same way as the adjoining lordship of Wiston, and attached to it is a farm, which is said to derive its singular name—Hawking-Sopers—from one Soper who was falconer to the chief lord.*

The principal estate is *Etons*, of which part is in the parish of Henfield. In

* There is an ancient picture at Wiston of the Lord of the Manor going out sporting, attended by an old man, who carries a hawk upon his fist.

the Domesday Survey it (*Etune*) is mentioned among the possessions of William de Braose, and had formerly belonged to Earl Godwin. In later times we find that John Shelley, died (1551) seized of it, and that in 1608 it was in the hands of the Caryl family. John Gratwick had it at his death in 1744, and by his ultimate heiress, Mary Gratwick, it was bequeathed in 1809 to W. J. Campion, of Danny, whose grandson of the same name now enjoys it.

With *Peppers*, another estate in the parish, the Bridger family (from Warminghamurst) were connected for several generations. Richard Bridger, of Ashurst, compounded for his estate here for £60, but his principal residence was Coombe, near the borough of Lewes, which he represented in Parliament from 1679 to 1694. (*See Warminghurst.*)

The principal landowners in the parish now are—Rev. John Goring, Lord Rodney, Capt. Wisden, and Wm. John Campion, Esq.

It may be added that the impropriation of the chapelry of Ashurst, like that of Angmering, belonged successively to the Abbey of Fécamp, in Normandy, and the Convent of Sion, in Middlesex.

Cartwright's
Bramber, 269.

Cat. of Comp.,
1655.

Barlabington.

[ARUNDEL RAPE,
BURY HUNDRED.

THE name of this little parish has undergone numerous changes. In Domesday it occurs as Berleventon, and in popular speech it is known as Barlington, Barlton, and even Belton. The history of its ownership, since the Conquest, is unusually simple. Josceline of Louvaine had it as part of the Honour of Petworth, and thus it descended to the Percies, and from them to the family of Dawtrey. William Dawtrey (de Altâ Ripâ) had a grant of free warren in Barlabington for the pursuit of foxes and hares in 1242, and in 1292 the same privilege was conceded to Edw. de St. John, who had married the heiress of Sir Will. Dawtrey. The Manor, however (called the Manor of *Crouch*), had been already assigned by the Dawtreys to Hardham Priory and formed part of its original endowment. At the Dissolution of Monasteries it was granted to Sir William Goring, the lineal descendant and heir of the St. Johns and Dawtreys, and was held by him at his death, in 1553. From the Gorings it passed by marriage to the Biddulphs of Burton (*which see*) and still forms a portion of the latter estate.

Rot. Pat. 26 Hen.
III.

Rot. Pat., 20 Edw.
I.

See *Hardham*.

Inq. p.m. 1 and 2
Ph. and M.

Barnham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE,
[AVISFORD HUNDRED.

Rot. Pat. 38 II. III.

Rot. Vascon 38 II.
III.

Esc. 17 R. II., p.m.
Isabellæ ux. I.
de P.

See *Boxgrove*.

S. A. C. xv.

5 ant 6 P. and M.

13 Eliz.

See *Boxgrove*.

Rape of Arundel,
p. 40.

Deeds *penes* G.
Cosens.

See *Donnington*.

THE Manor of Barnham, or Berneham, was enjoyed at the time of the Domesday Survey by Earl Roger, and at the partition of the estates of the Earldom, in 1243, devolved to Roger de Monte alto,* who had married Cecily, sister and coheir of Hugh de Albini, Earl of Arundel. But in 1253 Barnham was annexed to the lordship of Halnaker, and thus came into the possession of William de St. John, who bestowed it on his brother Robert,† and he, being an influential baron, obtained from the Crown a charter of free-warren in all his demesne lands in Sussex, Berks, and Hants. The manor remained in the St. John family until the year 1393, when it passed to Lucas de Poynings, as part of the dower of his wife Isabel, widow of Henry de Burghersh, and daughter and eventual coheir of Hugh de St. John of Basing. It appears to have escheated to the Crown in the following century, and in 1538 was granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam for life. Reverting to the Crown, it was granted—possibly in recognition of his services in Wyatt's rebellion—to Sir Thomas White, sometime Lord Mayor of London, and again in 1570 to William, Lord Howard of Effingham. In 1594 the manor came into the possession of John Browne, whose son and successor died in 1660, having bequeathed it to his daughter and heir Elizabeth, wife of William Throckmorton of Haseley, co. Warw. It then passed by mesne assignments to Sir William Morley of Halnaker, who had it in 1686, and has descended, in the same way as that estate, to its present lord, Charles H. Gordon Lennox, Duke of Richmond.

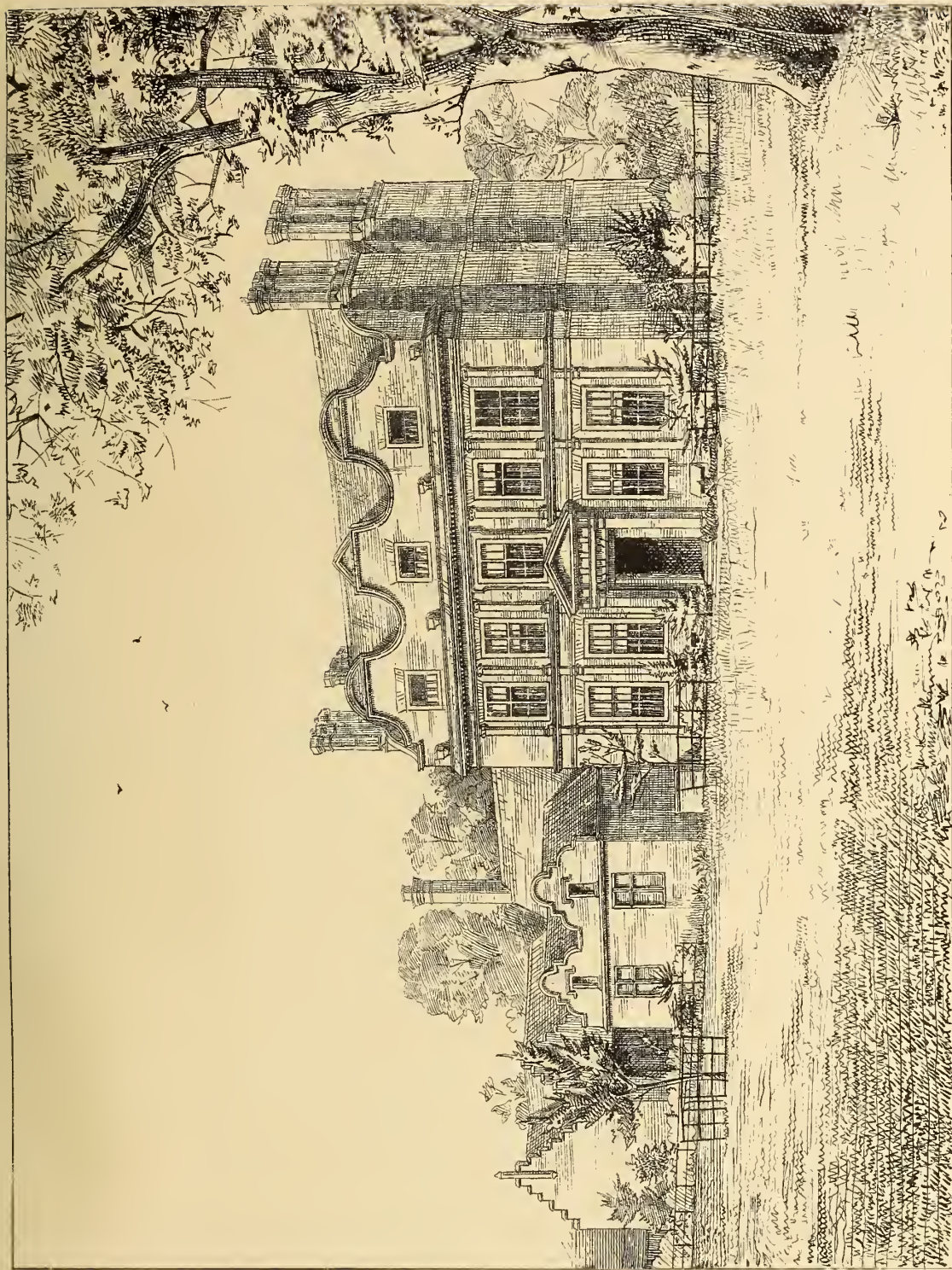
Detached from the manor at an early date was a considerable estate, upon which the picturesque red-brick mansion, known as Barnham House, was erected about the time of "The Stuarts," of which the annexed illustration gives a faithful representation as it at present exists. Dallaway states that this property was found, by an inquest held in 1404, on the death of John Shelley, of Michelgrove, to have been inherited by the deceased from a branch of the Sidney family,‡ and it is certain that it was held by the Shelleys for some generations. In 1756 it belonged to John Page, of Watergate, sometime M.P. for Chichester, at whose death, in 1779, it devolved to George White Thomas, M.P., in right of his wife, Frances, daughter and heir of the said John Page. Frances Thomas, heiress of the above, conveyed it to her husband, Lt.-Gen. John Gustavus Crosbie, whose son, Charles Crosbie, sold it in 1853 to Richard Cosens, the representative of a family which had leased the estate for several generations.§ The property is now vested in the purchaser's children.

* Roger de Montalt died 44 Hen. III., leaving issue two sons, John and Robert. The former died s.p., and the latter was father of Roger de Montalt, who was summoned to Parliament 23 Edw. I., and died s.p. two years afterwards, and also of Robert de Montalt, who was likewise a baron (Dominus de Hawardyn) and died s.p. circa 3 Edw. III.

† William and Robert St. John gave the tithes of Barnham and Walberton to the Priory of Boxgrove (founded by their maternal ancestor Robert de Haye) to augment the number of monks.

‡ The property was perhaps acquired by William Sidney, of Kingsham, near Chichester (will dated 1450), through his marriage with Isolda, or Isabel, St. John, but evidence on this point is wanting. Ann Sidney, their granddaughter, married John Michelgrove, and had issue an heiress, who became the wife of John Shelley. (See Clapham.)

§ A lease was granted in 1756 to William Cosens, yeoman, whose sons renewed it in 1776 and 1783.



William Rushmore, del.

BARNHAM HOUSE

Beeding.

[BRAMBER RAPE,
BURBEACH HUND.]

THIS extensive parish is divided into two parts, which, with apparent incongruity, bear respectively the names of Upper and Lower Beeding.* The former includes the site of the Priory of Sele, and the ancient village; the latter contains within its limits an extensive tract of woodland, known as St. Leonard's Forest, scattered over which are a few residences of comparatively modern date.

Situated close to Bramber, the Manor of Beeding was for a long period parcel of that Barony, and as such was enjoyed in succession by the great families of De Braose and Mowbray.† (See Bramber.)

From the Mowbrays Beeding passed by inheritance to the Howards, and was sold by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in 1642, to Piers Edgcumbe, of Mt. Edgcumbe co. Devon, whose grandson, Richard Edgcumbe, was raised to the peerage as Baron Edgcumbe, in the year 1742. The Manor of Beeding continued in that family until about the year 1760, when it was sold by the second Baron to Colville Bridger, whose grandson, Harry C. Bridger, now enjoys it. The Priory of Beeding, or *Sele*, was founded in 1075 by William de Braose, through the instrumentality of the Benedictine Abbey of St. Florence, at Saumur, Anjou, of which it became a dependent cell. At the suppression of alien priories, in 1450, it reverted to the Crown, and nine years afterwards was annexed to Magdalen College, Oxford, by Bishop Waynflete, the founder of that house. Neither establishment seems to have benefited much by the connection,‡ and in 1492 Sele Priory, being then untenanted, lapsed to the Crown, and was given to the Carmelite friars of Shoreham, whose house was in peril from the encroachments of the sea. They remained its occupants until the final dissolution of monasteries in 1544. Its value at that date was only £26 8s. 4d., and the buildings, intended to accommodate not more than four or five monks, were not very extensive. Owen Oglethorpe, D.D., President of Magdalen College, and his brother Clement then obtained possession of the premises from the grantees of the Crown,§ and two years afterwards a long course of litigation and dispute was terminated by a re-transfer of the property to the said college, which has ever since enjoyed it. The Priory stood upon the north side of the Church, and in 1412 consisted of chamber, armoury hall, pantry, kitchen, bakehouse, and

Upper Beeding.

Burrell MSS., 5685.

* Upper Beeding lies partly in the valley of the Adur, while Lower Beeding extends over the high lands of St. Leonard's Forest.

† William de Braose obtained free warren in all his lands at Beeding, 9 Edw. I. His widow, Mary, had this manor, excepting the pasturage upon the hill towards Lewes, assigned to her as dowry, 20 Edw. I. She died 19 Edw. II., when it reverted to John Mowbray and Aliva his wife; she was the daughter of William de Braose, stepson to Mary. (Burr. MSS.)

‡ Gross irregularities had prevailed in the priory before the annexation to Magdalen College. William Lewis, the prior, had been deposed for negligence and vice, and his successor, John Grigge, had forged a conventual seal and alienated lands. In 1480 only one monk remained, who was in receipt of a pension.

§ In 1544 Richard Andrews, of Hayles, co. Glouc., gent., and Michael Temple, in consideration of 6s. paid by them into the Hanaper, were empowered to alienate the dissolved priory, with its appurtenances, to the above.

Accounts.

S. A. C., x., paper
by Rev. E.
Turner.Cartwright's
Bramber, 219.

Coles' Escheats.

Cartwright's
Bramber.

larder. In 1470 the Hall, Buttery, Parlour, and Great Chamber are mentioned, and previous to the year 1790 the last of these formed the dining-room of the Vicarage. The house was at that time connected with the Church by a cloister, and there were fragments of old walls of flint and stone and ruined arches then to be seen between the two fabrics. Not a vestige now remains, though it is probable that some of the materials have been incorporated in the present Vicarage House.

Several manors are situated in Upper Beeding, the most important of them being *Horton* and *Tottington*. Philip Maybank, from whom the former manor acquired the additional name of *Maybank*, died seized of Horton in 1324. Two centuries afterwards (1552) it passed from Joan Everard to her daughter's son, Edward Bannister, whose descendants held it until the death of Sir Edw. Bannister in 1661, when it was sold to Richard Arnold. His family held Horton for exactly a hundred years, and it was then sold by Richard Arnold to William James, a London banker, from whom it was purchased, in 1773, by Colville Bridger, grandfather to the present proprietor, Harry Colville Bridger. The mansion-house and demesne lands (255 acres) were bought by Sir Merrick Burrell, Bart., and are now the property of his successor, Sir Percy Burrell, Bart.

Lower Beeding.

IT is scarcely necessary to mention that at the time of the Conquest a large portion of Northern Sussex was unreclaimed forest. The woods, which provided in later days abundant fuel* for the smelting works, for which Sussex was famous, were to the Norman Barons parks and coverts, in which the privilege of chase was jealously maintained. Occasionally, it would seem, the lords of Bramber encountered within the wild recesses of the Forest of *St. Leonard's*—the boundaries of which were almost continuous with Lower Beeding—strange sorts of game. The fame of a dragon which had its abode therein was long preserved, and in post-mediæval times “the Horsham carrier and other three” actually viewed the monster, and carried away with them a distinct notion of its size and form.† It was perhaps the embodiment of some local tradition, such as may be found in nearly every woodland district of England, or possibly the monster

* Fuller bewails the destruction of timber-trees for these purposes, and expresses a hope “that a way may be found out to charke sea coal in such manner as to render it usefull for the making of iron.”

† The monster was about nine feet long, shaped like an axletree, with bunches at his side like footballs, which they feared might turn to wings. He casts his “venom four rods, and his principal food is the rabbits of the neighbouring warren.” (*Harl. Misc.* iii., 109.)

was nothing more than a water-snake that frequented the "hammer ponds"* and had grown to unusual magnitude.

The whole forest of St. Leonard's appears to have been held direct from the Crown by the successive lords of Bramber †—the Braoses, Mowbrays, and Howards—and on the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572, reverted to Queen Elizabeth, who, in 1602, granted it to Sir John Caryll, by whom the iron works were successfully carried on. In the reign of Charles II., the Queen mother enjoyed the profits of the forest, and subsequently both forest and manor were granted by Charles II. to Sir Edward Greaves, the King's physician.

The Aldridge family, who have been the chief proprietors for more than a century, inherited their interest from Sir Edward through his daughter and co-heiress, Mary, who married Mr. Calfe. ‡ Major Aldridge, the present owner, resides at *St. Leonard's* (sometime called the *New Lodge*), which probably occupies the site of the ancient ranger's house, and the park of 250 acres by which it is surrounded is supposed to correspond with "the little park in the Forest," mentioned as containing 80 deer at the survey in 1549. This enclosure, therefore, has survived the process of disparking which took place before the year 1608. § A portion of the Aldridge estate was sold in 1801 to Mr. Charles G. Beauclerk, who erected thereon a house called *St. Leonard's Lodge*, which has now been supplanted by the Italian mansion built by William Egerton Hubbard, and known as *Leonardslee*. Upon another portion of the same estate stands *Newells*—the seat of C. Scrase Dickens.

On the northern side of St. Leonard's were several extensive enclosures. The largest of these was *Beaubush*,|| which, after having been enjoyed by the Braoses and Mowbrays, was granted by Henry VII., in 1486, to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, to hold during the King's pleasure. From him it was transferred to Maurice, 8th Lord Berkeley, who died seized of it in 1523. The next grantee was Sir Thomas Seymour, Lord Sudeley, brother of the Protector Somerset, and himself a man of no mean ambition. He had married Queen Catherine Parr, Henry VIII.'s widow, and at her death ("not without suspicion of poison," says Burnet) became a vehement suitor for the Princess Elizabeth's hand. As Lord High Admiral of England and a favourite with the

Hist. Ref. ii., 97.

* These are large sheets of water, contributing largely to the picturesqueness of the forest, and preserving in their name the industrial history of the place.

† John de Mowbray had license of free chase in St. Leonard's Forest granted to him in 1342 (*Cal. Rol. Pat.*). Agnes, widow of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, held for her life (1543) "Bedyng, the forest of St. Leonard's, also called the Great Parke of St. Leonard's, with reversion to the Duke of Norfolk, who held them from the King on lease for 60 years at a yearly rent."

‡ Mrs. Mary Calfe left St. Leonard's Forest to her nephew, Capt. William Powlett, who married a Ward of Champions, and is buried in West Grinstead Church. He left it in 1746 to Abel Aldridge, of Uxbridge; from him the estate descended to his son John (in 1782), sometime M.P. for Shoreham, then to his son John, who died 1803; to Robert, his only son, the late owner, and in 1871 to John, the present owner.

§ Until the year 1837 buck and doe were annually supplied to the Vicar of Beeding in lieu of tithe, but at that date two churches were erected in the Forest, and a rent charge imposed on the cultivated land for the maintenance of the incumbent.

|| The area of the park was 767½ acres, and the number of deer in 1549 was 100.

Ibid, 158.

Marshall's Survey,
P.R.O.

15 Car., ii.

young king he was able for awhile to prosecute his suit with some chance of success, but his unscrupulous designs being discovered he was committed to the Tower, and condemned to death, without his defence being heard.* By his attainder Beaubush reverted to the Crown, and was granted successively to Philip, Earl of Arundel, and Arthur Middleton. The latter, by letters patent, dated 4 June, 1588, obtained a lease for 21 years, which he bequeathed to his son, John Middleton, who had it in 1608. The next grantee was Edward, Earl of Sandwich,† who acquired possession of it in 1663, and from him it descended to Edward Wortley Montagu (husband of the celebrated Lady Mary), who, by will dated 22 May, 1755, left it to the second son of his daughter, the Countess of Bute. It accordingly devolved to the Hon. James Archibald Stuart (afterwards Wortley), who sold it, in 1786, to James Baird, and he to Lord Chancellor Erskine, who resided on the estate and took much interest in its improvement. At Lord Erskine's death it was purchased by Thomas Broadwood, who, in 1823, built the mansion of *Holmbush* on the northern verge of the Forest and near the site of an older house. It is a castellated mansion in the Tudor style, and has lately been purchased, together with the appendant estate, almost unsurpassed in the beauty of its forest scenery, by James Clifton Brown, its present owner.‡ *Buchan Hill*, part of the same property, and deriving its name from the family of Lord Erskine, who formerly occupied it, is now the residence of the Misses Rawson. *Shelley Park*,§ on the northern side of St. Leonard's, formed part of Shepherd's Field Forest, and in 1547 consisted of 649 acres, in which a herd of 80 deer was kept. It was included in the grant to Lord Sandwich.

* Lord Sudeley's connection with St. Leonard's Forest was marked by a curious project, which, though then abandoned, has in modern times been carried into effect. It appears from a communication made by him to Magdalen College on the subject of tithes, that he contemplated building a town within the Forest, "wher increase of p'rie tythes may grow to the College, or els a composition betw. said lord and the College for tythes" may be made. Some such arrangement would have been to the benefit of the College, which at that time received "but 3s. for the herbage of the foreste, and 8s. for the parke of Beaubushe, sometyme parcell of the foreste." (*Sele Priory Deeds*.)

† The famous Admiral, who was slain in a naval action with the Dutch fleet off Southwold Bay, 28 May, 1672. His second son, Sidney Montagu, assumed the additional name of Wortley on his marriage with Anne Newcomen, dau. of Sir Francis Wortley, Bart. Edward Wortley Montagu, who married Lady Mary Pierrepont, was the issue of this match.

‡ Younger brother of Sir W. Richmond Brown, of Liverpool, Bart., and grandson of Sir William Brown (cr. a Bart. in 1863).

§ The first lessee of Beeding under Magdalen College was Edward Shelley, of Warminghurst, who perhaps may have given his name to this enclosure, or the name may be a corruption of Shepherd's Field.

Bepton,

[CHICHESTER RAPE,
EASEBOURNE HUNDRED.]

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester.

MS. Fitzalan, fo. 3.

Inq. p.m., Hen.
Torrell, 17-18
Hen. VIII.

OR BEBYNGTON, a royal manor before the Conquest, was at the time of the Domesday Survey included among the possessions of Earl Roger, and at the partition made in 1243 was assigned to Robert Tatteshall. But the mesne lordship was for three centuries vested in the family of Torrell or Tyrrell, an heiress of which—Anne, daughter of Humphry Torrell, of Torrell's Hall, co. Essex—conveyed it by marriage to Henry Jocelyn, son of Sir Thomas Jocelyn, K.B. He sold the manor and advowson in 1568 to Anthony, Viscount Montague, and both have since continued to form part of the Cowdray estate.

The manor is held jointly by the Earl of Egmont and Edmund Sadler, Esq., the latter having inherited his interest therein from the family of Andrews,* which has had property in the parish of Bepton for some five hundred years.

* In the Visitation of Sussex, taken in 1633, is a pedigree of the family of Andrews.

South Bersted

[CHICHESTER RAPE,
ALDWICK HUNDRED.]

A.D. 680.

Episc. Reg.

WAS originally a portion of the extensive parish of Pagham (which was given by King Ceadwalla to Archbishop Wilfric), and it does not appear to have acquired an independent existence before the year 1405, when the present church was consecrated by Bishop Reade. Its own parochial importance* has in modern times become completely overshadowed by the growth of its once subordinate chapelry of Bognor.†

34 Hen. VIII.

There are four distinct manors in the parish—South Bersted, North Bersted, Shripney, and Bognor—all of which were attached to the Archbishopric of Canterbury until the year 1542, when Cranmer exchanged them with the King for other lands in Aldwich Hundred. The Crown granted them to Cardinal Pole “for his life and one year after his death,” and subsequently they appear to have had separate owners.

Marshall's Survey.

Her. Vis. of Lond.
1568.
Burke's Ext.
Baronetage.

South Bersted was held in 1608 by Edward Manning, gent., and a few years later it was vested in Sir Richard Sutton, Knt., from whom it descended to his daughter and heiress, Elizabeth, successively wife of Sir James Altham (son of Sir J. Altham, Baron of Exchequer), and of Sir John Ashfield, gentleman of the Privy Chamber, who was created a baronet in 1626. By the latter only she had issue, and South Bersted formed part of the settlements made upon her grand-

* South Bersted was in all probability the birthplace of Stephen de Berghestede, who was consecrated Bishop of Chichester in 1262. He took the part of the Barons against Henry III., and on the accession of Edward I. the temporalities of the bishopric were seized by the Crown. His own reputation stood high, and he was successful in raising to its highest point that of his predecessor, Richard de la Wych.

† There was a chapel dedicated to St. Bartholomew in Bognor, as early as 1329 (Reg. Reynolds, Lambeth Lib.), but all trace of it has long since disappeared.

daughters, Frances Ashfield (who married John Isham), and Dorcas Ashfield (who married Maurice Kendall). John Isham (d. 1746, æt. 87) was third son of Sir Justinian Isham, Bart., and was Under Sec. to the Earl of Nottingham, Princ. Sec. of State, and in the reign of William III. a Comm. of Forfeited Estates. He purchased from Mrs. Kendall and her son their moiety of S. Bersted, and, dying without surviving issue, bequeathed the entire property to his nephew, Euseby Isham, D.D., Rector of Lincoln Coll. Oxford, from whom it descended to his son Sir Justinian Isham, 7th bart., who sold it to William Stocker. From him it passed to John Potts, of London, oilman, who foreclosed the mortgage he held upon it in the year 1780. The representatives of Mr. Potts sold it to the present possessor, F. B. Vacher, Esq.

Burrell MSS.

Shripney, alias Shrimpney, has descended in precisely the same way as S. Bersted to John Potts, who sold the manor farm to John Hasler, of Aldingbourne, and the manorial rights to Mr. Vacher. On a brick at the west end of the manor-house is the date 1675, when the present house was rebuilt.

The manor of *North Bersted*, after the reversion to the Crown in the way already detailed, appears to have been granted, about the year 1640, to William, first Lord Craven, and continued in the possession of his descendants until the year 1780, when it was purchased from the sixth Lord Craven by Richard Barwell, Esq., of Stansted. The trustees of the latter sold it in 1812 to W. Brereton, who bequeathed it to the late Mr. Fletcher, of Bersted Lodge. His widow is the present Lady of the Manor.* There was a chapel in this hamlet at one time dedicated to the Holy Cross, but no vestige remains of it.

The history of the manor and hamlet of *Bognor* has in it little of antiquarian interest. Such importance as the modern watering place possesses is due to the exertions of Sir Richard Hotham, who in the latter part of the last century spent much money in attracting public notice to its merits.† He failed in his endeavour to change the name of the place (of which he was Lord) to Hothampton, and it cannot be said that at his death (21st March, 1799) any of his schemes for its future distinction had been in any degree realised.

After the death of Sir Richard Hotham the manor passed through the hands of Col. Scott and Mr. R. Dally. Mr. Fletcher then became its proprietor, and it is now held by his widow, who resides at *Bersted Lodge*, which, when occupied by Sir R. Hotham, was known as Chapel-House.‡

Bognor Lodge (now occupied by Mr. Bray) was the nucleus of the modern town of Bognor, and its building was considered to be of sufficient importance to be commemorated in the Register of S. Bersted parish, Jan. 18th, 1787.

* From Norden's Survey, made about the year 1617, it appears that Sir John Dingley, of the Isle of Wight, claimed certain lands in this manor. They seem to have been acquired in 1560 by a transfer from Thomas Sackville, aft. Lord Buckhurst. (S.A.C., xix., 112. Burrell M.S., 6027.)

† Sir Richard is said to have spent £60,000 in his endeavour to convert Bognor into a place of fashionable resort.

‡ The residence erected by Sir R. Hotham bore this name because there was attached to it a handsome chapel, which he had built for the accommodation of visitors. For many years it remained unconsecrated, but before the death of Sir Richard the ceremony was performed, and the building dedicated to St. Alban. The chapel was pulled down by the late Mr. Fletcher.

Bignor.

[ARUNDEL RAPE,
BURY HUNDRED.

AMONG the knights' fees held at the Domesday Survey by William de Percy under the great Earl Roger we find mention of *Bigeneure*, or Bignor, which continued to form part of the manor of Arundel after the division that took place in 1423.* William Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, made an advantageous exchange, in 1541, with Henry VIII., by which the latter became possessed of the manor and park of Bignor, "with all the woods and deer contained therein," and the Earl obtained the site and demesnes of the priory of Michelham.† The bargain, however, was subsequently annulled, and the lands thus alienated to the Crown were leased in 1542 to Agnes Bagg, widow of William Cooke, and then regranted to Henry, Earl of Arundel, from whom they descended to his son-in-law, John, Lord Lumley. By him the manor was sold, in 1584, to Henry (? Anthony) Kempe, of Slindon, and has devolved, with that property, to the Countess of Newburgh, and thus to Charles Stephen Leslie, its present possessor.

Bignor Park (considered as an exempted manor) seems to have been enclosed at least as early as the reign of Henry III., and occurs in records of that date as one of the ten parks appendant to the Castle of Arundel. It was used for fattening deer driven in thither from the great forest of Arundel. It was not included in the sale to Kempe, in 1584, but was purchased at the same date (after having been leased by the Gorings, of Bodecton, and by Thomas Cooke), by William Tyrwhitt, from whom it passed to Richard Pellatt, of Charlton Court, Steyning. By him, or his immediate successor, a mansion was erected about the year 1632, and this continued to be the residence of the family until the year 1712, when the estate was sold by William Pellatt to Nicholas Turner, one of whose ancestors was from Sutton Valence, co. Kent. The three grandchildren of the purchaser,‡ all attained a certain degree of literary repute; and one of them,—better known by her married name, as Charlotte Smith,§—was an authoress of some power and considerable versatility. The most popular of her prose works was a tale entitled "The Old Manor House," and her skill as a versifier may be inferred from the fact that her "Sonnets" passed through eleven editions, and were translated into French and Italian. Sympathy with the misfortunes of the authoress may have

* Ralph Sanzaver was the mesne lord both prior and subsequent to that division, and his descendants of the same name held Bignor in 1340, and again in 1400, at which date Robert Tawke was declared heir.—*Burr. MSS.*

† An abstract of the indenture (made 4th Feb., 1541) will be found in *Tierney's Arundel*, p. 317. The manors sold by the Earl were those of Shillinglee, Hibernhoo, Palingham, Woollavington, Alversham, Tedham, Bignor, Stopham, and Earham, and the parks of Shillinglee, Woollavington, Bignor, and Medehone.

‡ Her brother, the Rev. Nicholas Turner, Rector of Lurgashall (1796), contributed some valuable papers to the "Annals of Agriculture," and the younger sister, Catherine Anne (who married Capt. Michael Dorset), was the authoress of "The Peacock at Home, and other Poems."

§ Charlotte Turner was born in King Street, St. James's Square, 4th May, 1749. Before she had reached her 16th year she married Benjamin Smith, a West India merchant, who subsequently engaged in agricultural speculations to the ruin of his fortune. Charlotte Smith was the mother of twelve children, who were mainly supported by her pen, and her anxiety on their account not only tinged her poetry with a melancholy hue, but shortened her life. She died 28th Oct., 1806, and is buried in Stoke Church, near Guildford.

See Arundel, ante.

Rot. Pat., 33 H. 8.

Rot. Pat. 1 and 2,
Ph. and Mary,
109.
See Slindon.

Dallaway's Rape
of Arundel, 217.

Ibid.

See Memoir in
Lower's Wor-
thies, p. 15.

induced the public to regard her works with greater favour than was due to their intrinsic merits, yet it cannot be denied that there is a good deal of real pathos in her poetry, and that her novels evince no little power of description.

Bignor Park was sold in 1806, by Catherine Anne (Turner), relict of Captain Dorset, to John Hawkins, who served the office of High Sheriff in 1826. He erected, about the latter date, the present mansion (standing on the site of the old house, which was built in 1632), the classical style of which may recall in some degree the noble villa,* which in Roman times was probably occupied by the proprietor or governor of the province.

Bignor House is now the property of John Heywood Hawkins, eldest son of the above John Hawkins, and nephew of the late Sir Christopher Hawkins, Bart., F.R.S. and F.S.A.†

* About the year 1811 the remains of a very beautiful villa were discovered at Bignor, which stands on the Roman road (Stane Street) leading from Chichester (Regnum) to London. The area occupied by the buildings enclosed a space measuring 650 ft. by 350 ft., and in the *triclinium*, or dining hall, tessellated pavements of great beauty were found, together with fragments of Doric columns, and other interesting relics. The researches were prosecuted for many years, and with unusual success. Full details are given in *Archæologia* xviii. and xix., and also in Dallaway's *Rape of Arundel*.

† Thomas Hawkins, of Trewithan, co. Cornwall (M.P. for Grampound, and the representative of an old Cornish family), married Anne, daughter of James Heywood, of London, by whom he had, with other issue, two sons—viz., Christopher, M.P. for St. Michael's, who was created a baronet 28th July, 1791, and died 6th April, 1829, unm.; and John, who married Hester, dau. of Humphrey Sibthorp, M.P. for Lincoln. Arms:—Per saltire or, and ar. on a saltire sable, five fleurs de lis of the first, all within a bordure gobony or, and of the third.

Billinghamhurst, [ARUNDEL RAPE, WEST EASEWRITH HUND.]

SITUATED on the great Roman road (Stane-street) leading from London to Chichester, perpetuates in its name the memory of the important Teutonic clan, which spread itself far and wide throughout our island.* The parish, as its name indicates, was one of the denser portions of the ancient forest, which is still called the Weald, and affords abundant evidence of the suitability of its soil to the growth of magnificent timber.

The chief estate here† formed part of the Earldom of Arundel, on the partition of which, in 1243, it appears to have devolved to Roger de Someri, who

* The Billings were of the royal race of Varini, and hence acquired possessions in many parts of conquered Britain. "In the earliest records the Billings are mythological rather than historical. The first undoubtedly historical Billing died in the year 967." (Taylor's *Names and Places*, p. 129.)

† Dallaway says, "it does not appear that a manor extending over any part of this parish has at any period established its jurisdiction. But there are several manors in other parishes to which certain estates in this pay suit and service, and two (Pound and Basset's Fee) the extent of both which is limited to it." (*Rape of Arundel*, p. 344.) The vicarage is a manor as regards the waste lands adjoining.

PELLATT OF BIGNOR, ETC.

ARMS.—Argent, 2 bars sab. on the 1st a bezant.
 CREST.—A lion passant or guttée sab., holding in the dexter paw an oak branch fruited ppr.

[WILLIAM PELLATT—
 (Query) M.P. for Steyn-
 ington in 1555.]

Richard Pellatt, of Court, Steyning,
 co. Sussex, purchased Bignor Park
 in 1584. M.P. for Steyning 1572.

..... 1st wife—Sir Benjamin Pellatt, eldest son, of Bolney, Steyning, Westham, co. Sussex. [Described in Peerage of 1712 as Sir Bryan.]

Thomas, Edward, ob. s.p.
 John Pellatt, of Bolney, co. Sussex, Knt. (vide Collins' Peerage, 1779, Vol. 5, p. 392). ob. v. p.
 Anne, dau. of Thomas, 2nd Lord Delawar, no issue. Suffolk.
 Dorothy = Julie, of Francis Knolles, Knt. of the Garter.

Anne, co-heir to her grandfather.
 Catharine, co-heir to her grandfather.
 Rosa, co-heir to her grandfather.

Elizabeth, widow of ... Taunton, = William Pellatt sold Bignor Park to Grace, only daughter of Apsley Newton, of Southover, Esq.; ob. 1710, at 46. 1st wife. (Arms—Argent, a lion ramp: sable armed or.)
 by whom she had issue: daughter High Sheriff of Sussex 1693; of the Friars in Lewes; 1741. Will dated 11th March, 1740, proved at Canterbury, 26th March, 1741, as late of Leicesters Fields, Saint Martin's-in-the-Fields, Apothecary.
 William Pellatt, ob. 1746 unmarried, buried at All Saints, 30 Sept., 1694.
 Thomas Pellatt, Apsley Pellatt, of The Friars, Lewes, = Mary living 1761; All Saints 13th Nov. bapt. at All Saints 14th Aug., 1705. Will dated 14th April, 1764, proved 30th May, 1764.

William Pellatt, ob. 1746 unmarried, buried at All Saints, 30 Sept., 1694.
 Thomas Pellatt, Apsley Pellatt, of The Friars, Lewes, = Mary living 1761; All Saints 13th Nov. bapt. at All Saints 14th Aug., 1705. Will dated 14th April, 1764, proved 30th May, 1764.

Apsley Pellatt, of Lewes, of St. Margaret's, Westminster, afterwards of St. John's, Clerkenwell; b. 1736, ob. 1798. Will dated 8th March, 17....

Mill Pellatt, b. Feb. 1760, of the Edgeware Road; unmarried in 1806.
 Apsley Pellatt, of St. Paul's Churchyard; b. 15th Dec., 1763; d. 21st Jan., 1826. Sold the Friars in Lewes about the year 1802.

Sophonria, = Apsley Pellatt, b. 1791, M.P. for Southwark from 1852-7; of Staines, Middlesex, and Hill, Surrey, 2nd wife o.s.p.
 Matilda, = James Rickman, of Staines, Midx., mat. 1825, d. at Staines, 1830, bur. at Bunhill Fields.
 Thomas for Southwark from 1852-7; of Staines, Middlesex, and Hill, Surrey, 2nd wife o.s.p.
 Stephen = Jane, dau. of William Pellatt, d. of Wil-
 George Evans, at Aber-
 Esq., of Balham Hill, Surrey, 2nd wife.

Eliza, died, Apsley, at 17, 10th May, 1834; bur. at Bunhill Fields.
 Matilda, = James Rickman, of Staines, Midx., mat. 1825, d. at Staines, 1830, bur. at Bunhill Fields.
 Mary, b. = Daniel Pratt, of 10, Bolt Court, Fleet St., and Tintler Croft, Cockfield, Sussex; d. 21st March, 1807, bur. at Cuckfield, Sussex.
 Anna Maria, b. 1831.
 Frances = Alfred Elkington, of Birmingham.

[Visit. of Sussex, 1634 and 1662. Information of James Pellatt Rickman, Esq. Berry's Sussex Genealogies, S. A. C., &c., &c.]

Thomas Pellatt, of Bignor; ob. 1618 2nd son.
 = Mary, dau. of Richard Joscelin, of Hide Hall, co. Essex.

William Pellatt, of Bignor, only son.
 = Bridget, dau. of William Mille, of Greatham.

Thomas Pellatt, 1st son, 6 years old and upwards, 1634, of Bignor Park in 1662.
 Hannah, dau. and co-heir of William Alcocke, of Lewes.
 = Richard Payne, of St. Anne's, married in Lewes, gent. (All Saints' Register), several times M.P. for Lewes.
 Mary = Richard Payne, of St. Anne's, married in Lewes, gent. (All Saints' Register), several times M.P. for Lewes.
 = William. 3 Joseph. Mary.

Elizabeth, married before = John Court bapt. at All Saints, 10th Aug., 1696.
 = Henry Phillips, of the Bank of England, 2nd wife.
 = John C. Chevelly, Esq.
 Sarah = John Phillips, of Haverford West.

A posthumous daughter, d. before 29th Sept., 1742.

Thomas Pellatt, of Iron = 1 Elizabeth, dau. of ... = 2 Mary, dau. of Charles Baring (younger brother of Sir Francis Baring, Bart.), and widow of Hugh Mair, Esq.
 = Amelia, dau. of John Watson, Esq., of Glasgow, 1st wife.
 = Samuel Backler, d. 1858.
 Susan = Benjamin Smith, of Blackheath.
 Elizabeth = George Pearce, Esq., of Blackheath.
 Esther = Thomas Phillips, of the Bank of England, 2nd wife.
 Emily = John C. Chevelly, Esq.
 Sarah = John Phillips, of Haverford West.

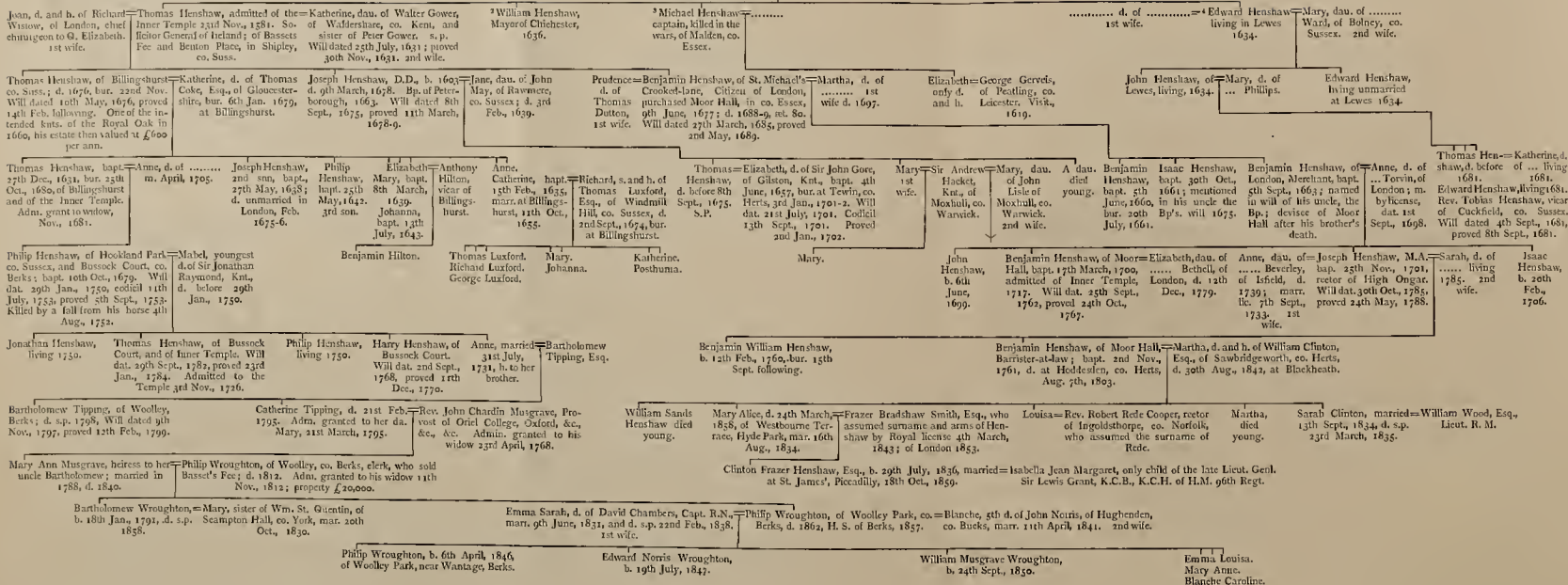
Mary, d. 1873, bur. at Cuckfield, Sussex.
 Anna Maria, b. 1831.
 Frances = Alfred Elkington, of Birmingham.
 Mary Elizabeth, Alice. Apsley Frederick Henry Pellatt.
 Ann. Henrietta. Pellatt.

HENSHAW OF BILLINGSHURST AND MOOR HALL.

ARMS.—A chey, between 3 herons sable, legged gu.
 CHEST.—A falcon, wings elevated or, belled gu., prying upon
 a wing as. sangham ppr.
 MOTTO.—Per ardua stabilis.

WILLIAM HENSHAW, of Worth, of dau. of Melcher, of
 co. Sussex, descended from an an- Chiddingfold, co. Surrey.
 cient family of Cheshire, resident at
 Henshaw Hall, in Siddington. Adm.
 granted to his son Thomas, 14 Apr.
 1587.

Visit Leicester, 1619. Sussex, 1634.
 Burke's Landed Gentry. Barry's Sussex Genealogies.
 Wills' Par. Regs. &c.



held two knight's fees in Billinghamurst and Kirdford. In 1290 Hugh Lovell died seized of a manor and lands in Billinghamurst, and it seems probable that these were subsequently held by a family named De Okehurst, after the manor so-called, members of which were its mesne-tenants for many generations. In the reign of Edward IV. Elizabeth Okehurst, the heiress of this ancient family, married Thomas Barttelot, of Stopham,* and with their descendants the manor of *Oakhurst* and a considerable estate in Billinghamurst remained until the year 1579. They then passed, together with the impropriation which had belonged to Arundel College, to John Wiseman, one of whose daughters conveyed them in marriage to Edward Goring, second son of Sir H. Goring, of Bodecton. The present proprietor, Sir Charles Goring, Bart., inherited his interest from his ancestors, who resided at Oakhurst before their removal to Highden.

Basset's Fee is the most important manor within the parish, and from its name seems at one time to have belonged to a branch of the baronial family of Basset. It was granted by Henry V. to the monastery of Syon, in Middlesex, having previously formed part of the possessions of the alien Priory of Fécamp. William Garton was bailiff of the manor in 1535, and it was soon afterwards purchased by his son Francis Garton from Queen Elizabeth.† The Gartons were succeeded by the Henshaws, one of whom—Joseph Henshaw, D.D.—obtained some eminence as a divine, and was successively Canon, Precentor, and Dean of Chichester, and in 1663 Bishop of Peterborough.‡ The eventual heiress of the Henshaws conveyed Basset's Fee in marriage to Bartholomew Tipping, of Chaddleworth, co. Berks, whose granddaughter married the Rev. Philip Wroughton, by whom the estate was sold. Its subsequent possessors have been Messrs. Collins and Thomas Clear, and it is now the property of Maurice Ireland, of Timperley.

The mansion-house of *Somers* was erected by Thomas Bettesworth, a London merchant, who died in 1795, and has been recently sold by Henry Carnsew to Major Pratt, its present occupant.

Dunkins, formerly the property of the last Henry Churcher, of Slinfold, was inherited by the Greenfields, and from them by the Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele. William Berrall bought it about seven years ago.

Inq. p. m., 19
Edw. I.

See *Stopham*.

MS. Fitzalan.

Dallaway.

See Pedigree.

Lower's *Worthies*
of Sussex, p. 295.

* In the interesting church—partly early Norman and partly Perpendicular—is a slab inlaid with two figures in brass, commemorating Thomas Bartlett and Elizabeth his wife, 1489.

† Edward VI. granted Basset's Fee to Sir Thomas Wroth (Orig. 4 Pars. Ad., 7). The Gartons were the next owners. Their pedigree was entered at the Visitation in 1640, and commences with Thomas Garton, whose son William was of Billinghamurst, and married Ursula, dau. of John Stapeley, of Framfield. He had issue (with three daus.) two sons: 1, Francis, of Billinghamurst, sometime Mayor of Arundel; and 2, Giles Garton, of East Dean, Graffham, and Woollavington (*which see*). Arms:—Sable, 3 palmer's staves, one in pale and two in saltire argt., banded or. Bishop Wilberforce represented the Garton family.

‡ Bishop Henshaw was born in St. Giles', Cripplegate, educated at Charterhouse, and Magd. Hall, Oxf. He was chaplain to the notorious George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and shared in the sufferings of the Stuart family. His works, prose and verse, are devotional and didactic. See pedigree, *sub*. Albourne.

Binstead

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUNDRED.

Dallaway's Rape
of Arundel, p. 76.

Royalist Comp.
Papers, 2nd s.,
vol. 39, p. 275-
277.

SEEMS to have been at an early period of more importance than it now is, for at the Domesday Survey it gave its name (*Benestede*) to the hundred now known as that of Avisford. It formed at that time part of the domain of Earl Roger, and remained attached to the Earldom of Arundel until the year 1400, when it was alienated to Sir William Fitzalan,* from whom it must soon afterwards have passed to Reginald, Lord Delawarr. Under him the manor was held in 1447 (24 Hen. VI.) by Edmund Taverner,† and subsequently by his descendants. In 1649 it belonged to Sir Garrett Kempe, and was then valued at £90. The lordship is now merely nominal, and together with the chief property is in the hands of W. H. Read, who resides at *Binstead Hall* or *House*. The other proprietors are Messrs. Henry Upton and Charles Leslie—the latter as representative of Anne, Countess Dowager of Newburgh; the former as husband of Frances Fowler, of Marsh Farm, in Binstead‡ (*see Tortington*).

The church belonged to the Abbey of Tortington, which also possessed a considerable estate in the parish, and the Priory of Calceto (in Arundel) held other lands in Binstead.

* Dallaway's statement requires to be substantiated. He perhaps refers to William, 2nd son of Sir John Fitzalan, by his wife Eleanor Maltravers.

† Son of Julian, one of the daus. and coheirs of Alice Taverner (*Dallaway*).

‡ Thomas Fowler, of Walberton, m. Mary, dau. of Richard Leeves, of Tortington Place, and died in 1772. Their eldest son, Thomas Fowler, was of Marsh Farm, in Binstead, and father of the above Frances, wife of Henry Upton.

Birdham,

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[MANHOOD HUND.

Inq. p. m., 3 Edw.
III., 1-69.

OR BRIDHAM (the home of Brid), was part of Earl Roger's possessions, and at the partition of the Albini estates, in 1243, devolved to Roger de Monte Alto. In 1329, John, Lord St. John of Basyng, died seized of it, and it thus eventually passed into the hands of the Lords Delawarr (*see Boxgrove*). Thomas West, Lord Delawarr, exchanged it with the King for the site of Wherwell Nunnery, and in 1600 it was purchased from the Crown by Henry Best and Robert Holland, merchant of London. A few years later it belonged to Will. Ottley, of Buildwas, co. Salop, who sold it in 1606 to Sir Richard Lewkenor, and its subsequent descent has been the same as that of Westdean (*which see*).

Birdham Broomer (styled "a messuage or Manor House" in the Parl. Survey) was originally annexed to the lordship of Arundel, but by his will, dated 1415, Thomas, Earl of Arundel, devised it for the benefit of the Hospital or Maison Dieu at Arundel. After the suppression of monasteries, and through an exchange with Queen Elizabeth, it became annexed to the Church of Chichester.

Birdham Court Barnes was held anciently by the family of Ernley, Francis Ernley dying seized of it in 1546. It then passed to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, under whom it was leased by W. Stanney (1589), and next (1610) by John Cawley,* of Chichester, and others. *Cawdrey*, or *Cowtheray*, is another estate belonging to the same capitular body, and was held early in the seventeenth century by the Gunters,† and afterwards by a branch of the Peckham family.

* By indenture, dated 3rd Feb., 7 Jac. I., the premises were demised by the Dean and Chapter to John Cawley, citizen and ald. of Chichester, for the lives of William Cawley, his son (afterwards one of the Regicides), John Chatfield, and John Strudgwick.

† Richard Gunter, of Chichester, had a lease of it in 1617, for his own life and for the lives of his children, Thomas and Anne Gunter.

Bosham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE,
BOSHAM HUNDRED.

THE early history of this parish, which is situated within four miles of Chichester, contains several points of interest. There is no doubt that it was a Roman station, and abundant evidence of its importance in early times have been discovered; but we are unable to accept the tradition that the remains excavated in 1832 were those of a Palace of the Emperor Vespasian,* nor are we satisfied that the present church exhibits any traces of Roman workmanship.† That building, indeed, whether it owes its origin to King Canute‡ or some later monarch, was certainly in existence at the date of the Domesday Survey, and the manor, having been transferred from the See of Canterbury to the grasping hands of Earl Godwin, had devolved, with Harold's other possessions,§ (as we learn from that record) to the occupant of the English throne.

Dallaway, R. of
Chich., 85-95.

The ecclesiastical manor was given by the Conqueror to Osborn, Bishop of Exeter, and his successors in the See claimed jurisdiction within its narrow precincts.

The secular manor which, as Mr. Lower observes, "was more of the nature

* At Stone Wall, the site of this supposed palace, were standing a few years ago some massive walls, between six and seven feet thick and about seven feet high, lying east and west, and extending some 70 feet in length. Within a short distance of them there still remains, unaltered in shape, the oblong reservoir (Bulrush Pond), which supplied the place with water, and perhaps with fish. In a field north-west of Broadbridge House were discovered in 1832 foundations of a Roman building, extending east and west. The *impluvium* and some small rooms could be traced, and fragments of pottery and coins of the reign of Antoninus were found among the foundations. Other Roman remains have also been excavated in the adjoining land. (S. A. C., xviii., 1-9.)

† Mr. M. A. Lower thinks that on the site of the present church was a *basilica*, and that the bases of the chancel arch are Roman.

‡ A daughter of King Canute is said to have been buried in the church. In 1865 the vicar discovered beneath the flooring on the right side of the chancel arch a rude stone coffin, containing the bones of a child about eight years of age. (See S. A. C., xviii., 5.)

§ Harold perhaps occasionally resided here, for on the Bayeux tapestry he is represented riding with his greyhounds and with hawk on wrist, and beneath is the legend, "HAROLD, DUX ANGLOR, ET SUI MILITES EQVITANT AD BOSHAM."

Compendious
Hist. of Sussex,
i., 65.

Ayloff's Tower
Records, p. 19.

Rot. Claus., 9 Ric.
II.

Rot. Pat., 11 Hen.
VI.

Lansd. MSS., v.
50, p. 85.

Dallaway, R. of
Chich., 85-95.

MSS. Coll. Arm.,
B. 14.

Rot. Pat., 17 Edw.
II.

Dallaway.

of a barony than a simple manor,"* was granted by the Conqueror to his follower William Fitz Aucher, who retained it for his life; but in 1189 it was given to John Mareschal, or Marshall. He dying s. p. the grant was continued to William Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke, whose dau. and coh. brought it in dower to Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, from whom it passed to Roger Bigod, his son and heir. It probably continued in the Bigod family until the death of Alice, the last wife of Roger, Earl of Norfolk, when it reverted to the Crown, and was bestowed by Edward II. upon his half brother Thomas de Brotherton, who was also created Earl Marshal, and Earl of Norfolk. His daughter and heir married John, Lord Segrave, who enjoyed the manor of Bosham, as also did his heirs, the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk, who had it in succession till the death of Anne, Duchess of York, their heir female, in 1475. A partition of the estates was then made between the heirs of John, last Duke of Norfolk, Isabel, wife of James Baron Berkeley, and Margaret, wife of Sir John Howard. The manor of Bosham† was allotted to the Barony of Berkeley, and, not having been bequeathed by name in the will of William, 1st Marquis of Berkeley (by which he disinherited his brother Maurice), was by him recovered at common law, and has ever since remained with his heirs. Frederick Augustus, late Earl of Berkeley, devised the manor in 1810 to his second son, Vice-Admiral Sir Maurice F. Berkeley, and it now belongs to the Honble. Charles Berkeley,‡ who is also the owner of Fishbourn Old.

Bradbridge|| is a subordinate manor which, *temp.* Hen. III., was held under the King by Will. Fitz-Ernulph. In 16 Edw. III. Roger Papillon had a grant of it from the Crown by the service of rendering to the King two white capons whensoever he should ride near Bradbridge Mill. This custom was continued until 15 Hen. VI., when Joan Michelgrove, widow, held these lands subject to the provision of one capon only. This property was acquired early in the last century by a branch of the Peckham family, from the last of whom it passed by will to John Williams, Esq.

Fishbourn Old, a mesne manor, was given to the Priory of Porchester, or Southwyke, co. Hants in the year 1323. At the suppression of monasteries it reverted to the Crown, and was retained until the year 1557, when it was sold to Rich. Lane, and in 1594 granted to George Fiennes, Lord Dacre, and Peter Temple, Esq., as of the honour of Petworth.

Walton certainly suggests by its name a Roman station, and may possibly have been the site of Vespasian's camp. Whatever earthworks may once have existed have now been levelled by the plough, and there appears to be no founda-

* "The manor consisted of several tythings or hamlets, viz., Bosham, Bradbridge, Hook, Creed, Walton, Fishbourn, and Southwood, which are within the parish of Bosham, and of three others—Funtington, East and West Ashling within the parish of Funtington adjoining, and containeth of copyhold land about 4,000 acres, and come to one Court Baron, holden at the manor house of Bosham adjoining the churchyard." Smyth's account of Bosham, quoted by Dallaway, Rape of Chichester, 87.

† In Smyth's account of the manor it is stated that the manorial rights include wreckage, and that the steward of the manor is Admiral of the adjoining seas, by grant of Edward IV.

‡ He resides at Old Park.

|| Dallaway states that the family of Bradbridge, which bore Or, a pheon sable, had its origin here.

tion for the belief that Harold selected for his palace* the same spot which had approved itself to the judgment of the Roman Emperor. The demesne of Walton extended to Chichester Harbour, on the sides of which are woodlands still called *Old Park*. The estate belonged to the Parkers of Amberley, and passed by heir female to the Smyths of Chichester. Colonel Webber Smyth is the present proprietor.

See Amberley.

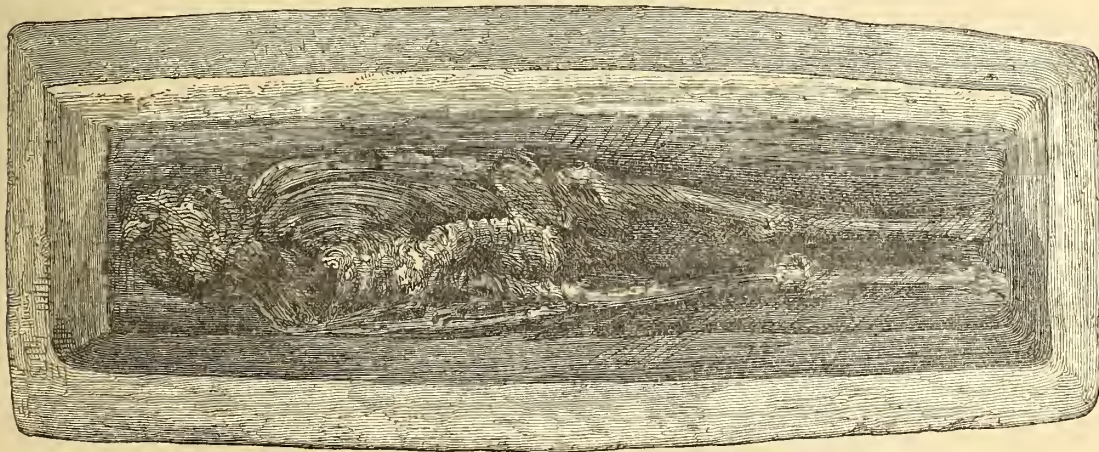
The ecclesiastical history of Bosham is full of interest. Thither in the early ages of Christianity came an Irish missionary, one Dicul, and settling, as tradition avers, in the hamlet of Creed, "lived poorly and served God" with five or six brethren in the midst of a heathen population. The date of this mission was A. D. 650. At a somewhat later period an establishment of Benedictine canons was founded here, and was in existence at the time of the Domesday Survey, when its possessions consisted of 112 hides of land, three mills, and a salt pan. This was given by Henry I. to William Warlewaste, Bishop of Exeter, who settled the College on a new basis, and made considerable additions to the church. The Bishops of Chichester unsuccessfully claimed jurisdiction over the vicar,† who was declared by Henry II. to be exempt from their control, and the church to have all the privileges of a royal chapel. The Bishops of Exeter therefore collated to the prebends, irrespective of the concurrence of the Diocesan, until the suppression of religious houses. The site of the college is on the south side of the churchyard, where a pointed arch and some thick walls still remain, and until lately a portion of the old buildings was occupied as a Vicarage House. The stalls of the prebendaries form one of the many objects of interest in the ancient church of Bosham.‡

Bede's Hist.

* It should be noticed that Camden (*Britannia*) states that Dicul's monastery was converted into a retiring place for King Harold; but no authority is given for this evidently erroneous statement. Local traditon points to the site of the present manor house as the position of Harold's palace.

† The claim of the Bishops of Chichester arose during a temporary seizure of the college by Henry II., who was indignant at its having supplied Becket with necessities while he was in disgrace. A vicar then submitted himself to the authority of the Diocesan, *quasi indefensus à Rege*, and the latter endeavoured to convert this into a general admission of authority.

‡ For a more ample account of Bosham the reader is referred to a monograph in the *S. A. C.*, by the Rev. H. Mitchell, vicar (vol. xvii.), and to a pamphlet on the same subject by C. J. Longcroft, Esq., published in 1867.



COFFIN OF A DAUGHTER OF CANUTE, BOSHAM.

Botolphs,

[BRAMBER RAPE,
STEYNING HUNDRED.

OR BUTTOLPH'S, is a small parish, which derives its name from the British Saint, to whom its ancient church is dedicated. It is situated on the river Adur, which in early times "was wont to carrie ships with full sail as far as Bramber," and was subject to a tidal influence above that place. Through the accumulation of sand at the river's mouth the configuration of the country has undergone much variation.

The manor, under the name of HANINGEDUNE (*hodie ANNINGTON*), was held by William de Braose, at the time of the Domesday Survey, and probably continued for a long time attached to the Lordship of Broadwater. Before 1427 it had acquired the additional name of *Merlots*, from its then possessor, William Merlot,* who returned it as half a knight's fee. Laurence Levitt, of Hollington, died seized of the manor in 1585, and it then passed to his sister and heir, Maria, wife of Thomas Eversfield, with whose descendants it remained until early in the present century, when it was purchased by Charles Goring, of Wiston.

The demesne lands, held in 1654 by Edward Manning, were sold by John Manning (the grandson) in 1705 to Charles Eversfield, and, after passing through the hands of John Crawley and his daughter, who married Adrian More, of Milton Place, co. Surrey, became the property of the Edgells, of Egham, and then of the Wyatts,† who sold them to Mr. Penfold, father of Hugh Penfold, who built a substantial residence on the property. Henry Padwick is now the chief owner.

A second church, bearing the name of St. Peter de Veteri ponte, formerly existed in Annington, the ruins of which were visible within the memory of man. It was given, in 1075, by William de Braose, to the Abbey of Saumur, in France, and subsequently to Sele Priory, and thus devolved, with the great tithes of the parish, to Magdalen College, Oxford. From the muniments preserved by that society it appears that the Rectory of St. Peter's was devised in 1469 by the Prior of Sele to William Bishop, chaplain, and Robert Dallyng, Esquire, for 60 years — *pro grano piperis, si petatur*. The episcopal registers also record admissions to the Vicarage (St. Peter's) from the year 1357. The exact position of the "ancient bridge" is not easy to determine, for, as has been already stated, the river banks have undergone much change. Supposing it to have been a Roman structure (and a good many Roman remains have been found in the parish), it was no doubt at the point where the road from Bignor to Pevensey crossed the Adur.

"On the south side of the present Bramber bridge is a house of evident great antiquity." In a lease, found among the Sele documents at Magdalen College, by the Rev. Ed. Turner, it is termed the Chapel House, and was granted to Francis Shirley, of West Grinstead.

* The Nona return, taken in 1341, was given on the oaths of William Merlot, John Robur, Simon le Talure, and William Grimbold.

† Richard Wyatt, of Egham (son of Richard Wyatt, by Frances, dau. of Peter Burrell), mar. Priscilla, dau. of John Edgell, of Milton Place. His grandson is the present Richard Wyatt Edgell, of Milton.

Camden's Brit.

See Bramber.

Inq., 6 H. VI.

Cole's Escheats, v.
333.

Burrell MSS.

S. A. C., viii., 273.

See Beeding.

S. A. C., viii., 273.

Boxgrove, [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

CALLED in the Domesday Survey *Bosgrave*, formed part of the Honour of Arundel, and as such was included in the grant made by William the Conqueror to Earl Roger. It became forfeit to the Crown in 1102 through the rebellion of Robert de Belesme, and appears then to have been sub-divided. One portion remained attached to the Honour, and thus devolved to Roger de Monte Alto at the partition of the d'Albini estates in 1243. Whether it was held by his heirs we are unable to learn, but the greater part of Boxgrove, including the manor of *Halnaker*, had been given by Henry I. to Ralph (or Robert) de Haia, who married Oliva, sister of William d'Albini, Earl of Arundel. "This donation included 12 knight's fees, to be held as of the Honour of Arundel (at that period in the Crown), and was probably made to the said wife of Robert de Haia, because though he left two sons, who enjoyed his proper barony in co. Linc., this manor passed to Cecilia, his daughter, who conveyed it in marriage to Roger de St. John, of Basing, in the succeeding reign." The St. John family retained Halnaker until the latter part of the fourteenth century, when it became vested in Isabel, sister and heir of Edmund, Lord St. John. She married first Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, and secondly, Lucas de Poynings. The grandson of the latter had summons as Lord St. John of Basing, and was seized of Halnaker, and the adjacent manors. These estates became sub-divided amongst his three granddaughters and coheirs, Halnaker falling to the share of Jane, the eldest daughter, who married Sir John Bonville. Sir John was attainted, and his property confiscated by Edward IV.; but Halnaker was restored, and descended to his daughter and coheir Elizabeth, wife of Thomas West, second Lord Delawarr, K.G. They exchanged certain lands in Sussex* for the site and possessions of Wherwell Abbey, co. Southampton, and in this way Halnaker became vested in the Crown. Queen Mary granted it in fee farm to Henry, Earl of Arundel, to be held as of the Honour of Petworth, at a rent of £20 per ann., and this grant was renewed to him and to Lord Lumley by Queen Elizabeth, in 1565. About twenty years later (29 Eliz.) Sir John Morley† acquired the manors of Boxgrove and Halnaker,

See Arundel, ante.

MS. Fitzalan, p. 3.

Dallaway, Rape of Chich., p. 123.

See Pedigree.

Ind. trip., dat. 6 Nov., 1458.

Pat., 31 H. 8, m. 4.

1 Mary.

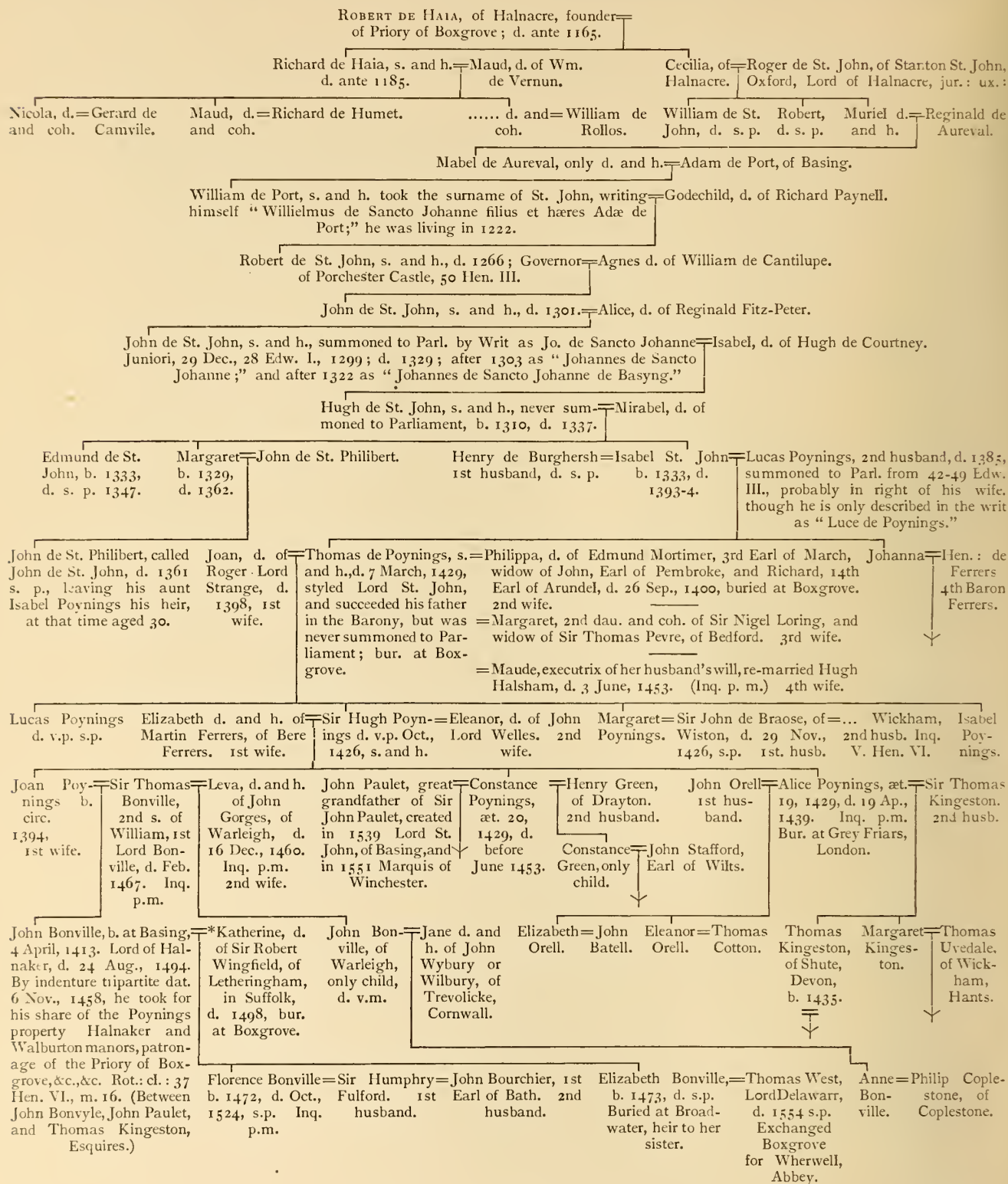
Inq. p. m., 30 Eliz.

* These consisted of the manors of Half-naked (Halnaker) and Walberton, with their appurtenances in Mendham, Birdham, West Itchenor, Hunstall, Ivernaill, Woodcote, Westerton, Strethampton, Boxgrave, Compton, Offham, and Yapton, all in Sussex.

† John Morley, of Saxham, co. Suffolk, bur. in St. Botolphs without Aldersgate, the purchaser of Halnaker, marr. Elizabeth, d. of Edward Wooton, M.D., by whom he had three sons and three daughters; of the latter Elizabeth, marr. Sir James Kirton; Mary, marr. William Ingram, of Earls Court, co. Wigorn; Magdalene, marr. John Cowper, of Ditcham, in co. Sussex. His eldest son and heir, Sir John Morley, of Halnaker, Knt., marr. Cicely, d. of Sir Edward Caryll, of Harting, co. Sussex, Knt., and had issue two sons and two daus. The eldest son, Sir William Morley, of Halnaker, K.B., who died in 1701, marr. first, Mary, dau. of Sir Robert Heath, Knt. (Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas), by whom he had a son Robert, who died an infant, and two daus., Margaret and Mary; he marr., secondly, Ann, d. and h. of Sir John Denham, K.B., who died 1671, by whom he had two sons; John, who died unmarr., 1683, and William, who died, s. p. 1693; and three daus., Ann, who died unmarr.; Cicely, who died unmarr., 1704; and Mary, who marr., 7th Feb., 1704, in Halnaker Chapel, to James, Earl of Derby, and had a son William, Lord Strange, who died an infant; she died s. p. s. in 1752, æt. 84. Of Sir John's daughters the eldest, Cicely, marr. Francis Osbaldeston, of Aldersbrook, co. Essex, and had an only dau. and heir, Mary, who died in 1721, having married Sir Thomas Wrothe, of Petherton, co. Devon, Bart.; she left a dau. and heir, Cicely, who marr. Sir Hugh Acland, Bart., and had a son, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, Bart., heir to Halnaker by the will of Mary, Countess of Derby. Sir John's younger dau. Elizabeth marr. Sir Thomas Puckering, of Warwick, Knt. and Bart., son of the Lord Keeper, d. s. p. s.

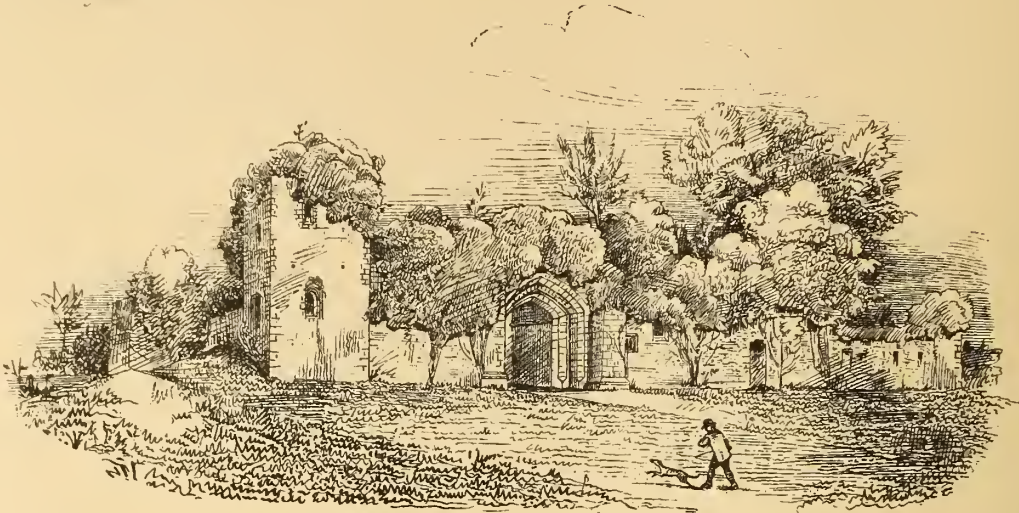
PEDIGREES OF THE DE HAIA, ST. JOHN, AND POYNINGS FAMILIES, SHOWING DESCENT OF MANOR OF HALNAKER.

[Courthope's Historic Peerage of England. S. A. C. Vol. XV., 15—17, papers by Rev. Agar Holland and W. Durrant Cooper.
Harl. MS., 1544, f. 45. Visit. of Devon, Harl. Soc., p. 71, 1872. Inq. p.m., &c., &c.]



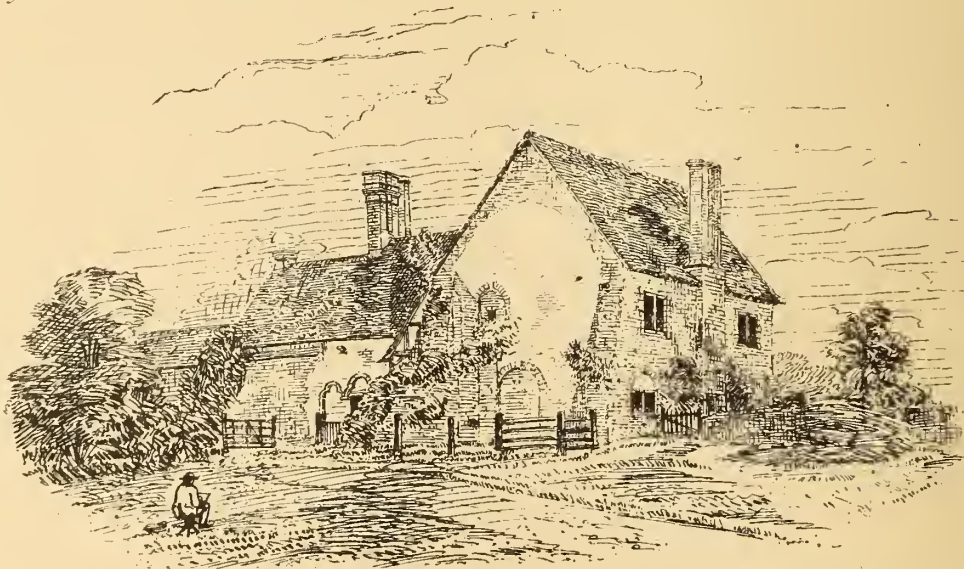
* Grand-daughter of Sir Robert Gowsbill, Knt., of Hoveringham, co. Notts, and Elizabeth his wife (bo. 1372, d. 1425), eldest dau. and coh. of Richard, 14th Earl of Arundel, and so descended from the de Bohuns, and from Alice, sist. and h. of John, Earl of Warren and Surrey.—(Harl. MS. 1177, fol. 476. Tierney's Arundel Pedigree.)

Salnaker House.
Raigmore.



William Penstone, del.

Shullbred Priory.
Lynnhemere.



Thomas Batterbury, del.

which he held *in capite*, at an annual rent of £66 4s. 4d., and eventually they devolved to his great-grandson, Sir William Morley, whose daughter and heir married, in 1704, James, Earl of Derby. There being no surviving issue of this marriage the Countess bequeathed the estate to her kinsman, Sir Thomas Dyke Acland, of Columb John, co. Devon, who in 1765 sold it to Charles, Duke of Richmond, for the sum of £48,000, and it now forms part of the demesne attached to Goodwood.

Burrell MSS.

The manor house of Halnaker is, even in its present state of ruin, one of the most interesting examples of domestic architecture in Sussex. Its general shape is quadrangular, and the position of the principal apartments may be traced without much difficulty. The courtyard was entered through a gateway, flanked with small octagonal towers of rather poor character; on the east side was the chapel, of unusually large dimensions, and still retaining in the lancet windows, eastern triplet and western doorway, abundant evidence of erection in the early English period. "It appears to have received a new east window in Perpendicular times, and at a still later period of that style a chamber, or perhaps a gallery, appears to have been constructed within the west end of the chapel." The hall, which is built mainly of brick, and has become much dilapidated, evidently owed its origin to Sir Thomas West, who rebuilt the mansion in the reign of Henry VIII. The windows were of late Perpendicular work, with depressed heads, and were filled with armorial glass.* The West family was also commemorated in the carvings of the wainscot, whereon knots, badges, scrolls, and coats of arms were introduced with singular skill.† The mansion, visited by Edward VI. on the 27th July, 1551, retained most of its characteristic features until the middle of the last century; but after the death of the Countess of Derby, in 1752, it ceased to be occupied as a manorial residence, and gradually, as Goodwood rose in importance, Halnaker fell into decay, and its ruins have now been converted into tenements for cottagers.‡

Parker's Dom.,
Arch., iii., 318.

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester.

Strettington (in Domesday *Stretton*) was anciently a distinct manor, held under Earl Roger by Godwin, who perhaps left his name in the adjacent domain of Goodwood. Both estates descended in the same manner as Halnaker, until, by the exchange already mentioned, they became vested in the

*Dallaway says that the windows contained the arms of the Wests and the families with which they intermarried. It is certain that one very fine window was bought by the late Precentor Holland, and built into his house, "The Chantry," in Canon Lane, Chichester. In the same city, under the north walls, is a house belonging to Mr. Rhodes, entirely cased with stone taken from Halnaker Hall.

† The oak carving was brought with the painted glass to Chichester. The arms on various escutcheons were those of West, La Warr, Cantilupe, and [Greville.?] The cognizances included the sword crampette of West, the fleur de lis of La Warre, the rose parti of Mortimer, and over a door was a demi-figure, holding a scroll with this legend—*Com in and drynke, and again Tes bien venus.*

‡ On the etymology of Halnaker, which was usually written Halnaked or Halfnaked, we do not hazard an opinion. In Domesday the name is given as Halneche. In the Inq. p. m. John St. John, taken 3 Edw. III., it occurs as Halnaked, and is described as "unum capitale messuag' cum gardinis, quæ nihil valent ultra reprisas, un' parcus de 150 acris, val' 6s. 8d. per ann., ultra sustentatione' ferarum," &c. By a survey, taken by order of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the time of Elizabeth, it is stated that it was four miles in compass, "wch may yerely sustaine viiic deare with some provision of haie in winter, yf maste ffayle." (See Shirley's *Deer Parks*, 65.)

Crown. After having been granted in capite to Henry, Earl of Arundel, in 1560, they were alienated in 1584 by John, Lord Lumley and his wife, to Henry Walrond, Esq. In 1597 the lessee was Thomas Cæsar, then Henry Bennet, junior, and afterwards it was held by the Carylls, of Harting (*which see*), whose adherence to the cause of the Stuarts involved them in ruin. From the Comptons of East Lavant (*which see*), its last possessors, Goodwood was purchased about the year 1720 by Charles, first Duke of Richmond, who pulled down the old house, and erected on its site a hunting seat. For such a purpose the noble park, comprehending some 2,000 acres, must have been even better fitted in those days than since the conversion (in 1802) of a portion of the domain into a race course. Of the ancient manor house of Goodwood we have no particulars, nor does the vague epithet "Gothic," which Shoberl applies to it, give us any indication of its real character. The present mansion was designed by the third Duke, but his death, in 1806, occurred before the plans had been wholly executed. The hunting seat, built of Portland stone by the first Duke, forms the west wing; the rest of the structure is composed of squared flintstones, which certainly impart to it a degree of local character. "The principal front, which extends 166 feet, has a colonnade of two orders in its centre for entrance, and is terminated by two circular towers with hemispherical roofs; from either of these a front, of 106 feet towards the east and south, stands upon an angle of 45 degrees." Like many pseudo-classical buildings it is imposing rather from its size than from its beauty,* and even in the former respect it is almost dwarfed by the stables, kennels, and other offices, which are situated in the adjoining parish of West Hampnet. The stables† were begun in 1757 and finished in six years, after a design of Sir William Chambers, the architect of Somerset House. The kennels were the work of James Wyatt, whom we may term Sir William's very unequal successor, and are, as we have said, chiefly remarkable for their magnitude.

The tything of *East Hampnet* is also included in the parish of Boxgrove, and after having been held with Goodwood by Henry, Earl of Arundel, was sold (together with Crocker Hill) under a mortgage, by John, Lord Lumley, to Edward Jackman, Alderman of London, in the year 1566. In 1584 the estate was purchased by Edward Peckham, Esq., and retained by his descendants, until 1674, soon after which date it was sold to Sir George Jeffreys (afterwards Lord Chancellor), whose son John, Lord Jeffreys, of Wem, died seized of it in 1696. From his daughter Louisa, Countess of Pomfret, it was bought, in 1725, by Arthur Turnour, Esq., and thus devolved to Edward Turnour, Earl of Winterton, from whom it has passed by purchase to the Duke of Richmond. *Oldbury*, an adjoining estate, sometime the property of the Turnours, now belongs to W. W. Hasler, Esq.

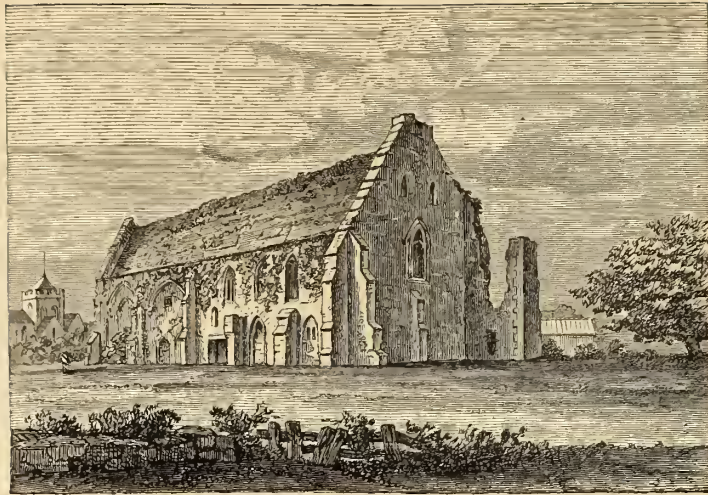
Top. and Hist.
Desc. of Sussex.
p. 68.

Dallaway.

Burr. MSS., Inq.
p. m., Edw.
Jackman, 15
Eliz.

* The pictures at Goodwood include some valuable examples by Vandyke, Lely, Kneller, Reynolds, Gainsborough, and the Smiths of Chichester. Perhaps the most interesting painting in the collection is that called the "Cenotaph of Lord Darnley" (husband of Mary Queen of Scots), and representing his murder. This picture was painted in 1567, and brought by the Lennox family from the chateau d'Aubigny—the ducal residence in France, given by Louis XIV., in 1673, to the Duchess of Portsmouth and her son, the first Duke of Richmond.

† The front of the stables measures 213 feet in length and 146 feet in breadth.



EXTERIOR OF THE REFECTORY, BOXGROVE PRIORY.
ex. S. A. C., Vol. xv., p. 112.



INTERIOR OF THE REFECTORY, BOXGROVE PRIORY.
ex. S. A. C., Vol. xv., p. 112.

Before we finish the account of this parish some notice must be taken of the remains of the ancient Priory, which are gradually becoming less and less extensive. The walls, of what some call the Refectory and others the Hall, of the Priors' house are still standing. Mr. Parker, who favours the latter view, observes, "It has lately been unroofed and mutilated by the Duke of Richmond, but enough remains to show it was a building containing several apartments, and therefore more probably a house. The whole is in the decorated style with windows of one and (what must have been) two lights, some with delicate shafts to their rear arches. The lowest storey was vaulted, the arches being semi-circular, or nearly so; the next stage comprising the remaining height of the walls, may well have been a hall. It had a flat ceiling, and apartments were formed above it (as at St. John's, Northampton) in the high pitched roof. There seems to have been a longitudinal division."

Dom. Arch., iii.,
114.

The founder of the Priory was Robert de Haia, called, in the register of the Priory, the King's cousin; in an old manuscript book in Ashmolean Museum, Oxford, he is described as "uncle to the Conqueror, King of England," which will give the date of its erection as being between the years 1117—1135. The Priory was of the order of St. Benedict, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary and St. Blaize. The engravings of the Hall or Refectory, which we are kindly permitted to reproduce from the S. A. Collections, will show better than we can explain the general features of the building. At the dissolution of religious houses, in 1535, Boxgrove was granted to Thomas, Lord Delawarr, who in vain endeavoured to procure a remission of the general sentence in favour of his "powr house." It shared the general fate of such buildings, and the site has ever since formed part of the Halnaker estate.

S. A. C., v., 83,
et seq.

Bramber.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
STEYNING HUNDRED.

FROM no place within the limits of the county has the glory of the past more entirely vanished than from Bramber. In Roman times a station of importance*—then a Saxon stronghold, and perhaps royal residence†—afterwards, for more than two centuries, the home of the baronial family of de Braose, and lastly—a

* Whether Bramber should be identified with *Portus Adurni* is still a vexed question among antiquaries, but the early importance of the place and its situation on the river Adur are in favour of the supposition.

† "The name," says Mr. Lower, "is Saxon—Brymmburh, a hill fortification."

borough not undistinguished by its representatives;* Bramber is now an inconsiderable village, the few picturesque features of which are due almost wholly to the progress of decay.

Domesday Survey.

The manor, including some sort of castle, was granted by William the Conqueror to his kinsman and follower William de Braose, whose munificent benefactions to the abbeys of Battle and St. Florence may be ascribed either to a spirit of unusual piety or to the promptings of a conscience ill at ease. It is scarcely possible to ignore the existence of the latter motive in connection with the ecclesiastical foundations of the 11th and 12th centuries, when we remember that after the battle of Hastings not an acre of land could be held by an ante-Norman title, and that in the competition for the soil the rights of the English thane were notoriously sacrificed to the demands of the Norman baron.

The annals of the de Braose family, if narrated at length, would fill a volume. We must content ourselves with giving—for the first time, we believe—a correct descent of this great family, and some brief notices of its most important members. Amongst these must be included the illustrious founder, who, in addition to 41 manors in Sussex, was enriched with divers lands in Hampshire and Dorset. He endowed Battle Abbey with eight messuages in Bramber, and attached the tithes and churches of St. Nicholas (Bramber), St. Peter (Beeding), St. Nicholas (Shoreham), and St. Peter (Veteriponte) to the Abbey of St. Florence, at Saumur, in Normandy.†

See S. A. C., vol.
v., 147, paper by
Rev. T. Grant-
ham.

The grandson of the first baron, another William de Braose, was confirmed by Seffrid II., Bp. of Chichester. His son William succeeded, and was distinguished alike by his cruelty and misfortunes. Having invited Sitfylt ap Dimswald and many of the principal persons of S. Wales to a feast at his castle of Abergavenny, he there treacherously murdered them, and proceeding immediately to Sitfylt's dwelling, slew his surviving son in his mother's presence, and set fire to his house.

Ibid.

It has been supposed that, from subsequent compunction at his atrocious conduct, the church at New Shoreham, and large endowments to churches of Lyre in Normandy, and of Abergavenny in Wales, are due. He incurred towards the end of his life the displeasure of King John, who seized upon his estates, and gave them to his own son Richard, Earl of Cornwall, at that time a child of four years. The reasons assigned by John for this seizure are given in Rymer. Math. Paris

F. 143, A. D. 1212,
14. John.

* Bramber was a borough from 26 Edward I., until it was disfranchised by the Reform Act, and its rottenness may be inferred from the fact, mentioned by Cartwright, that in 1768, when 18 votes had been polled on one side and 16 on the other, "a tenant of one of the miserable cottages refused £1,000 for his vote." Sir James Altham, afterwards a Baron of Exchequer, sat for Bramber in 1589; Sir Thomas Shirley in 1600; Sir Sackville Crow 1627; and several of the Goringes in the reign of Charles II. "Down right Shippen" was its representative in the reign of Queen Anne; the borough was then acquired by the Goughs—Sir Henry Gough, the first baronet, and his brother John were its members in 1734—and continued in their hands until the elevation of the second baronet to the peerage as Lord Calthorpe. Through his influence William Wilberforce sat for the borough from 1812 to 1825. Bramber now forms part of the borough of Shoreham.

† At the suppression of alien priories these endowments escheated to the Crown, and coming into the hands of Owen and Clement Oglethorpe were by them given to Magdalen Coll., Oxford, in which body the patronage is now vested.

gives a different version, and attributes it to the King's distrust of W. de Braose, in that he determined to take his children as hostages, and that when the persons employed in this service came to Wm. de Braose, his wife Matilda, taking the words out of her husband's mouth (with the inconsiderateness of a woman), said to them, "she would never deliver up her children to their master, who had basely murdered his own nephew Arthur." De Braose rebuked his wife, and replied if he had given any offence to the King, he, without hostages, was ready to make satisfaction according to the judgment of the King's court and his peers. The tyrant, it is said, was greatly offended when he heard this report, and sent troops to apprehend William and all his family, but they having timely notice escaped into Ireland.

Flemish Chron.
cited by Speed,
B. ix., c. 8.

About a year after John took the fortress in Ireland, where Matilda and her son William had taken refuge, and they were starved to death in Windsor Castle, A.D. 1210. Wm. de Braose himself escaped from Shoreham into France, and died in the year 1212, at Ebula, and was buried at Paris in the Abbey of St. Victor.

Although *John*, the son of his elder brother William, was the lineal heir, *Giles de Braose*, Bp. of Hereford, received a grant of the de Braose property, and on his death the following year his next brother Reginald was allowed to do homage for it. He died in 1222, leaving his estates to his son William, who, in 1230, was put to an ignominious death (*patibulo suspensus*)* by Llewelyn, P. of Wales, into whose hands he had fallen two years before. He mar. Eva, dr. of Walter Marshall, E. of Pembroke, and on his death the greater part of his possessions were divided among his four daughters and coheirs, but the Castle and Barony of Bramber reverted to the legitimate lineal heir, his first cousin John, above mentioned, who was killed by a fall from his horse at Bramber in 1232. He mar. a dau. of Llewelyn, P. of Wales, and left a son Wm. After the death of John, guardianship of his estates and wardship and marriage of his son were granted to Peter de Rivaux, whose conduct in that trust was singular. In 1234, Hen. III. commanded him to send his ward, Wm. de B., to the Court, there to be educated as his baron and liegeman, reserving to Peter, however, his right of disposing his ward in marriage; and likewise to deliver up the Castles of Pevensey, Bramber, and Knepp. Peter, however, paid no attention to these orders, a third time repeated by Sir Jn. de Argentine, who was directed to bring back an answer. Peter told him, as he brought no letters of credence, he should give him no answer; but would send letters to the King by a messenger of his own, who would be at Court as soon as he was. His messenger found the King at Tewkesbury, and informed him from Peter he could not send his ward as he was ill, for proof of

S. A. C., iii., 43.

Mat. Paris, p. 295.

* [Royal Letter No. 770, no date.] N. Abbot of Vaudey to R[alph] Bishop of Chichester, Chancellor, [1226-1238] relative to his interview with Llewelyn at Tynby, to arrange a meeting between him and the Chancellor, &c. "De Dno. Willo de Braus quicquid dicatur, sciatis pro certo quod in crastino Apostolorum Philippi et Jacobi apud quoddam manerium quod dicitur Crokein, factus est Crokin," [*this is evidently meant for a joke*] "id est, suspensus in arbore quodam, nec id clam aut de nocte, sed palam et plena die coram octingentis ruris et eo amplius convocatis ad hoc miserabile et lamentabile spectaculum, et summonitis juris (? ruris) pluribus, et illi maxime, quibus Dominus W. de Braus, Senior, et filii ejus, propter progenitorum suorum necem aut alteriusmodi illatam molestiam, erant infesti."

which he referred him to his own messenger; but Sir John de Argentine told a different story, as he said he had found the youth sound and well, riding a large black Spanish horse with Peter, from the town of Rosse to London. This and other acts caused Peter to lose the King's favour, and in the following year the Castles of Bramber and Knepp were committed to the custody of the E. of Cornwall, the King's brother. The young baron, when of age, sided uniformly with the King (H. III.), and was much in favour with Edw. I., who in the first year of his reign granted him free warren for his lands in Beeding, Bidlington, King's Barns, &c. He accompanied Edw. in his Welsh expedition, and died at Findon 1290-1, having had three wives, and issue by all of them.

The last baron of the de Braose family, who possessed the Castle of Bramber, was Wm. de Braose, who died 1326, leaving two daus., the eldest of whom, Alina, mar. John de Mowbray, whose descendant, Thos., was in 1398 created Duke of Norfolk, and the Castle and Manor of Bramber have continued in the Norfolk family ever since; but the Castle does not seem to have been inhabited by any of its possessors since it passed from the de Braose family. In 1546 it was in a dismantled condition, but was not entirely destroyed till the time of Cromwell, as may be inferred from a passage from Dr. Cheyennell:—

“Upon 12 Dec. I visited a brave soldier of my acquaintance, Captn. Jas. Temple, who did that day defend the fort of Bramber against a bold and daring enemy, to the wonder of all the countrie; and I did not marvel at it, for he is a man that hath his head full of stratagems, his heart full of piety and valour, and his hand as full of success as it is of dexterity.”

In 1386-7 Sir Wm. Fifhide, of Kingston Bowsey, died seised of the Castle, after the death of John de Mowbray, E. of Nottingham, without issue. After the Battle of Bosworth, “Castle, Honor, Lordship, and Borough of Bramber ats Bramborowe,” together with other Sussex estates, became forfeit to the King, who, on 5th March, 1486, granted them to Thos. West, Lord la Warr, and his heirs male. This family held them eight years, and in the accounts heretofore printed it does not appear how the Howards obtained them. They were purchased by Thos., E. of Surrey, and conveyed to him on 4th Sept., 1494, by Lord Delawarr, under authority of an Act of Parliament.

The early origin of the Castle is undoubted, and we have every reason to believe that the same site was occupied in succession by its British, Roman, Saxon, and Norman lords. The Castle, in the proper acceptation of that term, was the work of the last, and grew to importance under the hands of William de Braose (the grantee), and his heir. It was probably in its best state in 1264, when Eleanor, Countess of Leicester, rested within its walls, with her retinue of 84 horses, on her journey from Chichester to Dover.* Sixty years later the castle was repaired by the King, and the Sheriff was permitted (in 1325) to expend more than a hundred pounds upon the purchase of materials for the renovation

Chillingworthi
Novissima.

Madox's Formu-
lare, No. 352,
p. 212.

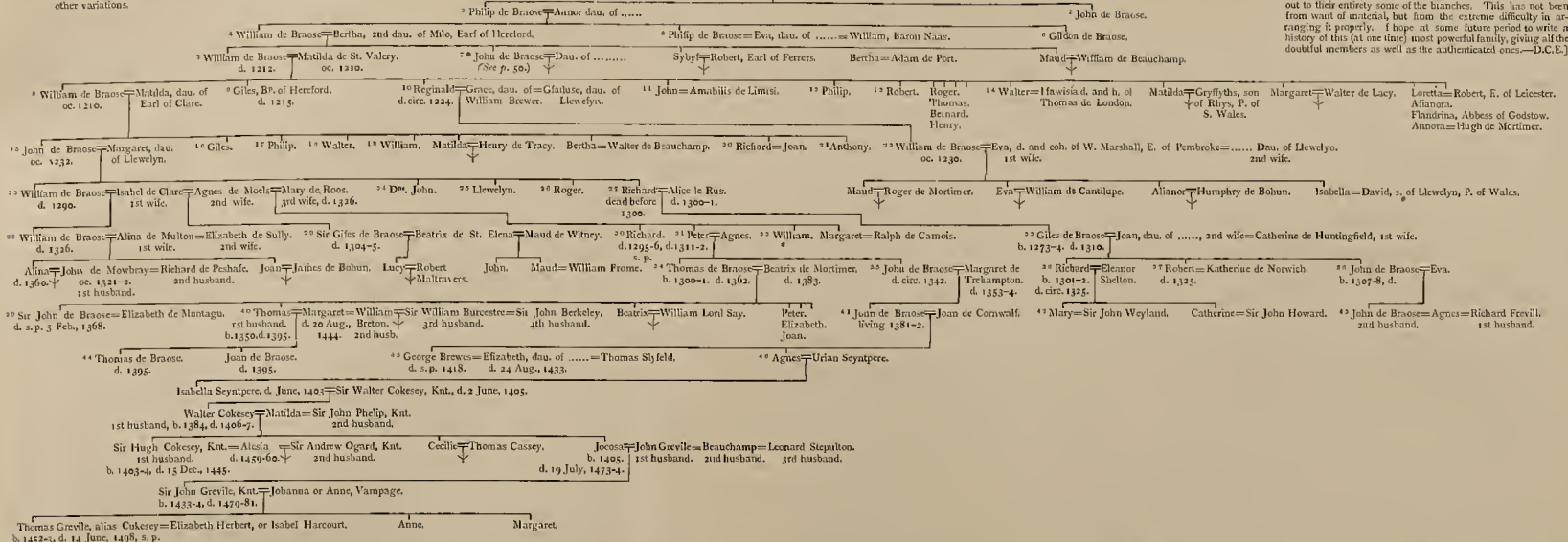
Lib. 19, Edw. II.

* During the reign of King John Bramber Castle was a frequent halting place in the royal journeys. There is extant a letter from the King (printed in the S. A. C. iii., 8), charging Rowland Bloet to transfer all the stores from Knapp to Bramber, and to fortify the latter house in the best manner possible.

Arms. Arg. cruculée, a lion rampant, queue fourchée gules.
 Arg. a lion rampant, Azure.
 — Azur, semée of cross-crosslets, a lion rampant, or.
 — Barry of six vaury, ermine and gules, and azure.
 — Or, three chevron gules within a bordure engrailed azure, and many other variations.

DE BRAOSE OF BRAMBER.

¹ WILLIAM DE BRAOSE = DAU. of JOHN of TOTENIS, living 1082.



[This Pedigree of the De Braose family has involved a vast amount of labour and expense, and as will be seen, I have not worked out to their entirety some of the branches. This has not been from want of material, but from the extreme difficulty in arranging it properly. I hope at some future period to write a history of this (at one time) most powerful, and now almost extinct, family, and give the doubtful members as well as the authenticated ones.—D.C.E.]

- ¹ This William came over with the Conqueror, and had Bramber Castle and numerous possessions in Sussex granted to him. He was living in 1075, when I suspect his eldest son Philip was born; he was not living in 1102. He was witness to a charter of the King's in 1082. ² This Philip is mentioned in Dug. Non. Ang. in 1103; and by Roger de Wendover in 1110, when he forfeited his lands for treason, to which he was restored in 1112. The date of his death I have not been able to discover.
- ³ This John is mentioned as being of weak health in a "Coram Rege Roll, 2 Edw. III. m. 102," as brother to Philip.
- ⁴ This William I have been able to find very little about; he is mentioned, with his wife Bertha, in Dug. Mon. Ang. His wife was sister and co-heir to Mahel Fitz-Walter, Earl of Hereford. He was dead before 1104.
- ⁵ This Philip had a grant of Limerick in Ireland from Hen. II. He was probably living about 1109, but was dead before 1200, from Charters of Duchy of Lancaster, to which he was witness, Bot. A. No. 5, Record Office. His widow was living in 1220, and then married to William, Lord Nass, Fine Roll, 4 Hen. III. m. 2.
- ⁶ This Gildon is mentioned in Abbreviatio Placitum, p. 16, 6, Ric. I., as having grant of the church in Houghdown, co. Wale, from the Chancellor.
- ⁷ This William was a most turbulent baron; he is mentioned in numerous records, and was frequently a witness to the King's charters. He died in exile in 1212, and was buried in Abbey of St. Victor near Paris. In 1200 he had a grant of Limerick in the same way his uncle had, Charter Roll, 2 John, m. 15, dat. 12 January. His wife was starved to death in Windsor Castle in 1210 by K. John; she was a dau. of Reginald de St. Valeric.
- ⁸ This William was starved to death in Windsor Castle by K. John, in 1210, with his mother. He left a widow and a large family of children. His brother "Giles created his property out of the King's hands, and frightened him into giving him the wardship of his nephew John son of his brother William; he however died at Gloucester 17 Nov. 1215, and was buried there, his brother Reginald 100 according to his estates. This Reginald died about 1224, and is mentioned in Close Roll, 3 Hen. III. No. 11 in Dors, and in a royal letter No. 229. ⁹ This John died 1206, he is mentioned, and his wife also, in several Charters Roll, 7 John, m. 13; Pipe Roll, 5 and 7 John; Close Roll, 6 John, m. 6, and others. His wife was dau. of de Linisi, and widow of Hugh Bardoli, who had died 1203.
- ¹⁰ This Philip was of the church of Ledbury, co. Hereford, which prebend was vacant 17 John, and in the King's hands Pat. Roll, m. 9, 1215, when Philip probably died.
- ¹¹ This Robert was sent by his brother Giles in 1215 to take the Castles of Ruellci, Abergavenny, White Castle, and the Isle of Cynwarch, which he took. [Chronicler and Memorials of Great Britain and Ireland by Rev. John Williams, 2d. Ed. 1860, p. 282.] ¹² This Walter mentioned in a Charter Roll, 4 John as a witness, and in (Chancellor's Roll, 5 John), also he and his wife Hawis in (Close Roll, 10 Hen. III. m. 5).
- ¹³ This John, after having been a ward of his uncle Giles, and after death of his cousin William, got back all the family property into his own hands. He is mentioned in many records. [Close Roll, 3 Hen. III. No. 11 in Dors], where he was plaintiff against his uncle Reginald. [Charters Roll, 12 Hen. III. m. 6.] Do. 15, Hen. III. m. 12. He was killed by a fall from his horse in (Pat. Roll, 15 John, m. 21) he died 1232, and is mentioned in an Inq. 26 Edw. III. No. 660.
- ¹⁴ This Giles is mentioned in (Pat. Roll, 15 John, m. 15-17 John, m. 14). ¹⁵ This Philip mentioned in (Pat. Roll, 17 John, m. 14), and in (Close Roll, 16 John, m. 23). ¹⁶ This Walter is mentioned in (Close Roll, 16 John, m. 23). ¹⁷ This William, there is very little doubt, was Bishop of Llandaff, and died 19 March, 1287, 15 Edw. I. ¹⁸ This Richard, and Joan his wife, are mentioned in a Quo Warranto Roll, Surrey, 7 Edw. I. ¹⁹ This Anthony is mentioned by Cartwright.
- ²⁰ This William for his life time held the de Braose property, which properly belonged to his cousin John, to whom it all reverted after his death. He is mentioned in many records, and was banished upon a tree in Coblen, in the present of the King, in 1229. [Royal Letter 770], and mentioned in Pat. Roll, 17 John, m. 14, as being in the custody of Thomas de Samford.
- ²¹ This William succeeded his father John in 1232. He played an important part in his time, and is very frequently mentioned in various records [Inq. 5 Edw. I. No. 36, 32, 58.] [Quo Warranto Roll, 7 Edw. I. Surrey.] [Original Roll, 19 Edw. I., which was the date of his death, and in a Fine Roll, 19 Edw. I. m. 123.] ²² This John is mentioned in a "Coram Rege Roll, 33 Edw. I. m. 26." ²³ This Llewelyn mentioned by Vincent. ²⁴ This Roger mentioned by Blomefield.
- ²⁵ This Richard is mentioned often in ancient deeds. His wife was only dau. and heir of William le Rus, by Agnès, d. dau. of Roger and Matilda de Clare. [Feet of Fines, 65 Hen. III. Nos. 70 and 73.] [Coram Rege Roll, 49 Hen. III. m. 11.] [de Banco Roll, 6 Edw. I. Hilary, m. 63.] The lvy on his wife's death is [29 Edw. I. No. 52] when her husband was dead.
- ²⁶ This William was a very ugly baron; he succeeded his father, 19 Edw. I. and is mentioned in (de Banco Roll, Hilary, 21 Edw. I. m. 88.) [Charters Roll, 33 Edw. I. No. 7. 6 Edw. III. No. 58.] [Court of Augmentations, Charters, f. 77. 10 Edw. II.] [Pat. Roll, 33 Edw. I. p. 2, m. 33, 34.] [Excheq. 9, R. Ancient Miscellanea, by Allen Popham.] [Feet of Fines, Bundle 3. 19 Edw. II. No. 89.]

* See under Hutton.

of the halls, chambers, chapels, and kitchen. These were probably the last repairs effected, and the non-residence of its owners contributed with the mere lapse of time to hasten its decay, which is now complete. So far as can be judged from its insignificant remains, the flint and rubble walls must at one time have enclosed an area about 560 feet from north to south by 280 feet from east to west. Exactly in the centre of this area rises a large mound, which was probably occupied by some sort of keep; but with the exception of the outside walls and the entrance gateway on the south side, the indications of the original plan are very indistinct. The situation of the Castle is very striking, and from its lofty elevation must have effectually commanded the passage of the Adur, so long as that stream was navigable for ships.

S. A. C., v., 147.

The manor of *Bidlington*, distinct from that of Bramber, extends into the parishes of Steyning, Beeding, Old Shoreham, and Cowfold. It contained a small hospital, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and in charge of a prioress, but its revenues were so insignificant that it was not included in Bp. Langton's taxation. At the dissolution in 1553 the site appears to have passed to Magdalen College, Oxford. The Lidbetter family, which had been lessees under the college for three centuries, purchased, in 1780, a farm then belonging to Sir John Lade, Bart., and the same family, with the Duke of Norfolk, are now the chief proprietors in Bidlington.

Cartwright.

BIDLINGTON is mentioned in a *Coram Rege* Roll 11 Edw. II. (Hilary), ro. 30, where Thomas, son and heir of Peter de Brewosa, asserts that Mary, widow of William de Brewosa, detains from him the manor of Grenstede; and William de Lutegarshale detains from him the manor of *Bydlington*, contrary to the fine of 9 Edw. I. [This was a fine between Amicia de Rivers, Countess of Devon, and William de Breous, concerning the manors of Cheseworth, Grenestede, and *Bydelyngton*. The Countess grants to W. de B. for term of his life, with remainder to Richard his son in tail; then to Peter, Richard's brother, in tail; then to Margaret, their sister, in tail, &c. Will. de B. gave £300 for this grant. (Feet of Fines: Sussex—9 Edw. I. Bundle I. No. 100).] In reply, William de Lutegarshale says that the manor of Bydlyngton is a spiritual hospital, &c., to which he was presented, as warden, by William, son of William de Breous; however, in a *Coram Rege* Roll (Hilary), 2 Edw. III., ro. 102, there is a suit by the same Thomas against William, son and heir of William de B. touching the manor of *Bydelyngton*. Defendant says it is not a manor, but a spiritual hospital, to which John, father of William de B., presented John de Breous chaplain. [The Jurors say that this presentation is said to have been made by the *defendant* to John de B., chaplain, *his brother* (? error).] The Jury find that it was not a hospital before the levying of the fine of 9 Edw. I. between Amicia, Countess of Devon, and W. de B.; and that Philip de Breous, who came over with William the Conqueror of England, gave that manor to John de B., his brother being sick and infirm, and to six other men appointed to serve the said John,* and William de B., son and heir of

* This is very difficult to understand, for the Philip here mentioned as contemporary with the Conqueror could hardly have been father to William, who was party to a deed in 1280; and William de Braose, described as the defendant in this suit, died 19 Edw. II. (1326). See an Inq. p.m. No. 89, when Alina de Mowbray, his elder daughter, and John, son of James de Bohun and Joan his younger daughter, were found to be his heirs and of full age. The *Coram Rege* Roll above, 11 Edw. II., No. 30, shows that Mary, the grandmother of the plaintiff, held this manor as dower. Now, as she and William, the defendant in this suit, who was her stepson by the first marriage of her husband, died in the same year (1326), we can only conclude that the coincidence of their deaths was the cause of this confusion, and that William's name, though he was deceased, should be entered in a suit as defendant in 2 Edw. III., whereas it should have been Alina de Mowbray, his daughter, as appears in another *Coram Rege* Roll, No. 98, same date as this one under Findon (*which see*).

the said Philip, wishing his uncle John to be in better custody, appointed one Ralph Agemoun keeper of the said John, the six men, and by his deed presented the said Ralph to the Bishop of Chichester, by whom he was admitted and instituted, and immediately after the death of the said John, the six men and Ralph, the said William (who was a party to the said fine of 9 Edw. I.) entered into the said manor as heir of the said Philip, and held it as a manor for twenty years, and afterwards gave it to the said Amicia de Rivers. On being asked whether John (father of the said William who was party to the fine of 9 Edw. I.) ever presented to the said manor as to a hospital, the Jury say "No."

"As it was found that the manor was never a hospital, and that William de B., son of William de B., after his father's death (which occurred in 1290) intruded into it, and presented certain persons contrary to the said fine (9 Edw. I.), it is considered that the aforesaid Thomas should have his execution of the manor aforesaid, according to the form of the fine aforesaid."

Note 7* (See Large Pedigree.)

	JOHN DE BRAOSE	= ? dau. or widow of Robert de Dunemed, for he had custody of lands and heir of the above, by gift of Geoffrey, Bp. of Winchester.
	Dead before 1229.	
Mentioned in Rotuli Oblatis 2 John, m. 3, 6 John, m. 7, and in Foss's Judges of England as a Justicier, 1209.		

Robert de Braose did homage for his father's land in Stapel, co. Somerset, 31 May, 1229. Mentioned in Fine Roll, 13 Hen. III., m. 1, as to Bluntes-ton, in Suffolk; also in an Inq. on Stephen de Sumery, as to moiety of the Manor of <i>W'isheleg</i> , in co. Surrey, 31 Hen. III., No. 3. In Patt Roll, 52 Hen. III., m. 23, he is styled Justice of the King's Bench, His Inq. p.m. is dated 4 Edw. I., 1276. No. 4. His son John was found his heir aged 40 years and upwards.	Idonia, men- tioned in Fine Roll, 13 Hen. III. 1229, 1st wife.	Beatrice, dau. and h. of Walter de Evermuth, and Alice, 2nd wife, mentioned in Inq. on her father, 1 Edw. I., 1273, she being then dead; also in a Fine Roll, 1 Edw. I., m. 16, MS. Calendar.	Beatrice, dan. of Henry de Tayden, 3rd wife mentioned in a Charter Roll, 53 Hen. III., m. 9, 23 May, 1269. Her husband had Risingdon Basset and Wyk, and four marks yearly (to be received from the Templars of Gouting, for a field called Templehamme, co. Gloucester), and the manors of Th..... and Wakering, Essex, and the manor of Hoden hull, in Warwick, and all the property which belonged to Paul de Tayden and Henry, Beatrice's father. In Inquisition on Robert de Braose, 4 Edw. I., No. 4. Leticia, dau. of Henry de Teydene, is found next heir to the above properties, and aged 30 years and more.
	A daughter who was dead before 1 Ed. I., without an heir.		

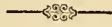
Sir John de Braose, Knt., b. circ. 1236. In 7 Edw. I. he claimed warren in his manor of Wyseleye. His father, Robert, having inclosed a wood, &c. Quo Warranto Roll, Surrey, 7 Edw. I. In same year he was summoned to shew by what warrant he claims to have suit to his court of Wyseleye, of his men of the same town, which [suit] his father, Robert, whose heir he is, withdrew from the Lord the King from his hundred of Woking, &c.

Beatrice, 21 Edw. I., aged 17 and upwards.	= Robert Burnell, nephew of Robert Burnell, Bp. of Bath, 21 Edw. I., of the age of 21 and upwards.
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A daughter mentioned in Inq. 21 Edw. I., No. 32.	(Query, Ela, who married Robert Fitz Payn, mentioned in Coram Rege Roll Hilary, 2 Edw. III., roll 106, in connection with the manor of Wissele, in Surrey.)
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Broadwater.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
[BRIGHTFORD HUND.



THE descent of the manor of Broadwater—in Domesday Bradewatre—is connected with some of the most important families of Western Sussex. It formed part of the vast domain of William de Braose at the time of the Domesday Survey, being held of him by one Robert, whose descendants bore the name of le Savage, and continued in possession of Broadwater until the year 1272. It then went with Hawisa, only child of Robert le Savage, to her first husband, Sir John de Gaddesden, and descended, free from any claim of murage, to their d. and h. Margaret, the wife of Sir John de Camoys. She deserted him for Sir Will. Paynell,* whom she subsequently married, but her estate, in spite of her efforts to the contrary, devolved to Ralph de Camoys (son and heir of Sir John), who, in 1313, obtained a charter for a weekly market and annual fair at Broadwater. He was summoned to parliament from 26 Nov., 1313, to 1 April, 1335, and probably died soon after the latter date. His successors† retained Broadwater until the year 1426, when Hugh de Camoys died at the early age of twelve, and the estates‡ became divided between his two sisters—Margaret (aged 24), wife of Ralph Radmyld, and Elianor (aged 18), wife of Roger Lewknor. Broadwater appears to have formed the portion of the elder coheiress, and to have been alienated by her son Sir William Radmyld, between the years 1497 and 1503. At the latter date it was bequeathed by its recent purchaser, Sir Reginald Bray, K.G. (who, according to Stow, was instrumental in placing the crown on the head of Henry VII.), to his nephews, but, litigation ensuing, Broadwater was assigned to his niece Margaret, wife of William, Lord Sandys, whose son died seised of it in 1558. It was alienated soon afterwards, and changed hands very frequently during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries,§ but since the year 1793 it has belonged to the Newland family, and Miss Newland is now the lady of the manor.

Placita de jur. et
assis. 7 Edw. 1.

Nicholas Test. Vet.
447, dat. 4 Aug.
1503.

Within the limits of Broadwater are included several manors, the most important at the present time being that of WORTHING. The name of this

* Sir John de Camoys executed (in 1289) a very curious deed by which he resigned all authority over his wife and her goods, and released to her Broadwater and other lands. Camoys died in 1298, when his widow having paid the king 100 marks for license to marry whom she pleased (Madox Hist. Esch. p. 322) put in a claim for dower, which was refused by the Parliament held at Lincoln in 1301.

† The succession was as follows:—The Baron was succeeded by his s. & h. Sir Thomas, who was not summoned, and died in 1372, without surviving issue. His heir, *virtute doni*, was found to be Thomas Camoys, son of John, who is thought to have been a younger son of Ralph. He was 40 years old in 34 Edw. III., and by Margaret, d. & h. of Ric. Foliot, had Thomas de Camoys, K.G. He died 1421, leaving his grandson Hugh (s. & h. of Richard) his heir, he being then seven years of age.

‡ Ralph Radmyld died in 1457, leaving an only son and heir, Sir Wm. Radmyld, who suffered a recovery of his estates in 1497 (Rot. Cart. 50 Edw. III., No. 15), and died s. p. in 1503. At his death his heirs were found to be Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Leukenor (6th son of Sir Thomas, by Elizth. Dalyngrigge), and Margaret wife of John Goring of Burton.

§ Francis Shirley, Serjt.-at-law, had it from 1602 to 1641. In 1662 it was bought by Sir G. Pretymann, Bart., who alienated it in 1672 to Sir Edw. Hungerford. His extravagances rendered its sale necessary, and in 1709 it was purchased by the trustees of Henry Travies, Esq. (of St. Michael Bassishaw, London), who sold it in 1734 to Jas. Butler, of Worminghurst. (See *Amberley*.) The co-heiresses of the Clough family sold Broadwater in 1793 to John Newland, grandfather of Miss Newland, the present proprietress.

See Easebourne.

modern watering-place occurs in Domesday as *Ordinges* or *Wordinges*,* and was held at that date by Robert le Savage of William de Braose. It subsequently formed part of the endowment of Easebourne Priory, and at the dissolution of religious houses, was granted to William Fitzwilliam, 1st Earl of Southampton. From him, through the Montagues, it devolved to William Stephen Poyntz, who died in 1840. The chief estate in Worthing has passed through many hands since the year 1702, when it was sold by the Rev. Wm. Wade, to John Booker, of Arundel,† and at the present time the lands are held by a large number of proprietors,‡ the Duke of Norfolk being the chief of them, and lord of the manor.

The rise of Worthing as a resort for sea bathing§ seems to date back only as far as the year 1795, when Lord Warwick had a house there, and the Princess Amelia, shortly afterwards, paid it a visit. The Princess Charlotte, Queen Caroline and Queen Adelaide, were occasional visitors, but neither in its scenery nor in other respects can Worthing compete with Brighton and Hastings, and it has never attained the questionable advantage of being thought "fashionable!"

Offington, though now an inconsiderable manor, was in former days of such importance that we sometimes find Broadwater designated *juxta* Offington. We have no information about Offa, its eponymous Saxon possessor, but in the time of Domesday Offington (then in the hundred of Steyning) was held of William de Braose by William Fitznorman, and consisted of two hides of land, formerly Earl Godwin's. Michael de Combe, *temp.* Henry III., occurs as a landowner in Offington, and from Andrew de Lychpole, a lessee at that date, probably descended William de Lychpole, who was engaged in a lawsuit in 1288 with Isabella, widow of Thomas de Offington.|| But the connected descent of the manor commences only with the year 1354, when Lucas de Vyenne and John Pyper, heirs (*jure uxorum*), of the above William Lychpole, sold Offington to Sir Andrew Peverel; at whose death s. p. in 1376, it was inherited by his cousin Edmund Fitz Reynold. He also died without issue (in 1387) and the manor then devolved to his sister and heir, Alice, wife of Sir Thomas West, whose son¶ marrying Joan, sister and heir of Thomas, Lord De la Warr, was summoned to Parliament, and was the progenitor of the Baronial family of West, now repre-

Burr. MSS.

Placita de jur. et
assisis de Cor.
coram Justic. in
co. Suss., 16
Edw. I.

Burr. MSS.

* There can be little doubt that both these names in the Domesday Survey refer to the same place. Under the former name eleven hides were included; under the latter only half a hide, valued at 12s., but possessing a villein and five bondmen.

† His trustees sold it to John Luther, who built there a marine villa, enlarged in 1790 by its next purchaser, the Earl of Warwick. Lord Warwick sold it in 1796 to John William Commerell, and he in 1801 to Edward Ogle. From the Ogles it passed by purchase in 1825 to Bishop Barrington, who left it to Mrs. Anne E. Colberg.

‡ Warwick House was in 1814 the most considerable residence. It then belonged to Edward Ogle. (*See above*.)

§ John Wilkes writes thus to his daughter in 1773 :—"Next Sunday I intend, after church, to go to Broadwater, and lie there in order to be ready for the *great fishery* the next morning at Worthing." It is clear that the village at that day possessed little accommodation, and evidently had no reputation for aught else than its fishery.

|| Mr. M. A. Lower suggests, with much probability, that a member of this family was "Hamo de Offington, the stout abbot of Battel, who so bravely repulsed the French at Winchelsea in 1377."

¶ Sir Thomas West, junior, succeeded his father 10 Ric. II., and in 1395, on the death of his mother Alice, had livery of the lands which she held in dower. He was summoned to Parliament 2 and 5 Hen. IV., and died in 1405, leaving two sons. The elder, Thomas, died without issue, and the 2nd son, Reginald, then succeeded, and was summoned in his uncle's Barony of la Warr.

sented by the Earl De la Warr. For several generations Offington was their place of residence, and Broadwater Church contains, in two very beautiful monuments, an enduring record of a father and son equally illustrious. Of these, the former was Thomas, 5th Lord De la Warr, who in 1474, being then 18 years of age, took part in the French campaign, and subsequently was one of the chief commanders in the army sent into Flanders to aid the Emperor Maximilian. A few years later we find him doing good service against the Cornish rebels on Blackheath, and taking part with Henry VIII. in the battle of Spurs, was for his valour there displayed, made a Knight Banneret, having already been elected into the order of the Garter. He died at the close of the year 1524.* His son was with his father at the siege of Terouenne and Tournay, and received like honours from the king, who also, in consideration of his services against Dudley, Duke of Northumberland, granted him an annuity of £200.

He died 25 Sep., 1554 without issue, and his estates passed by virtue of a special Act of Parliament† to the children of his sisters, thus excluding his nephew and natural heir, William West (son of his half brother, Sir George West), who had endeavoured to poison his uncle. "Which William," says Collins, "in 1557, served in the English army at the siege of St. Quintin in Picardy; and being knighted at Hampton Court on Feb. 5th, 1568, he at the same time obtained a *new creation to the title of Lord De la Warr*; and by Act of Parliament, passed March 12th following, had full restitution in blood." He died at Wherwell, 30 Dec., 1595, having before that date alienated Offington to John Alford,‡ by whose descendant it was sold in 1726, to Will. Whitbread, of Ashurst, and he, by will dated 19 Sep., 1743, devised it to his nephew, John Margesson. William Margesson, eldest son of the last proprietor, sold it in 1815 to J. Theophilus Daubuz, whose nephew James Baril Daubuz,§ succeeded to it. From him it has been recently purchased by Thomas Gaisford, eldest son of Dean Gaisford, the eminent Greek scholar. The ancient manor house must have been of large extent—suitable to the dignity and importance of its noble occupants, the Lords De la Warr. And, in fact, the inventory of the last Thomas, Lord De la Warr, "the best housekeeper in Sussex," enables us to form some idea of its magnitude. Sixty-

See also *sub* Box-grove, *ante*.

Collins' Peerage, *sub. voc.*

* His will is recited in Collins's Peerage (Sir E. Brydges' edit. v. 11.), and in it he desires to be buried in the chancel of the parish church of Broadwater, in a tomb of free stone, according to his honour. He bequeaths his mantle of blue velvet of the Garter and his gown of crimson velvet to the church of Broadwater, to make two altar cloths, and mentions "the altar cloths of white satin embroidered with the Garter," with which the chapel at Offington was adorned.

† Rot. Parl. ann. 2 Edw. VI. He was allowed £350 per ann. out of the estates, which do not appear to have been actually enjoyed by Lord West's coheirs, viz.:—Joan Dudley, Duchess of Northumberland (d. and h. of Eleanor, his eld. sister, wife of Sir J. Guildford); and Elizabeth, w. of Nic. Dearing; Mary, w. of Thomas Warnet; Anne, wife of James Gage—dau. of his second sister, Dorothy, wife of Sir Henry Owen, knight.

‡ John Alford's son (of the same name) died s. p., and the estate then passed to Sir Edw. Alford, who, taking part in the struggle between the king and the commons, suffered greatly for his loyalty—his fine for Offington amounting to the large sum of £1502 15s. od.

§ For some particulars respecting the family of this gentleman, we may refer the reader to Rev. J. W. Warter's, West Tarring (ed. 1853). The Rev. Charles Daubuz or D'Aubuz, was son of a French Protestant, who at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685, attempted to reach England, but died at Calais. (See Nichols' Lit. Hist., vol. v., p. 63.) He was educated at Cambridge, became Vicar of Brotherton, in Yorkshire, and was author of a Commentary on the Book of Revelation, which his widow published in 1720. His son, the Rev. Claudius Daubuz, Vicar of Huddersfield, Preb. of Southwell, &c., was also a divine of some repute.

Dat. 8 Oct., 1524.

five bedrooms, and ninety-eight bedsteads are enumerated, and the will of the same peer's father makes special mention of "all his hangings and beddings within his great chamber of Offington, and the chapel chamber there and also the chapel." The latter building probably stood on the north side of the present mansion, and perhaps formed one side of the quadrangle, of which some traces are still to be seen. There are some fine trees, and wild scenery in the little park adjoining—relics of the vast hunting-ground enjoyed by William de Braose.

Dallaway.

Sedgwick is a detached portion of Broadwater, containing about 150 acres. The Savage family held it for two centuries after the Conquest, and it then passed by exchange* (1272) from John le Savage to William de Braose, and remained attached to the lordship of Bramber, until the attainder and death of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572. It was then granted to Thos. Seymour, next to Sir Tho. Fynes, and lastly to Sir John Caryl, whose descendants held it under the Crown throughout the 17th century. In 1705 it was purchased by Sir John Bennett, Knt., Serjt.-at-Law, and subsequently by Charles, Duke of Richmond, after whose death in 1750, it was sold to Joseph Tudor, who died in 1774, having bequeathed it to his nephew, William Nelthorpe. He was succeeded by his nephew, James Tudor Nelthorpe, of Nuthurst (*which see*) who is the present proprietor.

Tower Records, 90.

Sedgwick Park was enclosed at an early date, for in a deed dated 19 Edw. II., it is mentioned as containing 400 acres, an area which, before its dispalement in 1608, had grown to 624 acres, on which a hundred deer were kept in 1549. The park was attached to a castle, occupied by the Savage family, under the Lords of Bramber, until the exchange made by John le Savage, to which reference has been already made. Both manor and castle had been the subject of dispute before that exchange, and had by some means fallen into the hands of John le Maunsel,† who was a temporary occupant of the castle, which he had license to embattle in 1259.‡ Peter de Montfort, in the Barons' wars, held it for awhile, but after the battle of Evesham, it again reverted to John le Savage. The remains of the ancient building have been recently cleared from their overgrowth of coppice wood, and were carefully surveyed by the Rev. E. Turner. The form of the castle was circular, and was defended by two moats. The walls, except upon the east side, are tolerably perfect for four or five feet from the bottom of the inner fosse. The outer wall is about 200 yards in circumference, and in one of the partition walls on the east side, some herringbone masonry may be seen. A plan of the Castle and an engraving of a portion of the wall are given on the opposite page, from the S. A. C., vol. viii., pp., 39, 40.

Rot. Pat., 43 Hen.
III., m. 15.

Rot. Pat. 47 Hen.
III.

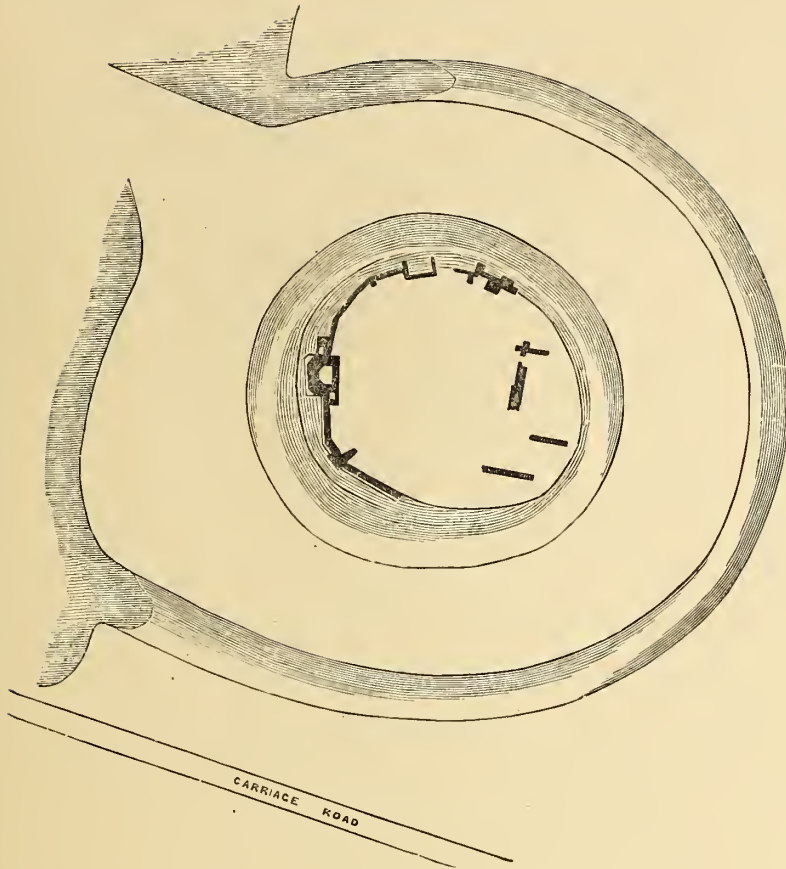
See his papers,
S.A.C., viii.

* Mr. Turner (S.A.C., viii., 35) is in doubt what lands were given in exchange, but as he finds a Savage described in 1333-4 as of Burbach (Beaubush), one of the two parks in the neighbourhood of Horsham belonging to the lords of Bramber, he concludes that the lands included in this park were those received by John le Savage and his son Robert for Sedgwick.

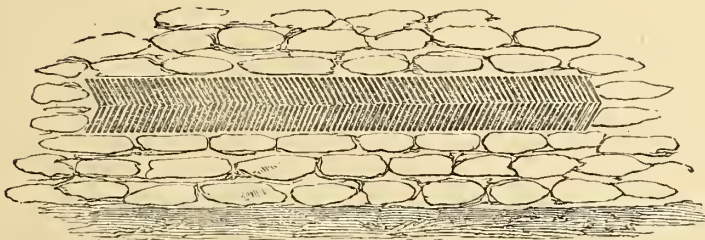
† The king commanded Peter de Montfort in 1264 (Pat Rot. 47, H. iii.) to deliver the Castle to John Maunsel, jun., who seems to be identical with John Maunsel (an eminent ecclesiastic), who obtained grants in 1258, 1262, and 1263, to strengthen his house at Seggewick with a fosse and a wall of lime and stone, and to krenellate and fortify it.

‡ Mr. Blaauw thinks it probable that there was no castle at Sedgwick before this date. (S.A.C., xiii., 104.)

NUNS WELL



PLAN OF SEDGWICK CASTLE.



SEDGWICK CASTLE WALL.

Burpham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
POLING HUNDRED.

Dallaway, p. 189.

Reg. Cant. 11 Hen.
III., m. 8.

Rape of Arundel,
p. 189.

Ex inform.
Rev. Robert Foster.

Will quoted by
Tierney, p. 607.

PART of the vast domain of Earl Roger, was held at an early period after the Conquest by the Norman family of d'Aguillon,* one of whom, Manasser d'Aguillon, gave the church (mentioned in Domesday) to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, in the reign of Henry III. To the d'Aguillons succeeded Nicholas le Covert, who held the demesne manor at the close of Edward the First's reign, and was father of John le Covert, its lord in 1315. The chief lordship is now vested in the Duke of Norfolk. Of the manor of *Burpham Place*, we have but scanty information. Dallaway states that about the year 1690, it was sold by Thomas Country to Moody Hester, of Arundel, whose heirs alienated it in 1724 to Richard Holmes. His daughter carried it in dower to John Goble, of Petworth, and it descended to their son, James Holmes Goble, who died in 1815; his widow sold the estate to the Duke of Norfolk, in whose descendant it now remains. *Wepham*, lying partly in the manor of Blakehurst (Lyminster parish) and connected with Warningcamp, was charged in 1392, by Richard, Earl of Arundel, with the maintenance of the College of Arundel. The manor itself was valued in 1524 at £11 9s. 9d., and appears to have been regained by the owners of Arundel Castle at the dissolution. *Pipering* or *Peppering* was also a manor appropriated to ecclesiastical uses.† It was granted by John Fitzalan, Earl of Arundel, to the priory of Haughmond co. Salop, which his ancestor, William Fitzalan, had founded before the year 1138. *Peppering House*, the residence of Mr. Robert Drewett, and the property of the Duke of Norfolk, is a modern building.

Burton.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUNDRED.

Dallaway's Rape
of Arundel. 139.

THIS little parish, anciently known as Bodecton (*Domesday*, Botechitone) became connected at an early period with the manor of Crouch in Barlavington, of which it still remains a member. It is almost coextensive‡ with the ancient park to which we shall have further occasion to refer, and comprehends, in addition to

* Eginulph d'Aguillon, slain at the Battle of Hastings, had two sons—the elder, Fitz Richard d'Aguillon, was killed in Normandy in 1085; the younger, Manasser, is mentioned above. Another member of the same family, Robert d'Aguillon, gave the advowson of Isleham, a farm in Clymping, and other property to the Priory of Tortington, desiring the canons to inter his body there.

† Dugdale says that Numa, King of W. Saxons, gave four vassals in Pipering to Eadbert, Bp. of Selsea in 711. Richard Earl of Arundel, gave rents in Pipering to endow the College of Arundel. Pipering was granted to John Palmer at the Dissolution of Monasteries.

‡ Four detached portions of the manor are at a distance from Burton, viz. :—Fitzlee farm, near Selham; land in Farnhurst; land in S. Bersted, and part of Littleton farm.

certain lands formerly belonging to Godstow Nunnery,* an original estate of the Dawtreys. It will be seen from the Goring pedigree (under Wiston) in what way it descended from the Dawtreys to the Gorings—its possessors for two centuries and a half,—and how it ultimately devolved to the Biddulphs, who now enjoy it.

The Goring family has occupied a prominent position in the county for many generations, and took its name from the village of Goring (*Domesday* Goringes) in the southern part of the Rape of Arundel. The Gorings are said to have been lords of that place in the reign of Edward the First, and to have conveyed their rights through an heiress to Henry Tregoz, but the statement, though repeated by every historian, is extremely doubtful.† The name of Goring occurs for the first time in the list of Sheriffs in the reign of Edward IV., and in the twelfth year of Henry VI. we find John Goringe returned as one of the Gentry of Sussex. Throughout the sixteenth, and especially during the seventeenth century, the Goring family was steadily rising in wealth and importance, and several of its members achieved distinction in the field and senate; conspicuous amongst these was George Goring, the attached and confidential friend of Charles the First, who for his steadfast loyalty raised him to the Peerage by the title of *Lord Goring* of Hurstpierpoint, and afterwards bestowed upon him the *Earldom of Norwich*, which had become extinct by the death of his maternal uncle.‡ The Earl was ambassador extraordinary to the French King in 1644, having previously filled the office of Vice-chamberlain to his own sovereign. Throughout the quarrel between the king and the parliament, Lord Norwich took an active part on the side of the former, raising in 1648 the royal standard in Kent, and sharing in the gallant but hopeless defence of Colchester. Of equal loyalty and greater military renown, was the Earl's eldest son George, Lord Goring, better known as General Goring, the commander of King Charles's cavalry§ in many a forlorn fight, and for a while the sole upholder of the royal cause in the west. He was, indeed, identified with that cause from first|| to last, and when, with the surrender of Oxford, all seemed lost, he retired to the Netherlands and served the king of Spain as lieutenant general of his forces in Flanders. Thence he removed to Spain, and having laid aside his arms, became a Dominican friar and died, possibly of a broken heart, before the restoration of the house in whose behalf his best energies had been spent. His younger brother,

See Goring, *infra*.

Lower, &c.

Fuller's Worthies.

14 April, 1628.

8 Nov., 1644.

* These lands, in which it is doubtful whether the nuns ever exercised manorial rights, were granted at the dissolution to Sir W. Goring, and have since formed part of the Burton estate.

† Henry Tregoz had charter of free-warren in his manor of Goringes in 41 Henry III. (1256-7), and one of the same name subscribed the Barons' letter to the Pope in 1300, as Dominus de Garinges. The Gorings, therefore, could not have been chief lords at these dates.

‡ Sir Edward Denny, raised to the peerage as Baron Denny, 3 James I., and created Earl of Norwich 24 Oct., 2 Charles I. He died 20 Dec., 1630. His sister Anne, married George Goring of Hurstpierpoint.

§ Made general of the King's horse, 8 Aug., 1644. (*Symonds' Diary*.)

|| "The commencement of hostilities was occasioned by the following occurrence: Colonel Goring, the governor of Portsmouth, an officer of distinguished merit, was raised by the Parliament to the rank of Lieut.-General, and appointed to organize and discipline the new levies. He hesitated to accept the commission, and pleaded in excuse of his delay the necessity of superintending the construction of some new fortifications; but a peremptory order to join the army extorted from him an answer that he could not quit his command without the royal permission. Aware of the consequences, he administered an oath of allegiance to the soldiers and inhabitants, and in a few days was besieged by a strong force under the parliamentary general, the Earl of Essex." *Lingard's History of England*, vii., 266.

See Washington
infra.

Rape of Arundel,
p. 65.

Charles Goring, inherited the Earldom at his father's death in 1662, and enjoyed it for ten years, but he too died without issue, and thus the title became extinct. Lesser honours, however, have survived, and the present head of the family, Sir Charles Goring, of Highden, represents the two Baronetcies* conferred upon his ancestors by the House of Stuart. The mansion,—at least the oldest part that now exists,—belongs to the Tudor period, and was probably erected after the Dissolution of Monasteries. Unfortunately it was almost totally destroyed by fire in 1739, and the new buildings, from a design of Giacomo Leoni,† have the demerit of being altogether incongruous; yet they may be regarded as forming a good example of what a careful student of Palladio and Alberti could effect, and there is much to admire in the stately proportions of the saloon and drawing room. Burton Park is said by Dallaway to have been enclosed by Sir W. Goring at the same time the Tudor house was built, but no proof of this statement is given. Its area is about 210 acres, and it is noticed in Speed's map. The fishponds, which are upwards of fifty acres in extent, may be identical with those which are mentioned in Domesday as paying an annual rent of 280 eels.

Bury.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUNDRED.]

"The Abbot holds
Berie from the
Countess God'
and held it of
K. Edward."
D. S.

Tierney's Arundel,
p. 270.

THE manor of Bury (which gives its name to the Hundred), is one of the most extensive in the county, comprehending an area of 5,500 acres, and extending from Arundel or Houghton Forest to Alford Barrs in Surrey, a distance of fourteen miles from north to south. It had been granted at a period anterior to the Domesday Survey to the Abbey of Feschamp in Normandy, and so remained in connection with the cell of that House at Arundel until the end of the fourteenth century, when Richard, Earl of Arundel, by his will, dated 4th March, 1392, devised to the Abbey of Feschamp such sum as should be necessary for the purchase of the manor with which he endowed his College at Arundel. This sale having been duly ratified by the Pope and Bishop, the College became lords of the manor, and so continued until the dissolution.‡ Henry, Earl of Arundel, then (1545) became its purchaser, and it now forms part of the settled estate of the Dukedom of Norfolk.

The *Manor Place* was occupied during the 16th and part of the 17th century

* William Goring, of Burton (son of Sir Henry Goring, of Burton, Knt.), was created a Baronet 14 May, 1621, but the title became extinct at the death of his grandson, Sir William Goring, of Burton, 3rd Bart., 29 Feb., 1724. Sir Henry Goring, of Highden, b. 1622, succeeded as Baronet on the death of Sir James Bowyer of Leighthorne, co. Suffolk, by virtue of a special limitation in the patent granted to the said Sir James, and with a precedence of 1627.

† Leoni was a native of Venice, and for some time architect to the Elector Palatine. He afterwards settled in this country, where his best known works are Moor Park, co. Herts, and Lyme Hall, co. Cest.

‡ In Tierney's Arundel (p. 609-610) an account is given of a singular transaction, in which Henry VIII. was concerned in reference to the endowment of Arundel College. He appears to have contemplated, in 1541, an exchange by which, in return for the manor and lordship of Bury, he was to confer on the college the manor of Hayling Island (late belonging to the monastery of Sheen) and lands in Shipley and Poling, formerly in the hands of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

by the family of Hygons.* From the pedigree entered by Edward Hygons at the Herald's Visitation in 1634, we gather that his great grandfather John Hygons (from co. Salop) was lessee of the manor in 1526—a younger brother, Edward Hygons, D.D. or LL.D., being at the same time Master of Arundel College.

The hamlet or tything of *Westburton* was “noted as being a perfect nest of Sussex gentry, notwithstanding its out of the way position.” In the seventeenth century the chief family was that of Cooke, one of whom obtained the mesne lordship in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth, by marriage with the heiress of Hall† (de Aulâ), whose ancestors had held the lease for many generations. Nicholas Cooke, the last lessee of that name, assigned the estate in 1683 to Mary and Elizabeth Stump, who appear to have been closely related to John Stump, to whom Mrs. Elizabeth Powlett, widow, bequeathed her interest in 1726. The estate then passed by purchase to Clement Upperton, in whose descendants it still remains.

MS. Coll. Arm.,
C. 27.

Dedications of
churches and
chapels in West
Sussex by
Charles Gibbon,
Richmond Her-
ald. S. A. C., xii.,
36.

Dallaway.

Chichester. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.]

It is a difficult matter for the authors of such a work as the present to know how to carry out their programme when they come to treat of the more populous places in the county. No doubt there are still to be found in Chichester, vestiges of ancient houses in which families of importance have in past times resided, but it would be impossible in most cases to connect the family and the house with anything like certainty, and mere guesswork under such circumstances would be a greater evil than absolute silence. We may, however, observe that in Chichester, as in other cathedral cities, there were established a good many families whose original settlement in the place was clearly due to their more or less remote connection with the Bishops of the See, or with members of the Capitular body. And moreover, there were numerous offices dependent upon an ecclesiastical establishment, which were usually held, not exclusively by the relatives of Bishops and Deans, but also by the younger sons of country Squires. Thus it is, that in looking through the Heraldic Visitations of the county we find the descendants of Bishops Barlow, Dee,‡ Day, Story, and Carleton associated with Chichester, and such well-

* The Hygons or Higgins family suffered greatly in their fortunes through adherence to the cause of the Stuarts. Dallaway states that it had become extinct or had left the county at the end of Charles the Second's reign.

† Richard Cooke (son of Thomas Cooke, of Heene) m. Margaret d. and h. of Hall of Hall place in Westburton, and had a son, Edward Cooke, who by his wife (sister of Sir Thomas Umpton) left issue four sons, 1, Robert, 2, Edward (of London), 3, Jerome, 4, John (husband of Hester, d. of Thos. Pellatt, of Bignor). The eldest son married Eliza Drewe of co. Wilts, and had 1, Allen who d. s. p., and 2, Nicholas, heir to his brother and of West Burton in 1672. His son of the same name was the last lessee (1683). See also *sub* Rustington.

‡ Francis Dee (Bishop of Peterborough, d. 1638), was son of David Dee, of the county of Salop, styled in the Heralds' Visitation of Sussex, A.D. 1634, “one of the grandchildren of Great Bedo Dee.” The Bishop's son, Adrian Dee, was a Canon Residentiary of Chichester, and died 8 May, 1638.

known names as those of Gunter, Colbrand, Lewknor, Morley, Stanley, Shelley, Sydney, Kempe, Palmer, Henshaw, Cloudesly, Devenish, &c., among its citizens.

But it will be more within our design to direct attention to such mansions as now exist within the limits of the city, and of whose history we possess some authentic details.* First among such must be placed the Bishop's Palace (at one time called *Chichester House*), which has always occupied its present site on the west of the Cathedral Church—a site which, from the remains of a pavement lately discovered, had evidently been approved in Roman times. It will be remembered that the See was transferred from Selsea to Chichester in the year 1083 by Stigand, 23rd Bishop of Selsey, and there can be little doubt that the erection of some sort of mansion for the Bishop proceeded, *pari passu*, with that of the Cathedral. Twice over, first in 1104, again in 1186, both buildings were destroyed by fire, and it is only in the chapel attached to the present Palace, and in the Norman arches which support the noble kitchen, that any traces of the restoring hand of Bishop Seffrid (the second) are visible. The re-dedication of the Cathedral took place in 1199, and to that date we may ascribe the Norman features which the episcopal chapel presents. It is probable that the architectural tastes of Bishops Neville and Rede† employed themselves in some degree upon their town residence,‡ and that Bishop Moleynes, in his vast expenditure upon personal luxuries, did not omit the embellishment of Chichester House. But the reconstruction of the palace was certainly the work of Bishop Sherburne, (1521-1536) who built the hall, and employed upon its decoration the best artists of his time. The timber-framed ceiling of the great dining-room, painted in compartments with armorial bearings, cyphers and scrolls, is an admirable example of Tudor ornamentation. The entrance archway to the Palace (engraved in *Excursions in the County of Sussex*), though belonging to an earlier period, seems to have then undergone some modifications, for Bishop Sherburne may be regarded as the restorer of much that through neglect and non-residence had fallen into decay; the staircases and windows, &c. of the west wing belong to a rather later date. But all parts suffered greatly on the capture of the city by Sir William Waller in 1642, when Bishop King was sent a prisoner to London, and the parliamentary troops took possession of the Palace. He found it on his return to the See, nearly reduced to ruin, and his own fortunes were probably at too low an ebb to permit him to undertake its restoration. This was partially effected in the following century by Bishop Waddington, who recast the whole of the main building, substituting window frames for the old mullions, and a flat parapet for the gable roof.§ Bishop Buckner, in the year 1800, repaired the work in an

1180.

1222-1224.

1369-1385.

1445-1449.

See *Vicar's Jeho-*
vah - Jirch, pp.
234-240.

A.D. 1727.

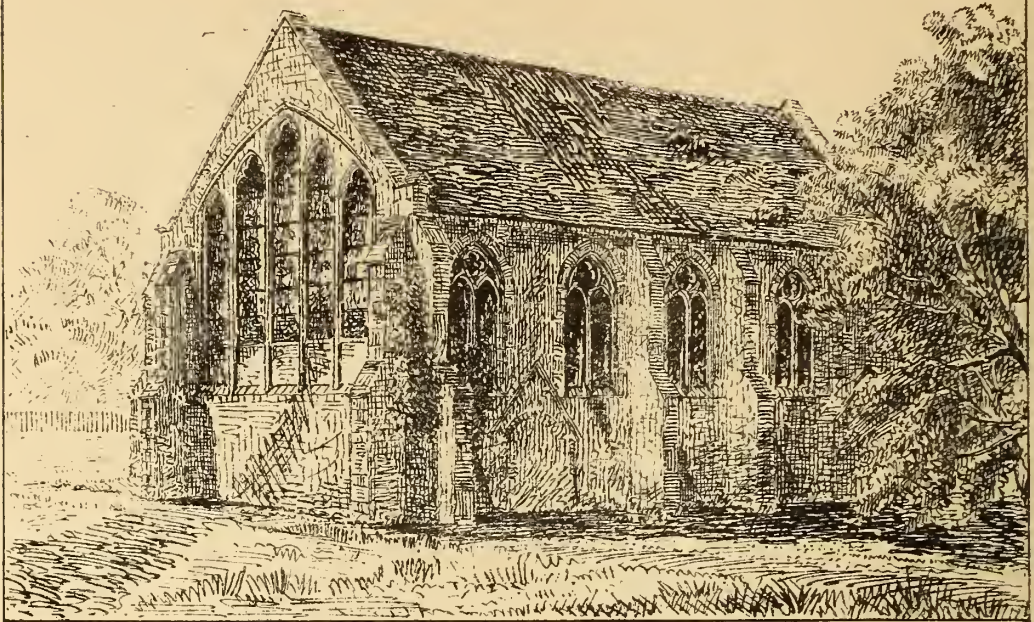
* Not a vestige remains of the Castle which Roger de Montgomeri built in the N.E. quarter of the city. Its demolition was ordered by King John, and thoroughly carried out by Philip de Albini, in the reign of Henry III.

† The gateway and the lower part of the stable buildings are of the 14th century, and Mr. Parker ascribes to the same period the brick wall dividing the court from the garden.

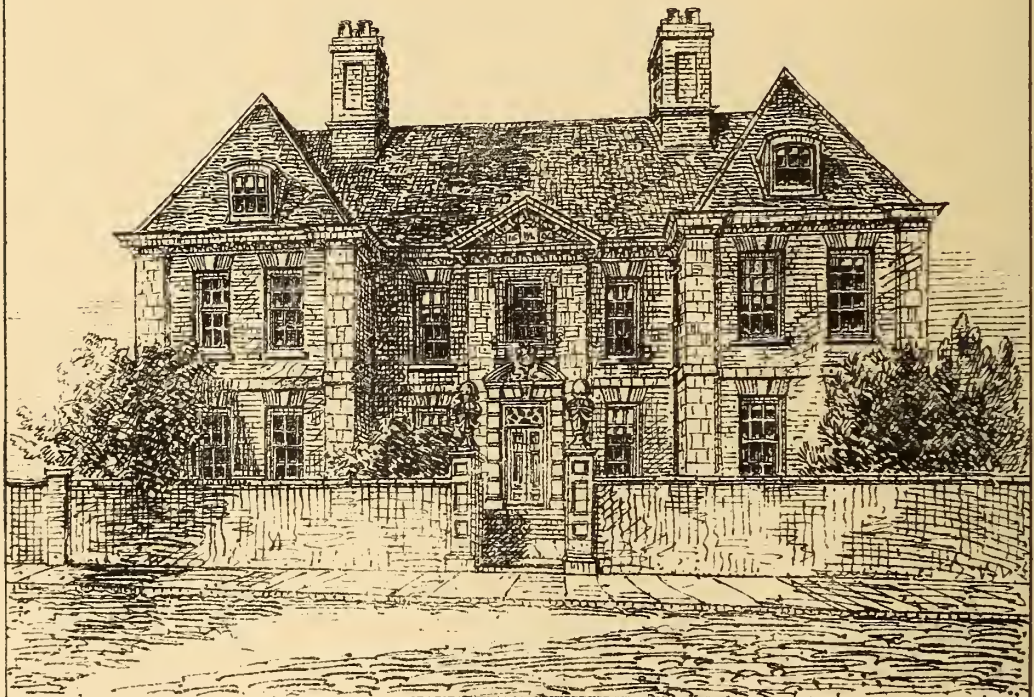
‡ Bishop Patrington left money (1417) towards the cost of covering the chapel and hall roofs with tiles.

§ A tablet on the wall of the corridor commemorates these repairs in the following terms:—"Domum hanc episcopalem pene collapsam a ruinâ vindicavit Edvardus Waddington S. T. P. Episcopus Cicestrensis anno æræ Christianæ 1727. Et brevi temporis spatio decurso iterum labescentem restituit et reformavit Johannes Buckner, LL.D. ejusdem diocesis episcopus, Anno 1800."

The Priory



House, Westgate St (Sir C. Wren)



Thomas Loderbury del.

indifferent manner; but neither of these periods was favourable to the architectural treatment of an old building, and it is reserved for the present Bishop to bring the Palace into better accord with its uses and associations.

The Deanery was built by Dr. Thomas Sherlock, who occupied it before his elevation to the episcopate in 1727. It possesses no architectural features of interest, but has been the home of more than one divine of eminence,* and we venture to add that its present occupant will hold a prominent place in its memories.†

The Priory was the name given to a modern residence built by the late Vice-Admiral Henry Frankland, upon the site, and in part out of the materials of the priory, but which has now entirely disappeared. The site is the property of the Duke of Richmond. As has been already mentioned, the Castle (demolished by Henry III.) gave place to a monastic establishment, and about the year 1240 the Grey Friars of the Order of St. Francis‡ took up their abode in a building erected for their use. The chapel has alone survived the ruthless iconoclasm of Adm. Frankland, but its past associations have not preserved it from very ignoble uses. Its history since the Dissolution of Monasteries has been a curious one. The king sold the premises in 1541 to the Mayor and Burgesses of Chichester, who converted the chapel into a Guildhall, and leased the house or friary (together with the cloister annexed) to George Goring for a term of years at an annual rent of £6 13s. 4d. After the siege of Chichester in 1642-3, it was occupied as head-quarters by Sir W. Waller, and in 1736 it was leased to William Peere Williams, author of the well-known Law Reports, whose eldest son, Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart., purchased a lease of it for the term of one thousand years.§ On the death of Sir Booth Williams (2nd son of Sir Hutchins) in 1784, the Friary passed by will to his sister Anne, wife of the Rev. William Fonnereau, of Munden, co. Herts,|| and was sold by her son to Vice-Admiral Frankland.

Of other notable houses within the city of Chichester, we may mention one situated on the north side of West Street, and now occupied by Dr. Carruthers. It is said to have been built by Sir Christopher Wren, and, as our illustration shews, is a fine example of the architecture of his period. *East Gate House* (now belong-

Dallaway.

Corporation Act
Book.

* The most notable among the Deans of Chichester are the following :—Waynflete (aftds. Bp. of Winchester) : Nath. Crewe (aft. Bp. of Durham) : Bruno Ryves : Jos. Henshaw (aftds. Bp. of Peterborough) : Thos. Sherlock and the two Hayleys.

† A farm called the *Deanery*, in the parish of St. Bartholomew's or St. Sepulchre's, forms part of the endowment of that dignity. In 1632 it was leased to Sir John Oglander and others, and thus descended to Anne wife of John Button, from whom it passed to John Page, whose d. and h. conveyed it by marriage to George Thomas, the lessee, in 1779. (See *Barnham*.)

‡ The site was given by Wm. de Albin, 3rd Earl of Arundel, to Chichester Cathedral, for the purpose of founding "unam domum de Sco. Johanne ad hospitandos pauperes et debiles." This plan was superseded for the establishment mentioned above.

§ William Peere Williams, was son of Peere Williams, clerk of the estreats, and descended from a family long settled at Denton, co. Lincoln. He married Anne, d. and coh. of Sir Geo. Hutchins, a Lord Commr. of the Great Seal, and had (with other issue) a son, Hutchins Williams, who was created a Baronet 4 Apr. Sir Booth Williams, 1747 (3rd Bart. and younger son of Sir Hutchins), married Anne, dau. of Claudius Fonnereau, D.D., of Christchurch Park, co. Suff., and died s. p. in 1784.

|| She was succeeded at the Priory by her eldest son, the Rev. Claude William Fonnereau, Rector of Clapton, co. Northants. He d. s. p.

ing to J. Bayton, Esq.) is interesting as having been the residence of Wm. Cawley,* the Regicide, and in East Street may be seen the birth-place of a worthier son of Chichester—William Collins, the poet.† Hayley was born in the Pallant; and in humble quarters, a poet of equal merit, but less renown—Charles Crocker.

In the parish of St. Pancras is a house, the name of which—*Kingsham*—perpetuates the fact of its early connection with royalty.‡ It was for many centuries held *in capite* from the crown by the petit serjeanty of presenting to the king, as often as he should come, a skein of thread for his cross-bow. Edward the First is said to have occasionally occupied it, and to have dated some of his letters and patents from it. In 10 Edw. II. it was demised to William le Taverner, and after being held by the Barons St. John, went with an heiress of that family to the Sydneys. William Sydney obtained from Henry V. a confirmation, and it continued with his descendants until the marriage of Anne Sydney with John Michelgrove, and thus passed to the Shelleys. Sir John Shelley procured its enfranchisement, and sold it to Joseph Randall, by whose will it was devised to William Dearling, its proprietor in 1815. Early in the last century it was surrounded by a moat, and in the large bay window of its chief room, as well as on the panels, might be seen the arms of Sydney with those of other families with which they were allied. It has since been rebuilt as a farm house.

S. A. C., xv., 168.

2 Hen. V.

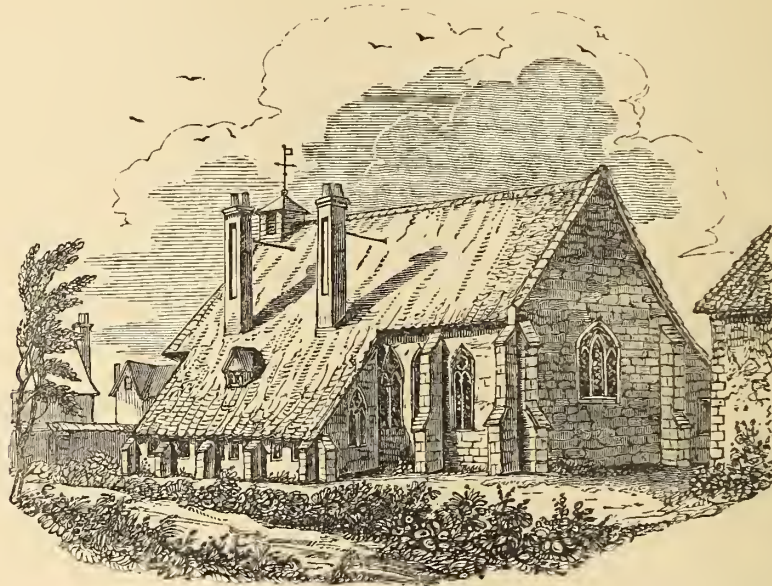
Dallaway.

See *Barnham*.

* William Cawley, originally a brewer in Chester, a member both of the Long and the Convention Parliaments. He was one of the Council of State, and signed the death warrant of King Charles.

† Lately a bookseller's shop kept by Messrs. Mason.

‡ Mr. Turner (S. A. C. xv., 168), states that it was supposed to stand on the site of Cissa's residence, and from this circumstance obtained its Saxon name.



ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL.

Chidham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
BOSHAM HUND.]



DALLAWAY states that the paramount manor of Chidham was a member of the lordship of Bosham and passed with it,* while the mesne manor formed part of the endowment of Bosham College, and was annexed to the see of Exeter. It gave its name to one of the prebendal stalls in Bosham College, and at the dissolution of religious houses was sold to Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher.† In 1633 the manor was transferred to Sir Gregory Norton, and sold twenty years afterwards by Sir Henry Norton to William Baldwyn, from whom it was purchased in 1666 by Thomas Bickley, a descendant of an old Sussex family.‡ Early in the next century it was added to the Lumley estate, and bequeathed in 1721 by Richard, Earl of Scarborough, to his seventh son, Hon. James Lumley. He left it to his nephew, George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, who, dying in 1771, bequeathed it to his natural daughter Anne Maria Montague or Donaldson, who married Richard Archdall. Of her trustees it was purchased in 1781 by Richard Barwell, by whom it was sold to Edmund Woods, a very successful agriculturalist.§ Charles Teesdale is now (together with the Ecclesiastical Commissioners) the chief proprietor, but the chief manor is, of course, still annexed to the lordship of Bosham.||

See Bosham.

West Chiltington. [ARUNDEL RAPE. WEST EASWRITH HUND.]



WITH the exception of an ancient church, some parts of which are of Norman architecture, there is little of interest in this parish. The manor was held in early times of the Honour of Bramber. It seems to have passed from the

* The Bishop of Exeter (28 H. III.) claimed free warren in his manor of Chidham, asserting that he himself, and his predecessors, "plene usi sunt prædicta libertate." (*Burr. M.S.* 5689, fo. 117.) Roger Bygod, Earl of Norfolk, and Alice his wife, held the Manor, 35 Ed. I.; William Paynell, 10 Ed. II.; Henry Garland, 13 Ed. II.; Beatrix, wife of Thomas de Braose, 7 R. II.; Phil. St. Clere, 7 Hen. IV.; Thomas Camois, 9 Hen. V. (*Burr. M.S.* 5689.)

† He purchased it from the Bishop of Exeter, 2 Edw. VI. (*See Dugd. Harw.* 457.)

‡ The pedigree is entered in the Visitation of 1634, and the family was probably related to Thomas Bickley, D.D. Bishop of Chichester, 1582-1596. Thomas Bickley, lessee of Aldingbourne, and purchaser of Chidham, was son of Thomas, who was of Thorney, in 1594. The latter had a brother, Henry Bickley, who died at Chidham, in 1570, aged 67, leaving his son Anthony, who was father of Brune Bickley, of New Coll., Oxford, M.A., and M.D. He mar. Cicely d. of Devenish Ryman, of Appledram, and left, with other issue, Henry Bickley, of Chidham, d. 1707. (*MS. Coll. Arm.*)

§ The very prolific plant known as Chidham wheat was originally discovered by Mr. Woods, growing in a hedge upon his property. By careful cultivation its powers of reproduction were largely increased, and it became the favourite seed in Sussex and other counties. (*See Young's Agriculture of Sussex*, p. 82.)

|| Among the occupiers of land in the 15th century were members of the Tawke family (*see Appledram*). Proof of age of Robert, son and h. of Thos. Tawke, taken at Chudham, on Sat. after Feast of S. Lucy the Virgin, 4 Hen. VI. (1425.) Deponents say he was born and bap. at Chudham, on Feast of St. Tecla the Virgin (23 Sep.) 5 Hen. IV. (1403) (S.A.C., xii., 42.)

Inq. p.m., 31 Edw.
III.
Inq. p.m., 5 Hen.
V.

family of Bavent to that of De Braose, in the reign of Edward III,* and to have been held by the latter until early in the fifteenth century.† Whether it passed with the rest of the property of Peter de Braose to the Shirleys we do not find, but it has been in the possession of the ancestors of the earl of Abergavenny (its present lord) for several generations. *Goring-lee*, occurs 35 Ed. III. in Inquisition on John de Mowbray of Axiholme, as one of his manors in Sussex; it subsequently belonged to the Peachey, Lords Selsey. *Nyetimber* is vested in the Goring family. The manor of Nutbourne, partly in this parish and partly in that of Pulborough, belongs by inheritance to the earl of Abergavenny.

Chithurst.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUND.

THE MANOR was anciently a member of Harting (*which see*) and as such devolved to the Husee family.

Dallaway.

Burr. MSS.

In 1558, Peter Bettesworth, of Fyning, acquired it partly by purchase and partly by grant from the Crown, and bequeathed it to his second son, another Peter Bettesworth, in whose descendants it was vested for two centuries. In 1758, Sir James Peachey, Bart., purchased one moiety and this was sold in 1776 (together with the other moiety, held by the Colebrooks), to a Mr. Graveley. He transferred the estate to James Piggott, from whose representatives it was purchased by Henry King, Esq., Captain R.N. The old manor house, near the church (though possessing some interesting features) has fallen into decay, and a new mansion was erected in 1862 by Capt. King, to which the name of *Chithurst House* has been given.

Clapham.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
BRIGHTFORD HUND.

See Taylor's Words
and Places,
p. 208, ed. 1873.

OF Clapha, who gave his name to this interesting parish, we have no certain information, but there is much which leads us to identify him with the Saxon thane, Osgod Clapha, in whose house at Lambeth King Harthacnut drank himself to death at a marriage feast. All that we know of the early history of

* By an inquisition held 31 Edw. III., it was found that Roger Bavent alienated to the King all his lands in Sussex including the manor of Chiltington. John Woderowe, Friar Preacher, has occupied the said lands since the death of said Roger, who died 23 April, 29 Edw. III., 1355, when his son John, æt. 20, was found his heir, and Wystnестon said to be held of John de Mowbray. Inq. p.m. 1st Nos. 46.

† It was acquired by purchase from the Crown (Pat. Roll. 31 Edw. III., p. 3, m. 1.) by Peter de Braose and Joan his wife. John de Braose, the *reputed* son of Peter, had it at his death in 1426, and it appears also to have been enjoyed by his widow Margaret (who remarried Wykham, and died 27 Hen. VI.).

the manor is comprised in the brief statement made in the Domesday Survey that one Gilbert then held it of William (de Braose), and that previously Alwin held it of King Edward. In the reign of Henry III. Ralph de St. Owen is recorded as holding two knight's fees in Clapham and in 1304 he obtained from King Edward I. a charter of free warren for these lands. A century later Patrick de St. Owen was found to be heir to the estate on the death of Thomas, son of John de St. Owen, on 22nd June, 1402. Soon after that date the manor fell into the hands of the owners of Michelgrove, and has followed the descent of that property ever since.

The important manor of *Michelgrove* is situated on the west side of the parish, and formed part of the barony of Bramber. In the reign of Henry III. it was held by Robert le Fauconer,* whose descendants of the same name continued to occupy it until about the year 1313, when John le Fauconer, having sold his manor of Falconhurst, co. Kent, assumed the name of de Michelgrove. His great-grandson, John de Michelgrove, married May, dau. of Wm. Sydney, of Penshurst, and died 20 Aug., 1458, leaving an only child, Elizabeth, who brought Michelgrove in dower to her husband, John Shelley. With their descendants (amongst whom many of the *Worthies of Sussex* are reckoned) Michelgrove remained until the year 1800, when it was sold by Sir John Shelley, Bart., to Richard Walker, of Liverpool, whose son, Richard Watt Walker, again sold it in 1828, to Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk, in whose representative it is now vested. The earliest mansion house belonging to the estate is that mentioned in the *Inq. p. m.* of Godfrey le Fauconer, in 1279. It was valued at 4s. *per ann.*, and attached to it in demesne were 160 acres of arable land (worth 12d. an acre), and pasture on the hill valued at 10s.† The site of this house was probably the same as that occupied by the later mansion, which is said to have been erected by Sir William Shelley, some time Recorder of London, and one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. In it Judge Shelley entertained King Henry VIII., and from what we know of the mansion it was well fitted for a royal reception. It was a large quadrangular brick building, with a hexagonal tower at each corner.‡ The dining-room measured 50ft. by 27, and the drawing-room, of still nobler proportions (46ft. by 40, and 30ft. high) was richly decorated, and spanned by a groined roof of great beauty. This interesting house, situated in a deep valley and surrounded by woods, was pulled

Testa de Nevill.

Rot. Cart., 32 Edw.
I. No. 76.Inq. p.m., 3 H. IV.
No. 44.

Cartwright.

Testa de Nevill.

Cartwright.

Cf. ante.

Harl. M.S. 6993.
14.

* In 1268 Godfrey le Fauconer paid £10 to William de Braose to exonerate his lands in Heen, Michelgrove, and Shepcomb from the claim of murage. Godfrey le Fauconer died in 1279, seised *in capite* of 1 Knight's fee and a half, and $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee in the manors of Heen and Michelgrove, held by Wm. de Braose, Lord of Bramber by Knight's service. Robert le Fauconer (his s. and h.) died 1302, aged 63, and was succeeded by John le Fauconer, aged 30, at his father's death. (*Inq. p. m.*)

† By an *Inq.* held at the death of Elizabeth Shelley, dau. and heir of John Michelgrove and dated 29 June, 1527, the property in Clapham is thus described:—"A capital messuage, 2 Barns, a dove cote, 2 gardens, 350 acres of land, 200 acres of pasture and 6 acres of wood called Michelgrove, 2 messuages, 3 barns, 100 acres of land, 500 acres of pasture, 3 acres of wood and 2 acres of meadow. (*Exch. Inq.* 18-19 Hen. VIII.)

‡ The MS. quoted states that the hall (53ft. by 27) was originally open at the top, as traces of windows looking into it were discovered during repairs. It is unfortunate that we have no means of ascertaining more precisely the character of the building, and the changes it underwent.

Shoberl, Top. Desc.
of Sussex, 1818.

Worthies of Sussex,
p. 128.

Kimber's Baron-
etage, i. 36.

Cavendish's Life of
Wolsey, by Sin-
ger, i. 218

Hist. of England.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber, 79.

down at the end of the last century, by Sir John Shelley, who erected on higher ground, and at vast cost, "a spacious and elegant mansion in the Gothic style, embellished in the most florid taste of that species of architecture." This, in its turn, shared the fate of its predecessor, but we can more readily find excuses for the Duke of Norfolk's act of demolition than we can forgive the Vandalism of Sir John Shelley. The former might perhaps be viewed in the light of an improvement, the latter involved the destruction of a genuine relic of antiquity, full of beauty and fraught with historical associations. Such an act must, we suppose, be ascribed to the depraved condition of architectural taste which prevailed at the time it was perpetrated.

Of the Shelley family and its many illustrious branches some notice must be taken. Mr. M. A. Lower considers (we think rightly) that the Shelleys were both in "name and family, indigenous to Sussex."* Their Norman origin is, at least, extremely doubtful, and the statement that they came originally from Huntingdonshire seems to be only derived from the unauthenticated statement of a pedigree. They first rose into notice in the 14th century as adherents of Richard II., and in the year 1400 two members of the family, Sir John and Sir Thomas Shelley (sons of John Shelley) paid the penalty of their attachment by being attainted and beheaded.† A younger brother, Sir William, was more fortunate and became the progenitor of the important branches which were subsequently established at Michelgrove, Patcham, Warninghurst, and Worth. Sir William's grandson, John Shelley, was M.P. for Rye in the reigns of Henry V. and VI., and married the daughter and heir of that celebrated warrior, Sir John Hawkwood. By her he had a son, John Shelley, who by his marriage with Elizabeth Michelgrove, acquired the estate of that name which we have already described. To this the second son‡ succeeded, and becoming eminent in the law was made by Henry VIII. Recorder of London, and one of the Justices of the Court of Common Pleas. It devolved on him to demand from Cardinal Wolsey the surrender of York Place (now Whitehall) into the hands of the King. The Cardinal objected that he was only tenant for life, but this plea being over-ruled yielded under protest, desiring the judge to beg the king "to call to his most gracious remembrance that there is both heaven and hell." Lingard observes that this formed a precedent for subsequent surrenders of church property to the crown. Judge Shelley (who has been already mentioned as the builder of the mansion of Michelgrove) had several sons who rose to distinction. Sir Richard, the second son, was appointed, through the interest of Cardinal Pole, to the office of Grand Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, but lived chiefly abroad—first in Spain, where the king treated him with honour, and then at Malta, where the

* Shelley Park, which may perhaps have been the spot from which the family took its name, has been already noticed at p. 28. We are unable to ascertain the date when this name became attached to the enclosure.

† The warrant of attainder of Sir Thomas Shelley, dated Feb. 16th, 1400, is in the Brit. Museum, Bibl. Sloane, 4596, vol. cv. (see *Lower's Worthies*, p. 128).

‡ The eldest son, Sir John Shelley, a Knight of Rhodes, was slain while defending that island when it was attacked by the Turks.

office of Turcopolier for the English nation was conferred upon him; this he retained on his removal to Venice, in which city he did good service in the interests of Queen Elizabeth. Kimber states that as Grand Prior "he had his seat in the House of Peers," but it does not appear that he ever claimed it. Two younger brothers of Sir Richard were eminent as soldiers,—Sir James, who was a knight of Malta, and Edward Shelley (treasurer of the forces which invaded Scotland, in 1542) who was slain while leading a body of cavalry in the battle of Pinkiefield. The fortune of the Michelgrove family underwent a reverse in the latter part of Elizabeth's reign, when William Shelley was indicted, in 1580, for having traitorously conspired against the Queen's life, with a view to placing Mary Queen of Scots upon the throne. He was found guilty and committed to the Tower, but the sentence of death that had been passed upon him was never carried out. His estates, however, and those of his wife* were confiscated and remained in alien hands (Sir Anthony Cook, Knt.) until the attainder was removed by James I., who in 1611 created John Shelley (nephew of William) a Baronet. Of his successors in the title one—Sir John Shelley, 5th Baronet—was a Privy Councillor, Treasurer of the Household to George III., and Keeper of the Records, and several have served as Knights of the Shire and Burgesses. Of Percy Bysshe Shelley, the greatest poet of whom Sussex can boast, we need say but little, and that little will be better said in treating of Warminghurst (*which see*).

Holt is a hamlet on the S.E. of the parish. From the year 1200 to 1400 it was in the occupation of 21 proprietors, but from that date until 1520 their number was reduced to six, and in the reign of James I. to two, from whom the farm was purchased by Mr Parsons, whose descendants sold it about 200 years afterwards to the Shelleys of Michelgrove.

Baronetage, i. 36.

Warrant of Commitment, 13 Aug. 1580.

Cartwright.

Climping.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
AVISFORD HUND.

THE manor formed part of Earl Godwin's possessions, which elsewhere as well as in Climping were reduced by the encroachments of the sea. At the Conquest it was granted to Earl Roger, and conferred by him upon the nunnery of Almarerches, or rather upon Lyminster, its dependent cell in England. Its later history is identical with that of Ford (*which see*) and it now belongs to Christ's Hospital, London, by bequest from William Garway. A mesne manor under Lyminster was granted by Richard 1st to "*Franco de Bohun*" and his heirs with the following:—Fordham, Rustinton, Presteton and Livynton, with all their appurtenances

Dugd. Mon. i. 607, A.

* Jane, dau. of John Lingen, of Lingen, Sutton, and Stoke Edith Co. Hd. From her petitions (see Cal. of State Papers, 1581) it does not seem that she was acquainted with the plot, or that she had at the time any intercourse with her husband.

Pat Roll. 8 Ric. I.
pt. 2. m. 42.

Dugd. Bar. i. 158.

Survey by John
Morden, quoted
by Dallaway.

Burrell MS.

and liberties and free customs, as his right and inheritance. But the grant appears to have been rather a confirmation, for we find that Franco's father, Savaric the Second, enjoyed the same privileges, which remained with his descendants as late as the reign of Edward III. The important manor of *Atherington** was also bestowed by Earl Roger upon another alien priory of his own foundation, viz., that of Seez in Normandy, and continued to form part of its revenues until the suppression of alien priories by Henry V. He transferred the manor to his newly founded nunnery of Syon, in Middlesex, with which it remained in connection until the general dissolution of monasteries. Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Spencer, Knt., who died seised of it in the year 1570-1 (13 Eliz.). Walter Edmondes, Esq., in same year held it by a fee farm rent.† In 1555 (2 and 3 Philip and Mary) the Queen let it to John Bawdewyne, *alias* Edmondes, for an annual rent of £12 12s. for 30 years. By a survey of the manors belonging to Syon, taken in 1492 (8 Henry VII.), this manor was valued at £22 8s. The family of Edmunds, *alias* Bawdewyn, resided at Bailiff's Court throughout the latter half of the 16th century, as lessee of the manor, which afterwards became the property of Sir William Morley, of Halnaker, from whom it passed by purchase to the Rev. W. Barcroft, who had it in 1704. His son, William Barcroft, D.D., Treasurer of Chichester Cathedral, died seised of it in 1736, and in 1757 it passed by purchase to John Boniface, whose son held it in 1819.

Four Partners' Manor, a modern designation, belonged in the last century to Sir Wm. Thomas, Knt., and passed by sale to John Boniface and others. Islesham, a farm within this manor, was given by Robert de Aguilon to Tortington Priory. There can be little doubt that John de Clymping, who held the See of Chichester from 1253 to 1262, was a native of this parish, and to his piety was probably due the enlargement and embellishment of the church—a structure of much interest,‡ which has recently undergone restoration.

Goates.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUND.]

See Burton.
Burr. MS., 5687,
fo. 95.

THE descent of this little manor is almost identical with that of Burton (*which see*), to which parish it is united for ecclesiastical purposes. William de Warren, 10 Ed. II., granted the manor to Edw. de St. John, of Barlavington, and

* It is doubtful whether this manor belongs properly to this parish or that of Little Hampton. From Tanner's *Notitia Monastica*, it appears that in 1274 the foreign monks placed one at Atherington to superintend their property in this district valued it at £63 18s. 4d.

† Bailiff's or Bailey's Court belongs rather to Littlehampton (*which see*). It was anciently called Farms Place, and was the residence of the superintending monk, referred to in the preceding note.

‡ The church is cruciform and of large dimensions. The tower is Norman, and is perhaps the only portion of an earlier date than Bishop Clymping. Contemporary with the Bishop of that name, there was a Symon de Clymping who was Archdeacon of Lewes. Of other families connected with the parish, we may mention that of Staker (John Staker, yeoman, compounded for Knighthood *temp. Car. I.*) and Hartley. See S. A. C., xii, 87, where the will of Margaret Hartlee, dated 11 Nov., 1524 is given.

Eva (Dawtre), his wife, and from them it seems to have descended to Geoffrey Wepham, who, by deed, dated 24 July, 4 Henry VI., released it to Roger Dyke and his wife Elizabeth, who was dau. and heir of Wm. St. John. The Bidulphs, of Burton, lineal descendants and heirs of the St. Johns, have been and still are the lords of the manor and share with Lord Leconfield the ownership of the parish.

Tower Rec. No. 20.
Ibid.

Cocking.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.

THE descent of the manor of Cocking (Cochinges, *Domesday*) is unusually simple. It formed part of the possessions of Earl Roger, by gift, from William the Conqueror, and passed with the Castle of Arundel successively to the Albinis and Fitzalans. In 1570, Henry, Earl of Arundel, suffered a recovery to John, Lord Lumley, who in 26 Eliz. conveyed the manor to Viscount Montague and his heirs. Since that date it has been attached to the estate of Cowdray, and in 1843 became the property of the Earl of Egmont by purchase. The name of Richard de Amundevyl occurs in 1290 in connection with the manor, of which he had probably been the mesne lord. Cocking was included within the limits of the great Forest of Arundel and had its deer park, in which perhaps Edward I. may have hunted, when spending a couple of days here on one of his numerous journeys.

See Arundel.

Dallaway, p. 205.

A.D. 1305.

Compton.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
WESTBOURNE HUND.

By the will of King Alfred, Compton was bequeathed to his nephew Æthelm, but reverted to the Crown, and was held by Harold in the reign of the Confessor. The Earl of Moretain possessed it at the time of the Domesday survey, one Goisfrid being its mesne lord. We find it again in the king's hands, *temp.* Henry II; and next among the possessions of the earldom of Arundel. Upon the death of Richard, 6th earl, it was seized by the King, and in 1399 conferred upon John, Duke of Exeter, but on the accession of Henry IV, the attainder was reversed, and Compton restored to the Earl of Arundel. Countess Beatrix (widow of Thomas Fitzalan, 15th earl) was seised of it in 1428,* and held it till her death in 1439. The chief part then seems to have passed to the Brownes of Beechworth,

Asser's Life of
Alfred. *ed.* Wise,
p. 77.

28 Edw. I.

Inq. Capt. 6 and
18 H. VI.

* Beatrix Comitissa Arundell tenet de feodo in Compton quod Henr' Romain. This perhaps refers to a purchase. We find Johanna ux. Henr' de Romenye mentioned in the Tower Records (No. 12) as an owner in Compton (*see Racton*).

who held it for more than a century,* while another portion was in the hands of the Bramshots, a family which in the reign of Henry VIII, terminated in two co-heiresses, the wives of John Dudley and John Pakenham. The descent of the manor does not become clear until the 17th century, when it was acquired by the Peckham family. Robert Peckham having purchased one part of it in 1653, from Thomas Page. of Up Marden, and Robert Peckham, his son, another part of it in 1699, from Sir William Morley,† as parcel of the Honour of Halnaker. From the Peckhams‡ it passed by an heiress in 1734 to Thomas Phipps, of Westbury, co. Wilts, whose eldest son, Thomas Peckham Phipps, bequeathed it to his godson the late Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., by whose eldest son, Rear-Admiral Geoffrey T. Phipps Hornby, R.N., it is now enjoyed (*see Racton*).

The old manor house of the Peckhams was rebuilt by Mr. Phipps, and is situated in a wooded glen. It bears the name of Little Green.

Coombe,

[BRAMBER RAPE.
STEYNING HUND.

Or COMBS. The name of this parish sufficiently indicates its situation in a depression in the South Downs. The manor was at the Conquest given to William de Braose, whose tenant, William Fitz Norman, styled himself *de Combe*, and had also the adjacent manor of Applesham. In his descendants§ both properties remained until the reign of Henry IV, when they were conveyed by an heiress into the family of Halsham.|| Early in the sixteenth century¶ Combe and Applesham were in the possession of the Shelleys of Michelgrove, and so continued until the year 1785, when they were sold to the Earl of Egremont, whose representative (Lord Leconfield) is now their owner.

Inq. p.m. John
Bramshot, 2 II.
VIII.

S.A.C. XXIV. 31.
Cartwright's
Bramber, 110, 111.
See West Grinstead.

* 15 Edw. IV. the feoffees of Sir George Brown declare they were seized of the manor to the use of Sir George, and grant it to him and Elizabeth his wife, with remainder to the feoffees.

† It seems most probable that this moiety of the manor formed part of the Honour of Halnaker (*see Boxgrove*) and thus became the property of the Wests, Lords de la Warr. Henry VIII. took it (with other manors) in exchange for the site of the Priory of Wherwell, co. Hants, and Queen Elizabeth granted it to Sir John Morley. (*Pat. 31 H. viii. m. 4.*)

‡ This branch of the Peckhams is thus traced by Dallaway:—Robert Peckham of Little Green in 1653, d. 1682 leaving by his wife, Joyce, a son Robert, who died in 1701, having had issue by his wife Anne (d. of Henry Peckham of Up Marden, and sister and h. of Richard Peckham of Lordington) two children, viz., Anne, wife of Wm. Battine of East Marden, and Richard Peckham of Little Green, &c. The latter mar. Sarah Dabernon of Wandsworth, co. Surrey, and d. 1720, leaving Richard, ob. coel. 1734 æt. 18, and Sarah, eventual heir, who mar. Thos. Phipps of Heywood House, Westbury, co. Wilts. He died 1776, leaving Thomas Camois in 4 Ed. III, Sir Thomas West in 4 H. V., and Reginald West in 29 H. VI. held the manor of Applesham, but whether in trust or otherwise does not appear. (Burr. MS. 5685, 12, 13).

§ Nicholas de Combes occurs as lord in 1316; Nigel de Combes in 1335; Richard de Combe in 1350. His dau. and h. Joan de Combes mar. Rob. Halsham, of West Grinstead, and aft. Rob. Tregoz (Seagers' Baronage: Burrell MSS. 5685). Even as late as 6 H. VI, Richard de Combes is returned (Inq. capt. ap. Arundel) as holding half a knight's fee in Combes. We find also that Thomas Camois in 46 Ed. III, Sir Thomas West in 4 H. V., and Reginald West in 29 H. VI. held the manor of Applesham, but whether in trust or otherwise does not appear. (Burr. MS. 5685, 12, 13).

|| John Halsham, or Haylsham, presented to Church of Combe in 1415 (3 H. V.), and we may conjecture that he obtained the right by his marriage with the heiress of de Combe, but the history of the Halsham family is obscure, and we therefore refer the reader to the account of West Grinstead, in which it is discussed at length.

¶ Joan Lewknor (*née* Halsham) was the owner 1485, and John Shelley died seized of the manors 4 Edw. VI.

Cowfold.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
WINDHAM HUND.

THERE is no manor of Cowfold, but the lands within the parish are held under the manors of Streatham (*see Henfield*), Beeding* (*which see*), Ewhurst (*see Shermanbury*) and Wyndham or Lord Leconfield's manor.

GRATWICK, which etymologically implies a place of some importance, (*quasi*, Great wick), gave its name to a family which for several generations held a high position in the county. The last male heir of the main line was John Gratwick,† who died in 1720, when the estates, including GERVASE,‡ devolved to his sister Anne, wife of Richard Madgwick, of Fittleworth. His son, John Madgwick, died in 1727, and his issue failing, Gratwick passed to his daughter, who married Thomas Steele, Recorder of Chichester. Their son, the Rt. Hon. Thos. Steele, sold the property to N. Tredcroft, and he to James White, who built upon it "a competent mansion." The widow of Mr. White bequeathed it (together with Woldringfold) to the Rev. W. Margesson, whose son, Col. Margesson, has recently sold both properties—Gratwick to Mr. Gates, of Shoreham, and Woldringfold to Mr. Smith, of Liverpool.

Private inform.

Cartwright's Rape
of Branber.

With WALLHURST and OCKENDEN the family of Lintott§ was connected for several generations. The former estate descended with Shermanbury (*which see*) to the Challens, and was subsequently sold to Henry Wood, and has now passed from his family into the hands of Mrs. Broadwood.

OCKENDEN, which was sometime the residence of Thomas Lintott, became the property of John Pringle early in the present century, and was sold by his son, Mark Pringle, to Mr. Norton in 1840. The house is of a substantial character, but calls for no notice. A considerable property in Cowfold—including Hill Farm, presented to the Rev. Richard Constable, by Charles Goring, of Wiston, circa 1805 (these two gentlemen married sisters)—is now enjoyed by Richard Hoper, whose ancestor was Vicar of Steyning in the middle of the last century.||

Ex inform. Arch-
deacon Otter.

* In the marriage settlement of Sir Rich. Edgcumbe (dat. 1 Nov., 1670) mention is made of the manor of Beedingcum-Cowfield. This refers to that portion of Cowfold now known as Bridger's manor. (See p. 25.)

† In the church are Mon. Ins. to John Gratwick, Esq., "antiquâ et numerosâ hujusce loci Prosapiâ oriundus hæres, cheu! nunc ultimus," who d. 8 Jan., 1720, æt. 43; to his three sisters:—(one, wife of Rich. Madgwick; another, wife of Edw. Batten, of Lambourne, and the third, Mary, d. unm. 1726); John Madgwick, late of Jervaise, m. Anne, d. of Thos. Ives, of Cuckfield, and d. 2 Nov., 1727, æt. 35.

‡ Gervaise now belongs by purchase to the Rev. John Goring. The old house has been pulled down.

§ Thomas Lintott, of Wallhurst, obtained a grant of arms in 1723, and his descendant, John Henry Lintott, was pricked for Sheriff. He died in 1804, when the principal branch of the family became extinct. There can be little doubt that Bernard Lintott, the well-known printer (who was a native of Horsham) was of the same stock.

|| The earliest member of this family of whom we have any record is Richard Hoper, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, who d. 1635, leaving by his wife, Pentecost (who m. secondly, Dr. N. Wright, Preb. of St. Asaph) seven sons, the second of whom was Dudley Hoper, D.D., Rector of HolmeHall, co. Norf., and the fourth, Henry Hoper, who m. Anne Friend, aunt of John Friend, M.P. and M.D., the celebrated physician. Their son, John Hoper, of Sonning, co. Berks, purchased circa 1675 the manor of Lucton, Herefordshire, of which county his cousin served as Sheriff in 1707. (See Robinson's Manors of Herefordshire, p. 186.) The Rev. John Hoper (the eventual representative of the family) settled in Sussex as Vicar of Steyning and Rector of Piccombe. He left at his decease in 1790 a son, John Hoper, of Lewes, who had three sons, 1, George, of Thornhill, East Grinstead, m. Henrietta Louisa, d. of Sir George Shiffner, Bart.; 2, Henry, Rector of Hangleton and Vic. of Portslade, m. Sarah, d. of the Rev. Rich. Constable, Vicar of Cowfold, and had Richard Hoper, now of Cowfold, and Henry; 3, John, of Lewes and Shermanbury.

Cudlawe.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUND.

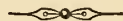


ALL that remains of this parish is now included in that of Climping, and even the site of the village and church (which were immediately opposite Atherington) must be sought at a depth of two fathoms in the estuary that has invaded the land. The encroachment of the sea has been rapid, for three centuries and a half ago Leland * says, "At the mouth of Arundel streame as upon the se lyeth two Tounettes, a four miles from Arundel: the hither is caullid Cudlo and of it the Haven is caullid Cudlo Haven; the farther is caullid Littlehampton."

The earliest mention of Cudlow is in the Fitzalan MS. wherein it is stated that one knight's fee belonged to the honour of Arundel and was held by the service of guarding the castle for forty days in time of war. The mesne lordship was held during the reigns of Henry III. and the Edwards by the family of Vienne,† but in 1376 Richard de Vienne released the manor to John de Arundel (2nd son of Richard Fitzalan, 13th Earl), who settled it upon his wife Eleanor, granddaughter and coheir of John, Lord Maltravers. She married secondly Sir Reginald de Cobham (who died seized of the manor in 1403), but her interest seems to have been limited to her life and accordingly at her decease in 1405 it reverted to the Arundel family, and has thus devolved to the Duke of Norfolk. The great Forest of Arundel extended as far as Cudlow,‡ where a portion of it was imparked and was not dispaled until after 1562.

Didling.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[DUMPFORD HUND.



We find this little manor (under the name of Dudelyng) included in the possessions of Roger de Montgomery in 1071, being then in the tenancy of Savaric de Bohun.§ At the partition of the Earl of Arundel's estates in 1246, one knight's fee in Didling was assigned to John Fitzalan, and John de Gatesden is mentioned as its mesne lord. But soon afterwards the manor of Didling came

* The church, however, had become nearly dilapidated about 1511 when, upon account of the smallness of its income, it was declared exempt from ecclesiastical services.

† In the reign of K. John, Luke de Vyenne claimed the right of wreckage in his manor of Cudlow (*Bodl. MS.* 130) and is returned as its lord 49 Henry III. Another of the same name held it 17 Edward III. (*Tow. Rec.* 11.)

‡ Leaving Fishbourne and the adjoining woods in the west, its boundary passed eastward to Crocker Hill and Avisford, thence it diverged to Cudlow, on the coast, and abruptly changing its course, returned along the river in a northerly direction.—Tierney, *loc. cit.*

§ In a Patent Roll of the reign of Henry III. (quoted in *S. A. C.*, vol. xx., p. 3), mention is made of "20 librates of land which William, Earl of Arundel, gave to Ralph, son of Savaric de Bohun for his services, that is to say, the fee of Ralph de St. George of *Dedelinges* with all its appurtenances." This grant was confirmed by patents 35 Edw. III., and 8 Ric. II.

Itin. 6. f. 3.

Fol. 16.

Harl. MS. 1176.
fo. 113.

Tierney's Arundel,
p. 26.

Fitzalan MS.

Ibid.

into the hands of the Camois family* and devolved together with Trotton (of which it was made a member) to the Lewknors, as heirs of Thomas Lord Camois, who died without issue in 1422. From the Lewknors it went by an heiress to John Mills, of Greatham (his son, Lewknor Mills, being its lord in 1590), and was held by them until the beginning of the present century, when Sir Charles Mills, Bart., sold it to Lord Robert Spencer. Lord Leconfield is now, by purchase, the owner.

See Trotton.

Donnington. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

ALTHOUGH not mentioned by name, there can be little doubt that Donnington was included in the grant made by the Conqueror to Earl Roger, and that it passed in 1243 with Hunston to Roger de Montalt. In the following century it was held by the Lords St. John of Basing, as of the honour of Petworth, and having reverted to the Crown, was granted by Henry VI. to Ralph Radmyld. But the family most closely identified with Donnington was that of Palmer,† who retained possession of it from 1557‡ until 1722. At the latter date it was sold by Thomas Palmer of Stoke Courcy, co. Som., to James Colebrook, from whom it passed by purchase to John Page,§ M.P. for Chichester, of Watergate, and thus descended to Charles Crosbie, its present owner (*see* Barnham). Donnington House is occupied by Gilbert W. Humphrey, Esq., but possesses no features of special interest.

MS. Fitzalan, fo.
3, quoted by
Tierney.

Burrell MSS. 5089.
fo. 180.

Duncton [ARUNDEL RAPE. ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.

APPEARS to have been a military station during the occupation of Britain by the Romans, and a hypocaust found here in 1815 is described and figured by Dallaway. It was held at the Domesday survey by Robert under Roger, Earl

* Thomas Camois was its lord 46 Edw. III., but probably it was held as early as Trotton by the family. On the death of Thomas Lord Camois, one moiety passed to Ralph Radmyld, and the other to Sir Roger Lewknor, but both eventually came to the Lewknors, through the failure of Radmylds' issue.

† Sir Thomas Palmer of Parham, had by his wife Eliz. d. and h. of John Mallet, of Enmore, co. Som., a son Peregrine Palmer, who in 1654 was seated at Fairfield in Stoke Courcy, co. Som. His son Nathaniel, mar. Frances, d. of Sir W. Wyndham, of Orchard Wyndham, Knt., whose son Thomas sold the Sussex estate as above.

‡ 6 Ph. and Mary. Maner' de Doughton parcella possessionum Honoris de Petteworth, rated 5 July, 1558 for Sir Thos. Palmer, Knt., Harl. MS. 608, fo. 57.

§ The family of Page (sometime of Watergate, in Up. Marden, *which see*) was seated at Donnington for several generations, and the church contains many of their monuments. John Page, of Donnington, 1591, marr. Alice, d. of . . . Ruggles, and had two sons, Edward and Francis; the former died in 1621, leaving a son Thomas, who died 1706, having had a son Edward, who died in 1721; he married Mary, d. of . . . who died 1726, and left with other issue a son John, M.P. for Chichester, who died 1779 æt. 82; he married two wives; by the first, Catherine, d. of Robert Knight, who died 1736, he had an only dau. Catherine, who died unmarried 1795; by the second, Anne, dau. and h. of Francis Soane, of Stockbridge, he had an only dau. Frances, who married George White, M.P. for Chichester, who assumed the name and arms of Thomas in 1778, and had an only dau. Frances Thomas, married to Maj. Gen. John Gustavus Crosbie.

See p. 16.

See Petworth.

of Montgomeri, and on the defection of Robert de Belesme it escheated to the Crown. King Henry I. settled it upon his wife Adeliza, daughter of Godfrey of Lorraine, and she gave it to her brother Josceline, the ancestor of the great family of Percy. Its subsequent descent has been identical with that of Petworth, and it now belongs to Lord Leconfield. Duncton and Sutton are distinct manors, and the courts are held alternately at either place.

The church* contains one of the oldest dated bells that has been discovered in England.

Durrington.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
BRIGHTFORD HUND.

THE manor, which is very inconsiderable, and at the Domesday Survey was probably included under Broadwater, was, like the latter place, enjoyed for several generations by the family of le Savage. In the reign of King John, Robert le Savage, and his son of the same name, sold a virgate of land in Durrington to Richard de la Knelle and Isabel his wife, and in 1291, John de la Field and Dionisia his wife purchased from Godfrey le Buteler one messuage and four acres of land in Durrington and Clapham. It is probable that de la Knelle and de la Field were members of one and the same family, which derived its names from a manor in Goring, styled la Knelle, *alias* la Field, but we have not been able to identify their property in Durrington. The chief manor has descended to the Newland family in the same way as that of Broadwater (*which see*).

Another manor, held under that of Broadwater, was enjoyed in the last century by Mr. Butler, at whose death it passed to Gabriel Eyre, of Lewes, who bequeathed it in 1765 to the three daughters of Mrs. Wheatley of that place. The youngest of these married Hen. Burkenshaw, and ultimately possessed the entire property, which was sold in 1777 to Mrs. Hannah Shelley, of Lewes, and at her death, in 1781, passed to her nephew Henry Shelley. The principal land owners now in this parish, in addition to the Misses Newland, are the Duke of Norfolk, Henry Dalbiac, and Robert and Frederick Holmes, Esqrs. The parish is united ecclesiastically with West Tarring.

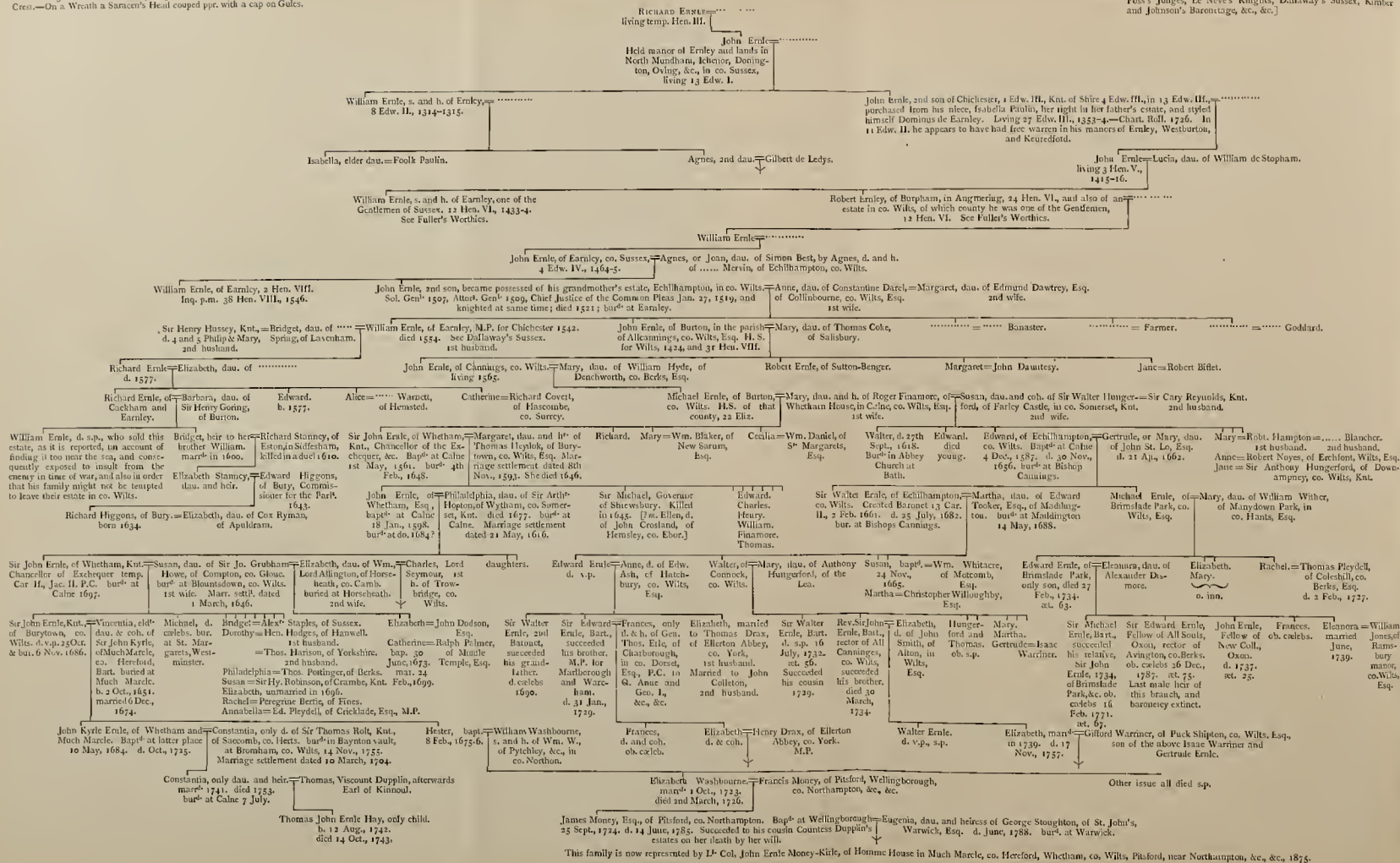
Earnley.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
MANHOOD HUND.

Dugd. Mon. 3,
116, &c.

SIR William Dugdale's researches carry the history of this parish back to a very early date, and from them we learn that in 780 Oslac, Duke of the South Saxons,

* 12 Ric. II. abbas et conventus de Ilda juxta Winton (habet) Doneghton man. (*Tower Rec.* 150.) This manor was once part of Petworth, but was divided from that rectory by Act of Parliament 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, and is now a distinct rectory. (*Burr. MSS.*)



gave certain lands here to the church of St. Paul, and that in 930 King Athelstan granted the manor to Beornage, Bishop of Selsey. It reverted to the Crown, and for several centuries was held by a distinguished family, which took its name from the place, and bore what we may call the derivative coat—Argent on a bend sable, three eagles (or earns) sable.* One member of this family† (the pedigree of which we subjoin) attained the position of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas on January 27, 1519, when he was knighted. He did not long enjoy his presidency, but dying in 1521, was buried in the church of this parish, where there is a monument to his memory.

1519-1521.
Foss's Judges,
p. 234-5.

The seat of the Ernles, a large castellated mansion, surrounded by a moat, stood near the church. In the seventeenth century the families of most importance in the parish were those of Taylor and Rishton. Richard Taylor (*circa* 1650) compounded for his estate for the large sum of £373, and dying in 1663, was succeeded by his son John Taylor, who left no issue at his death in 1700. The Rishtons were established at *Almodington* (which, until 1526, was a distinct parish from Earnley), in the middle of the sixteenth century, and the last of the family, Edmund Rishton, was rector of Earnley. He died in 1642, leaving a daughter Mary, who married William Leland. A branch of the family of Barttelot was also established here at the close of the sixteenth century, and three descents of the same are given in the Visitation of the County made in 1634.‡

Berry's Sussex
Genealogies, p. 46.

In 1776 the lordship of the manor belonged to the Duke of Norfolk, but it is now in the hands of the Rev. Mr. Willett. The family of Duke (long seated at Earnley§ and in its neighbourhood) own a considerable part of the land.

Eartham. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

THE manor formed part of the possessions of the Earldom of Arundel until it passed to the Crown in 1542,|| in exchange for the site of the Priory of Michelham and sundry manors belonging thereto. But the manor thus alienated was subsequently regranted to Henry, Earl of Arundel, whose heirs held it until

Burrell MSS. 5689,
fol. 212.

Originalia 1 and
2 P. & M. rot.
109.

* From the terms of King Athelstan's grant, it appears that the place at that time contained much wood land, and might therefore have been the haunt of eagles (*earn-lege*).

† In the proof of age (*Inq.* 15 Edw. IV., No. 66) of Elizabeth, dau. and h. of John Michelgrove, it is stated that John Ernle was her godfather, and Joan Ernle her godmother, and that she was baptised at Ernle church on 28 March, 39 Hen. VI. (1461).

‡ The 4th son of Rd. Barttelot, by Elizabeth dau. of John Gates, died at Earnley in 1591, leaving a son Edmund, who, by Eliz., dau. of Rich. Gore, had 1, Edward of Earnley and Redlands, 1634; 2, Francis (m. d. of Younge); Emma, wife of Cresweller; a dau. wife of Rd. Chatyldre; and Clemence, wife of Rd. Carrell of London. The elder son had issue Thomas, John, and Joan, all living in 1634.

§ John Duke was one of the witnesses called in 1475 to establish the age of Elizabeth Michelgrove. (See *ante*.)

|| Hugo Saunaver held the manor 12 Ed. II., and it was granted 21 Rich. II. to John, Duke of Exeter. Robert Tawke occurs as lord 2 Hen. IV., but with these interruptions, all of brief date, the manor was held by the Earls of Arundel continuously.

Burrell MS. *ut sup.*

about the year 1566, when Edward Jackman obtained it through mortgage. From his son, John Jackman, it passed to the Waterfield family, who sold it in 1605 to Anthony Kempe, Esq., whose descendants enjoyed it for a century and a half.* Barbara Kempe, the eventual heiress of the family, married James Bartholomew Radcliffe, Earl of Newburgh, and their son dying without issue in 1814 Eartham passed to Dorothy Eyre, Countess of Newburgh, who brought it in marriage to Colonel Charles Leslie, K.H. He died in 1870, and was succeeded by his son (by his first wife) Charles Stephen Leslie, the present lord of the manor.

Lower's Worthies
of Sussex.

Eartham House, built by Thomas Hayley upon lands purchased from the heirs of Sir Robert Fagg, Bart., possesses some interesting associations. William Hayley made it his chief residence, and invited thither Cowper, Flaxman, Warton, and other contemporaries, whose fame has outlived his own. Southey's estimate of Hayley's influence on literature† is one which few critics would now endorse, and it is probable that the name of the latter will be better remembered by his biography of Cowper than by "The Triumphs of Temper," or any other poetic effort of his commonplace muse. Romney was a frequent visitor at Eartham, and it was Hayley who induced him to paint classic subjects for which his pencil was not adapted, and to foster his distaste for that branch of art—portrait painting—upon which his reputation rests. Hayley sold Eartham House in 1800 to the Rt. Hon. William Huskisson (sometime M.P. for Chichester), a statesman whose useful career was cut short by the fatal accident which marked the opening of the first railway between Liverpool and Manchester in 1830.‡ Mr. Huskisson married Elizabeth Emily, dau. and co-heir of Admiral Mark Milbanke, whose kinsman the late Sir John Ralph Milbanke inherited Eartham, and in 1866 had license to take the surname of Huskisson after that of Milbanke, and bear the arms of both families. His eldest son, Sir Peniston Huskisson-Milbanke, is the present owner of Eartham House, which has no special architectural merits, but a situation of great beauty.

Southey's Life of
Hayley.

Easebourne.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.

THIS parish, which gives its name to the hundred in which it is situated, almost rivals Arundel and Bramber in the interest of its associations with the past. We

* Sir Garrett Kempe compounded for this and the manor of Madhurst in 1645, John Caryll, Esq., Thos. Barnard, gent, and John Tanner, yeoman, taking a lease of his lands for 21 years, and undertaking to pay the fine of £3000. (Roy. Comp. Pap. 2nd ser., vol. xxxix., p. 277.)

† "He became a writer of much greater influence in literature than has yet been acknowledged" (*Quart. Rev.*, vol. xxxi.).

‡ A statue of Huskisson (by Carew) and a stained glass window to his memory are among the modern additions to Chichester Cathedral.

meet with it in Domesday, where it is styled Esseborne,* and is stated to have been held of King Edward by one Seward, but at the time of the Survey to be in the hands of Robert de Cruel as tenant of the Earl of Eu. In the year 1102 it was granted by Henry I. to Savaric Fitz Cana, from whom it descended to that branch of the de Bohun family which is more particularly traced in the account of Midhurst. An heiress of the de Bohuns brought the manor in the reign of Henry VII. to her husband Sir David Owen,† who sold it in 1528 to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, K.G., who in 1537 was created Earl of Southampton. He died in 1543 s.p., having bequeathed Easebourne to his half-brother, Sir Anthony Browne, of Betchworth Castle, co. Surrey. The Brownes, Viscounts Montague, retained possession of it until the close of the last century, when it passed with the heiress to William Stephen Poyntz, and at her death became vested in her three daughters.‡ By them it was sold in 1843 to the 6th Earl of Egmont, and has now devolved to his nephew and heir, Charles George Perceval, 7th and present Earl.

Dallaway, i., 281.

See Midhurst.

Having thus briefly traced the descent of the chief manor, we are compelled to admit that the early history of the magnificent mansion in which its lords resided is involved in some obscurity. Mr. Dallaway, indeed, quotes an extract from Bp. Rede's Register, in which mention is made of the manor place of Coudré in the year 1368,§ but, as the Bishop speaks of it as his own property, it seems safer to infer that the place mentioned is Cowdray,|| in the parish of Birdham—a property still belonging to the Cathedral Church of Chichester—than to suppose that the better known Cowdray, which the de Bohuns owned, was at that time severed from the manor of Easebourne. There can, however, be little doubt that some sort of mansion¶ was in existence there before the year 1533, at which date the Earl of Southampton, its then owner, obtained permission of the King to enlarge the park,** and to rebuild or add a castle of stone, and to

* It is pronounced Esbourne by the inhabitants at the present day. Another entry in Domesday refers to the hundred of Eseburne, part of which was held by Earl Roger and part by Odo and Eldred.

† Sir David Owen, Knight Banneret, was probably grandson of Owen Tudor, the grandfather of Henry VII. His first wife was Mary, dau. and coh. of John de Bohun, and his second Ann, sister of Walter Devereux, Lord Ferrars of Chartley. His will (wherein he desires to be buried in the Priory of Esseborne) is printed, with valuable notes, in *Nicolas's Test. Vet.*, p. 700.

‡ As pedigrees of the Viscounts Montague are readily accessible, and the descent of the Poyntz family is subjoined, in which the fullest particulars are inserted, it is unnecessary to give any details in the text. The sad incidents by which the tenure of Cowdray was marked at the close of the last and beginning of the present century, will be noticed hereafter.

§ Regist. Episc. E. Rede. "En tesmoignance de quele chose a ces presentes jay mys mon sceal. Donné a mon manoyr de Coudre, le iij jour de Décembre l'an del reigne le roy Edouard tierce apres le conquete d'Angleterre quarante prime.

|| There was an ancient family named Cowdray seated in cos. Berks and Hants in the 13th and 14th centuries, and in 1846 an encaustic tile bearing the arms of Cowdray—Gules, ten billets or, 4, 3, 2 and 1—was discovered at Lewes in Sussex. Possibly a branch of the family may have resided in the latter county.

¶ The de Bohuns occupied a castle on St. Ann's hill at the back of Midhurst. Scarcely a trace of this castle now remains. Mr. Wolferstan (*Guide to Midhurst*, p. 19), states that Thomas de Cowdray was in possession of the Cowdray estate in 1304, but no authority is given for this assertion, nor have we any other evidence of the previous occupation of the site of Cowdray House, beyond that which is implied in Lord Southampton's licence.

** The park did not bear the name of Cowdray till the date of the above licence. It formed part of the domains appendant to the Castle of Midhurst, and was sometimes "le Shingle," or Shingle. Within its present bounds Cowdray Park contains 600 acres, and there is a herd of 500 fallow deer. It is remarkable for the chesnut "races," and for other fine trees. (*Shirley's Deer and Deer Parks*, p. 66.)

Nichols' *Royal Progresses*,
vol. iii., 90.

Letter from John
Prinke, 18 Jan.,
1704, pub. in
Defoe's account
of *The Storm*.

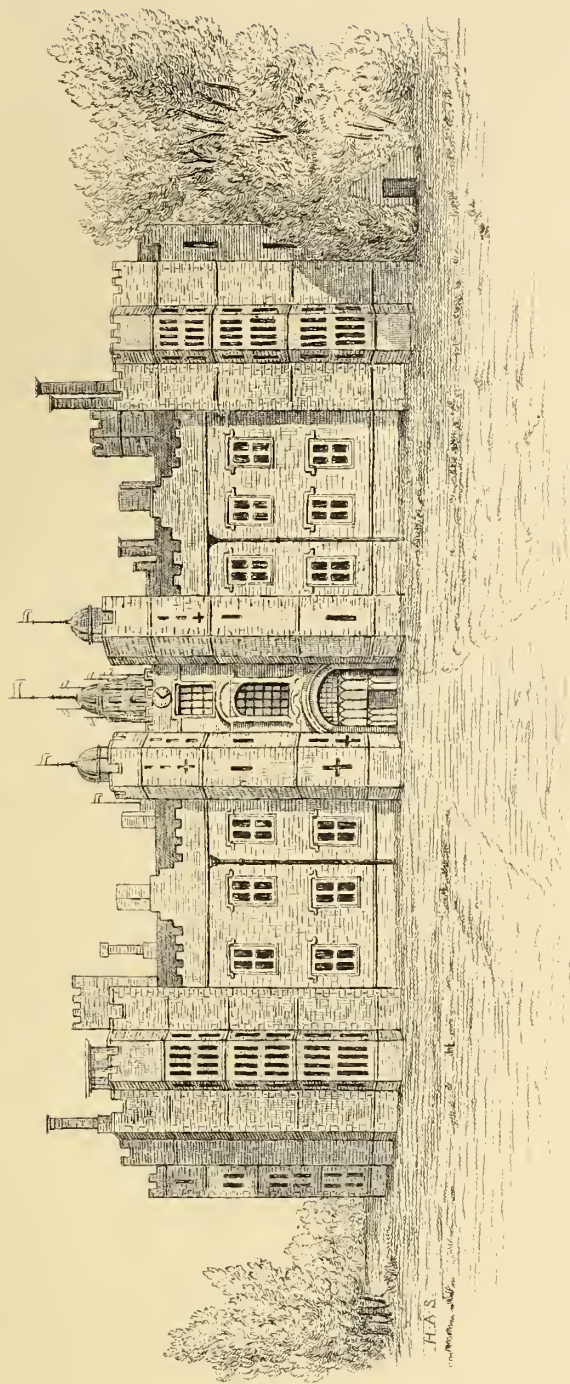
embattle the same. The work was accordingly commenced by him, and his cognizance and cypher are yet to be seen on the roof of the porch by which access is gained to the great hall. But the complete execution of the design was carried out by his successor, Sir Anthony Browne, who, in 1547, entertained King Edward VI. within its walls right hospitably.* The house very possibly underwent some alterations in order to fit it for receiving Queen Elizabeth and her retinue in 1591. The Queen remained six days at Cowdray, undergoing an amount of fulsome flattery which one would have thought even more distasteful to her majesty than the slaughter of deer and the superabundant feasting which signalized the royal visit.† The rooms occupied by the Queen (one of which was hung with tapestry copied from Raphael's cartoons) were situated in the hexagonal tower at the north-east corner of the quadrangle, but unfortunately scarcely a trace of their former magnificence can now be found. Cowdray escaped all damage during the Civil Wars. It was garrisoned in 1643‡ for the King, but Sir William Waller, in his eagerness to reach Arundel, passed it by, and it does not seem to have been occupied at any later period by the combatants on either side.§ In the great storm which occurred on the night of November 26, 1703, four or five stacks of chimneys were blown down, and one of them falling upon the roof of the Great Hall, did it considerable damage. But it was not to the fury of war or of tempest that the noble fabric fell a victim. Its destruction by fire on the night of Sept. 25, 1793, may be regarded as a national loss, and as such must be detailed at exceptional length. The fire broke out in the north gallery, and as only a few servants happened to be in the mansion, their efforts to subdue the flames were wholly ineffectual, and before further aid could be obtained, the fire had got beyond all control. Happily time permitted the furniture, books, and pictures (except the historical paintings on the walls of the dining parlour), to be removed in safety, but nothing could stem the progress of the fire, which quickly spread to the eastern side of the courtyard, and involved

* Edward VI., in a letter to his favourite companion, Barnabe Fitzpatrick, dated Christ Church, Hants, 22 Aug., 1547, says, "We have been occupied in killing of wild beastes, in pleasant journeyes, in good fare, in viewing of fair countries . . . [we came] to Coudray, a goodly house of Sir Anthony Browne's, where we marvelously, yea rather, excessively, banketted."

† It would be tedious to recite at length the account of the reception given in a contemporary MS. quoted by Nichols (*loc. cit.*). It will be sufficient to say that the Queen arrived at Cowdray on Saturday, August 15, at about 8 p.m. At the entrance of the house she was received by "a personage in armour, standing between two porters carved out of wood, he resembling the third," who, with an absurd speech, presented her with a golden key and admitted her within the gate. On Sunday "Her Majesty was most royally feasted, 3 oxen and 40 geese forming part of the breakfast;" on Monday, the Queen shot 3 or 4 deer with a cross-bow, and in the evening "witnessed 16 bucks pulled down by greyhounds on the lawn;" on Tuesday she was feasted at Easebourne Priory, "where my lorde himselfe kept house," and on the two following days pageants and dancing formed the chief entertainments. Before leaving, she knighted Sir Geo. Browne, Lord Montague's second son, Sir Robt. Dormer, his son-in-law, Sir H. Goring, Sir H. Glenham, Sir N. Parker, and Sir J. Caryll.

‡ Sir W. Waller, writing to the House of Lords in Dec., 1643, says, "According to your commands, I advanced the last Lord's day from Farnham towards this place (Arundel). I could not reach that night past Haslemere: the next day I marched to Cowdray, where we understanding there were four troopes of horse and 100 foote, I resolved to give them the good night; and to that end I despatched away two regiments of horse to lay the passage round: but they were too nimble for me and escaped hither, where I overtook them on Tuesday night."

§ Although Lord Montague's house escaped he, as a papist, had to pay heavily for his exemption. Orders were given in 1643 [27 June] and 1644 for the sale of all the plate and treasures in Cowdray.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE

H.A.S.

POYNTZ, OF COWDRAY.

(IN EASEROURNE.)

Arms.—Barry of eight, gules and or.
Crest.—A cubit arm, erect, the fist clenched, ppr. vested arg.
The Poyntz family quarter, Clanvowe, Arton, Fitz-Nichol, Wydeville, Seales, Luxembourg, de Beaulz, Redvers, Beauchamp, Browne, and Courtenay arms.

Sir John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, co. Glouc. = Elizabeth, dau. and coh. of
[Iron M. Nicholas, and Baron Poyntz, and
descended from Diego Fitz Pons, of Eardley
Castle, co. of Hereford.] H.S. of Gloucester-
shire, 1363. d. 1377.

[Collins' Pedigree, by Sir E. Brydges; Burke's Commoners;
Pedigrees *gener* E. M. Boyle, Esq.; Life of Richard Deane,
General at Sea, &c.]

Robert Poyntz, of Iron Acton, = Catherine, d. and coh. of
H.S. of Glouc., 20 Ric. II.
d. 17 Hen. VI. Thos. Berkeley, alias
Fitz-Nichol.

1. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Edw. Mall, = Nicholas Poyntz, of Iron Acton. = 2. Elizabeth, dau. of Henry Hassey,
of Harescomb, co. Glouc. d. 1449. of Harting, co. Suss.

John Poyntz, of Iron Acton, = Alice, dau. of Coz,
d. 1507. of Scenfrith, co. Monm. Henry Poyntz (from whom the
Poyntz family of co. Essex). Humphrey Poyntz,
ob. s.p. Jane = Will. Dodington, of Woodlands, co. Wills.

Robert Poyntz, of Iron Acton, = Margaret, nat. dau. of Anthony Widville,
H.S. of co. Glouc., 1497, 1494, and 1500. Earl Rivers.

Sir Anthony Poyntz, of Iron Acton, = Elizabeth, d. and coh. of Sir Wm. Huddensfield,
H.S. 1522. d. 26 Hen. VIII. of Shillingford, co. Devn.
extinct 1680.

2. John Poyntz, of Alderley, = Catherine, d. of Sir Mat. Browne, of Breckworth Castle, co. Surrey
H.S. of Surrey, 14 and 26 Eliz. (cousin of Viscount Montague, of Cowdray).
Living in 1530.

Sir Francis Poyntz,
d. 18 Hen. VIII.
unm.

Matthew Poyntz, of Alderley, = Wilfred, d. and coh. of Henry Wild,
of Camberwell, co. Surrey.

2. William Poyntz, seated at = Elizabeth, d. and coh. of Thos. Newdigate,
Reigate, co. Surrey. of Newdigate, co. Surrey.

John Poyntz, of Reigate, = Ann, d. of John Sydenham,
d. 1598. of Nympsfield, co. Glouc.

Newdigate Poyntz, of Reigate, = Sarah, d. of Newdigate Fordey, of
co. Surrey. d. 1643. Haringworth, co. Northants.

[Sydenham Poyntz, a General in the Parliamentary Forces during the Commonwealth, was no doubt a brother of Newdigate.] [Elizabeth wife a letter from her to the Speaker, dated July 9, 1647, as to her husband's wrongful imprisonment by his own soldiers in Pontefract Castle.]

William Poyntz, of London, = June, dau. of Stephen Montague, of London and
Buckingham, by Jane, sister of Richard Deane,
General at sea, temp. *reip.*

1. William Poyntz, Treasurer of Exchequer, = Mary, dau. of John Aston.
ob. s.p. m.

2. Right Hon. Stephen Poyntz, of Midgham, co. Berks, = Anna Maria, dau. of Hon.
Steward of the Household to H.R.H. William, Duke Lewis Montagu, Brig. Gen.
of Cumberland; H.B.M. Minister at Soissons, 1728; m. Feb. 1733.
Ambassador to Sweden, &c. d. 11 Nov., 1784.

Joseph Jane, o. s.p. Hannah, bap. 13 March, 1697-8.

Deane Poyntz, Esquerry to the D. of
Cumbland; Capt. in Army.
Living 1750.

Anne,
ob. unm.

Louisa, ob. unm. Margaret Georgiana = John, 1st Earl Spencer.
d. 1783.

William Poyntz, of Midgham, = Isabella, d. and coh. of Kelland Courtenay, of Poundesford,
b. April, 1734. bap. at St. co. Devon. b. 1742. d. 21 Ap. 1805.
Martin's, Westminster. bar. married in 1762.
20 May, 1809, at Midgham.

Charles Poyntz, D.D.,
Prebendary of Durham,
o. s.p.

m. 1. William Fawkener, Esq.
2. Lord John Townshend.

Mordant Montagu,
d. 21 May, 1820.
ret. 38.

Charles Courtenay,
bap. 7 May, 1775.

Isabella Henrietta,
m. Edmund, 8th Earl
of Cork and Orrery, K.G.

William Stephen Poyntz, of = Elizabeth Mary, d. of Anthony,
Midgham and Cowdray. 7th Vict. Montagu, scer
bap. at Midgham, 1770. and heir of 8th Viscount.
d. 1840. marr. 1 Sept., 1794. d. 1830.

Caroline Amelia,
m. Adm. Hon. Sir
Courtenay Boyle.

Louisa,
m. Hon. and Rev.
Geo. Bridgeman.

1. William Montague Browne.
2. Courtenay John Browne.
Both drowned at sea when young.

Frances Selina,
m. 1. 18th Lord Clinton, 4 Aug., 1814.
2. Sir Horace Seymour, July, 1835.
d. 1875.

Elizabeth Georgiana,
m. Frederick, 4th Earl
Spencer, 23 Feb., 1830.
d. 10 April, 1851.

Isabella,
m. Browlow, 2 Marquis of
Exeter, 12 May, 1824.
b. 6 Feb., 1803.

nearly the whole mansion in flames.* The fury of the conflagration became gradually spent, and to this rather than to any other circumstance we must ascribe the partial preservation of the west inner front, the present state of which has been depicted by our artist in the accompanying illustration.

Almost coincident with this catastrophe, the youthful Lord Montague lost his life [Oct., 1793] in a rash attempt to sail down the Rapids of the Rhine at Laufenburg, half-way between Bâle and Schaffhausen. In spite of the efforts of a faithful servant to restrain them, Lord Montague and his friend, Mr. Burdett, gained possession of a boat and pushed off from the shore. They were carried safely over the first rapid, but in the second cataract the boat was either submerged or dashed to pieces against the rocks, and of its occupants nothing more was ever seen.

By the death of the Viscount the title passed to a distant relative, and the representation of this branch of the family devolved to his only sister, the wife of William Stephen Poyntz. But a fatality like that which pursued the house of Atreus, seems to have attended the family. Mr. Poyntz and his two sons met with an accident while boating at Aldwick, near Bognor, on the coast of Sussex, in the summer of 1815. The father was saved, but the two youths perished within sight of their parents and sisters, and the male line of descent became again extinct. We might almost apply the lines of the *Anti-Jacobin* to the fate of Cowdray and its owners:—

“Prostrate the beauteous ruin lies ; and all
That shared its shelter, perish in its fall.”

The death of W. S. Poyntz occurred in 1840, and three years afterwards the estate was sold by his daughters and coheirs—Lady Clinton, the Countess Spencer, and the Marchioness of Exeter—to the Earl of Egmont, whose nephew is the present possessor.

* The above account is chiefly derived from that given by Mr. Gough, and to it may be aptly added the following letter from Lady Montague to the Countess of Newburgh:—

“Brighton, Friday.

“O my dear L^{dy} Newburgh, I am very little able to thank you as I wish, and as you deserve for your uncommon kindness to me and my daughter. I can't express what I feel, but must leave it to y^e feelings of your own heart, w^{ch} I'm sure will be your best reward, for the obligations you bestow. I hope to accept your very kind offer, but, at present, your house, w^{ch} I prefer to any other, is too near y^e scene of all my distress, and I do feel quite a dislike to seeing any of y^e people who are at Cowdray. I must blame Higgeson, for I hear it was his men who left y^e fire in y^e shavings in y^e work room. It seems a scene of carelessness, or how could such a house have been destroyed. O I ought not to look at second causes, the first had doomed it to destruction, and I wish to submit to y^e decrees of Providence. However hard they seem, they are not more than I am conscious I deserve. Bessy is much affected, but she feels with me your great kindness. Mr. Sergent has just called, and put us in mind that if y^e lead of y^e house, w^{ch} must be worth 15 hundred or 2 thousand pounds, is not saved, it will be stole. So I am inclined to send a man over, as I'm sure y^e care of y^e people there is not to be depended upon. A quantity of water all round y^e house, and yet it was not so employ'd as to save it. But I shall feel angry, and that is sinful, so I will only return to the pleasing fact of your kindness, and say, that we hope to profit by it before we go to town, and believe me with every sense of gratitude

“Your much obliged affectionate &c &c

F: M:

“Ps: best and grateful compts: to
Lord N. & y^e L^{dy} Dowager.”

(Printed from the original in the possession of Mr. John Marshall, Portfield, Chichester, by S. A. C., Vol. xxiv., p. 294.)

The destruction of Cowdray House was not so complete as to have effaced all traces of its extent and character; and however magnificent it may have been in the past, it is impossible not to feel, in surveying the mansion in its present state, that—

“ There is a power
And magic in the ruin'd battlement,
For which the palace of the present hour
Must yield its pomp, and wait till ages are its dower.”

But the beauty of decay is perhaps likely to be less appreciated by the archæologist than by the artist, and in the interest of the former we must subjoin the best account we can gather of Cowdray House before the conflagration—our description being chiefly drawn from Sir Sibbald Scott's contributions to the “Sussex Archæological Collections.”

Vols. v., vii., xv.,
and xx.

The building was quadrangular in form, and approached from the west side (that towards Midhurst) by a small bridge across the river Rother, which probably served as a moat in ancient times. In the centre of the west front* (180 feet in length) is the entrance gateway—a lofty arch between two embattled towers—above which are carved, in white marble, the arms of Browne (sixteen quarterings) with coronet, supporters, and the motto, “*Suivez raison.*” The opposite side of the courtyard†—measuring 140 feet by 100 feet was occupied by the great or Buck Hall,‡ the dining parlour, drawing room, and other state apartments. The hall was of noble proportions, measuring 60 feet in length by 28 feet in width—and its walls were decorated with mythological paintings from the pencil of Goupè, and, above the cornice, a series of pictures of the Apostles by Lanfranc. It was spanned by an open timber roof of Irish oak, and lit by three windows as well as by a bay window of great size. In the centre of the roof was a cupola of three stories, the exterior apex of which was embellished with a cluster of emblazoned banners.

See Illustration.

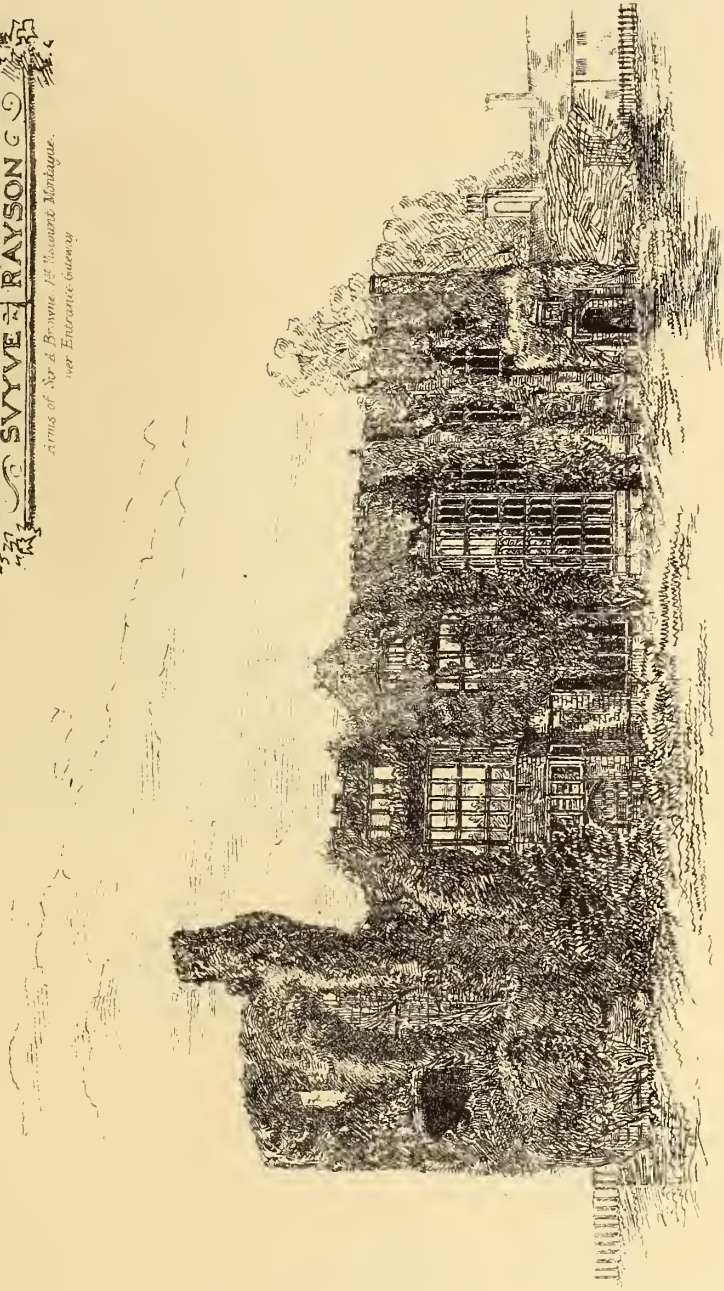
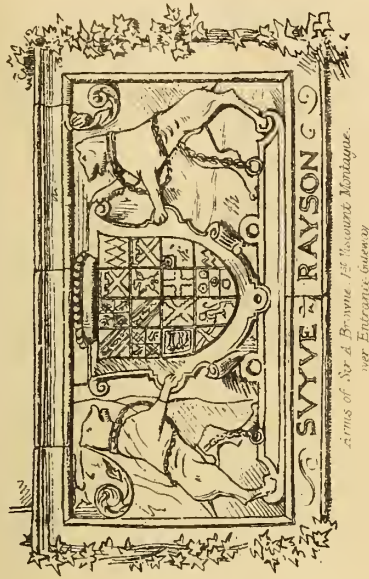
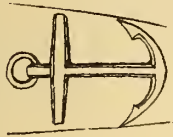
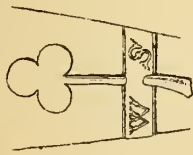
The entrance to the hall from the courtyard still remains in fair preservation, and consists of a square embattled porch, decorated with the royal arms. The roof is wrought in delicate fretwork, and displays the cognizance of Lord Southampton—an anchor and trefoil, and his cypher, W.S. The great staircase was in the east of the hall, adjoining which was the dining parlour. The walls of the latter were painted in fresco, designed by Bernardi, to represent the military exploits of Henry VIII., in which Lord Southampton and Sir Anthony Browne conspicuously figured. The chapel was also on the east side of the quadrangle, and from what remains of it, seems to have possessed few features of interest. Two hexagonal towers—one at either end of the inner front of the building—gave strength and solidity to the whole structure. That at the south end suffered

See Illustration.

* The west front bears a general resemblance to that of Battle Abbey, which was also built by Sir Anthony Browne.

† In the middle of the court stood a graceful fountain, since removed to Woolbeding.

‡ A buck, carved in wood, stood at the upper end of the hall, bearing on his shoulder the arms of England and, beneath, the arms of Browne. Ten other bucks, all life-size, and in different attitudes, were ranged round the hall.



Thomas Batterbury, del.

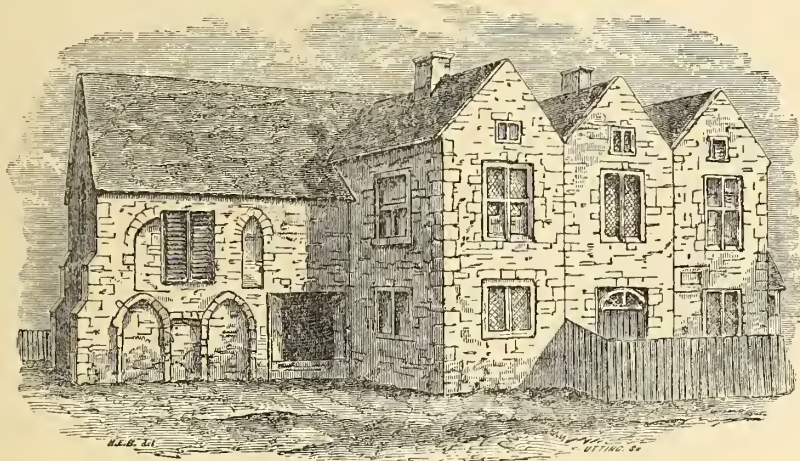
COWDRAY RUINS, EASEBOURNE

(Inner quadrangle)

BUILT BETWEEN 1548 - 1593

very little from the fire, and its massive construction has suggested to some an earlier date than the 16th century. But its uses afford sufficient reason for its divergence from the general character of the rest of the building. The basement was wholly occupied by the great kitchen, lit by four mullioned windows, and rising to a height of 30 feet.* Above it was an apartment in which the muniments of the family were preserved, and access to which was gained by means of a spiral staircase. In the other hexagonal tower was situated Queen Elizabeth's bedroom, but it is in too ruinous a condition to admit of any detailed description. As a whole, Cowdray House† must have been one of the noblest specimens of Tudor architecture in the kingdom, and its loss must be ever regretted by all lovers of antiquity.

See Grimm's drawing, Add. MS., 5699.



EAST FRONT OF EASEBOURNE PRIORY.

* Sir Sibbald Scott says that after the fire, the papers and parchments (except the actual title-deeds) were left to the mercy of the weather, and doubtless many of great archæological interest have perished.

† A good idea of the vast establishment required in such a house may be gathered from the following list, drawn up by Viscount Montague, in 1595:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| 1. My Stewarde of Household. | 20. The Yeomen of my Chamber. |
| 2. My Comptroller. | 21. The Clarke of mine Officer's Chamber. |
| 3. My chiefe Stewarde of Courtes. | 22. The Yeoman of my Horse. |
| 4. My Auditor. | 23. The Yeoman of my Cellar. |
| 5. My General Receiver. | 24. The Yeoman of mine Ewrye. |
| 6. My Collector. | 25. The Yeoman of my Pantrye. |
| 7. My other Principall Officers. | 26. The Yeoman of my Butterye. |
| 8. My Secretary. | 27. The Yeoman of my Wardroppe. |
| 9. My Gentlemen Ushers. | 28. The Yeomen Wayters. |
| 10. My Carver. | 29. The Second Cooke and the rest. |
| 11. My Server. | 30. The Porter. |
| 12. The Gentlemen of my Chamber. | 31. The Granator. |
| 13. The Gentlemen of my Horse. | 32. The Bayliffe. |
| 14. The Gentlemen Wayters. | 33. The Baker. |
| 15. The Marshall of my Hall. | 34. The Brewer. |
| 16. The Clarke of my Kytchen. | 35. The Groomes of the Great Chamber. |
| 17. The Yeoman of my Greate Chamber. | 36. The Almoner. |
| 18. The Usher of my Hall. | 37. The Sculleryman. |
| 19. The Chiefe Cooke. | |
- All these lived in the house, and it may be presumed that there were women besides.

Cowdray Lodge, the present residence of the Earl of Egmont, was formerly a park-keeper's house, and calls for no special remark; but is at present undergoing vast alterations and enlargements which, when carried out, will render it one of the principal mansions in Western Sussex.

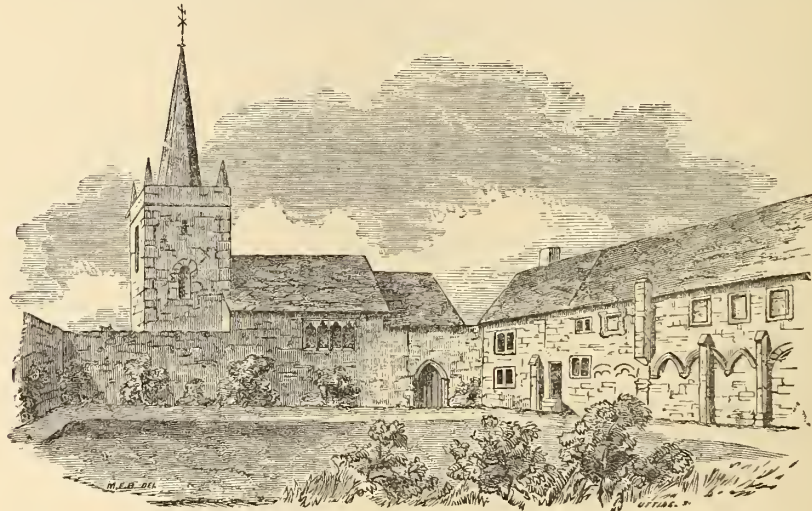
Some remains of *Easebourne Priory* still exist, and have been converted into a dwelling-house for Lord Egmont's agent. The original founder* was John de Bohun, who about the year 1273 established here a Prioress and five nuns of the Benedictine order. Archbishop Peckham (1278-1292) is recorded as requesting them to admit into the house as a sister, Lucy, daughter of Sir William Basset, knt., deceased, and in 1292 the temporalities of the Prioress were valued at £41. A visitation of the Priory was held in 1402, and again in 1441. On the latter occasion the Prioress was charged with indulging in habits of personal luxury and fondness for society. "She feasts sumptuously both when abroad and at home, and is very choice in her dress, so much so that the fur trimmings on her mantle are worth one hundred shillings." These costly trimmings were confiscated for the discharge of the debts of the house, and the authority and liberty of the Prioress curtailed. In 1478 the Priory again needed inspection, and was personally visited by Bishop Story. Great laxity was proved against the Prioress (Agnes Tauke) and certain charges of immorality brought forward, which evinced either a depraved condition of things or an inveterate love of scandal. It is unnecessary to follow the fortunes of the house and its inmates through the next half century, and it will be enough to add that in 1535 the Prioress surrendered her dignity and the property of the convent into the King's hands. The site was in the next year granted to Sir William Fitzwilliam, the

Dugd. Mon. iv.,
424, Lambeth
Register.

Pope Nicholas'
Taxation.

S. A. C. ix., pp. 1-
40.

Lit. Pat. 28 H. 8,
20 sub.



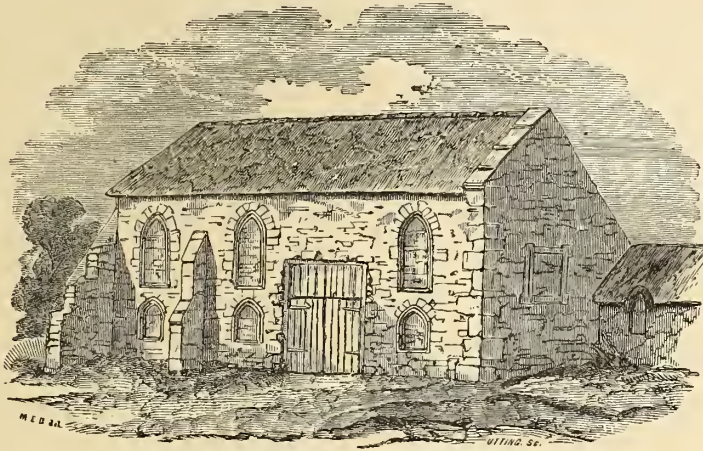
CHURCH AND CLOISTER, EASEBOURNE.

* Leland says, "Johannes de Bone, miles, fundator primus: modernus, David Owen, miles." Sir D. Owen was buried in the Priory according to the directions given in his will.

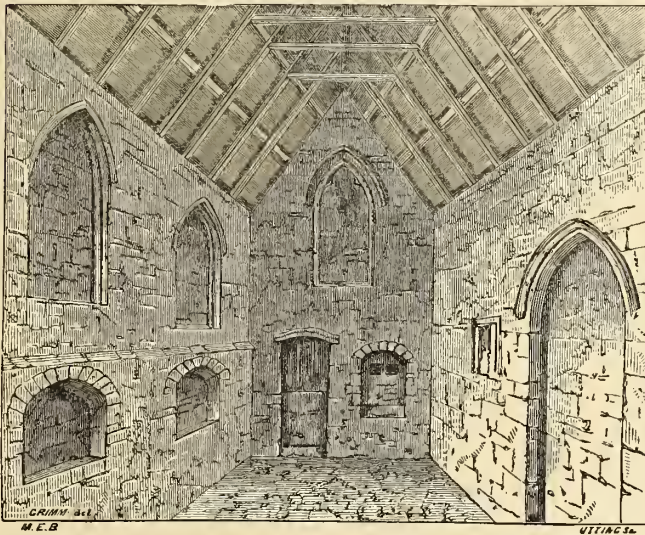
Crown reserving a certain fee farm rent, which was also subsequently (1672) purchased by Francis, Viscount Montague.

The refectory, dormitory, and cells are still standing. The cloister, which connected the establishment with the south aisle of Easebourne church (used by the nuns as their chapel) is entirely destroyed, and the aisle is in a state of ruin.

The illustrations which, by the kindness of the Sussex Archæological Society, we are allowed to reproduce, comprise views of the church and cloisters, and the interior and exterior of the refectory, from drawings made by Grimm for Sir W. Burrell.



EASEBOURNE REFECTORY (EXTERIOR).



EASEBOURNE REFECTORY (INTERIOR).

Eastdean

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
WESTBOURNE AND SINGLETON HUND.

Is distinguished from its namesake in the other division of the county by its local pronunciation, *Esden*. It is situated in a *dene*,* or wooded valley of the South Downs, and, though sparsely inhabited, is of considerable area (4,500 acres).

Of its early history little is known, and the suggestion made by Dallaway that it was the place in which King Alfred first saw his friend (and biographer) Asserius Menevensis, is unsupported by any evidence. It is true that some sort of building, probably a hunting tower, formerly stood within what still bears the name of the Park, but as all traces have long since disappeared, we cannot even guess the date of its erection, nor have we any reason to suppose that it was præ-Norman.

See Arundel.

The manor of Eastdean was included in the grant made by the Conqueror to Roger de Montgomery as part of the Honour of Arundel. At the partition of the estates made in 1243, it devolved to John Fitz Alan, and continued with his descendants† until 1589, when John, Lord Lumley, sold it to Peter Garton, of Gray's Inn. In the Garton family it remained for about a century, and then passed to Garton Orme, of Peterborough, in pursuance of the will of William Garton, who died s.p. Sir Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, Bart., purchased it in 1752 (for £12,000) and exchanged it with Charles, Duke of Richmond, for the estate of Lady Holt Park, in the parish of West Harting, and it now forms part of the Duke's settled property.

See Woolavington
and p. 35 ante.

Fitzalan MS. ap.
Burrell MSS.,
5637, f. 3.

Selhurst Park is mentioned as distinct from Eastdean Park, and contained 386 acres. It did not follow the descent of the manor, but was retained by the possessors of Arundel until 1797, when it was sold by the Duke of Norfolk to Charles, Duke of Richmond, whose representative now holds it.

S. A. C. ii., 140.

K. Edward I., in his journey through Sussex, appears on 17 May, 1294, to have been at Dadesham, on the 19 May, Wednesday, at Est Dene (East Dean, near Chichester), and on 21 May, Friday, at Chichester. It was from this place also that on Christmas Eve, 1292, Richard, Fitz Alan E. of Arundel, set out to Houghton church to be absolved, on his own petition, by the Bp. of Chichester, Gilbert de St. Leopardo, for having poached in Houghton Forest.

Eastergate.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
AVISFORD HUND.

THE name of this parish is given in the Domesday Survey, as *Gate*, and it is still popularly known as *Gates*. Upon the etymology of its prefix we can but express

* Den is probably a Celtic word adopted by the Saxons, and enters into the composition of 59 names of places in the Wealden district. (*Taylor's Words and Places*, p. 361.)

† In 12 Ed. I. it was assigned as dower to Maud de Verdon, widow of John, 1st Earl of that family. She died in the same year, when the estate was found by inquest to belong to the Castle of Arundel, and to be the inheritance of Richard Fitzalan, as next of kin. In 30 Ed. I., Henry de Guldeford was mesne lord under the Earl of Arundel.

our opinion that it has reference to the situation of the place to the east of Chichester.*

The manor was held at the Domesday Survey *in liberâ eleemosynâ* of Roger de Montgomery by the Nunnery of St. Martin of Seez in Normandy, and, in 1415, was transferred by Henry V. to the then newly-founded Nunnery of Syon in Middlesex. At the dissolution it reverted to the Crown, and, after having been held in moieties by Sir T. White and Tho. Baker, was in 1560 granted to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, of which Cathedral Gates is still a prebend.

Richard Browne of Eastergate, by his will dated 1534, directed his son-in-law, John Eyles, to enlarge the parish church (an Early English fabric) at the west end, and insert a window of three lights. The name of Eyles was subsequently corrupted into Hales, and appears in a farm still called Hales Farm.

A family named *Rose* was seated here throughout the 17th† century, and its pedigree was entered at the Heraldic Visitation of 1634. The arms, granted in 1681, were Erm. an eagle displayed sable, beaked and membered gules, debriused with a bendlet componée, or and az. George Rose was the lessee, circa 1650, of the Dean and Chapter (in succession to Robert and Margaret Byron) and resided in the manor house.

The principal landowner at the present time is Major Wisden.

Granted 13 Feb.
1560, in ex-
change for lands
of the dissolved
Priory of Wil-
mington.

S. A. C. xii. 89.

Edburton. [BRAMBER RAPE. ATHERINGTON & POYNINGS HUND.

THIS parish, known both anciently and at the present time as *Abberton*, is supposed to derive its name from Eadburgh,‡ who may have been the sister of King Edmund and granddaughter of Alfred the Great. Its eastern hamlet, Fulking

Burrell MSS. 5687,
fo. 9.

* The word Easter, derived from Eastre or Ostara, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of Spring, appears in the names of a few English places, e. g., Good Easter and High Easter, in Essex; but we think it has no connection with this Sussex parish.

† John Rose, of Eastergate, had a son John, born 1574, also of Eastergate, who had a son William, of Eastergate, who married Margaret, d. & h. of George Denis, of Todham, co. Sussex (she married, secondly, Robert Birch, of Eastergate, and left issue by him), and had one son and two daughters. George Rose, of Eastergate, and of Gray's Inn, Holborn, the son, married Judith, fourth daughter, and eventually h. of Sir John Chapman, of Westhampnett, and had issue two daughters and co-heirs—his sisters were Katherine, married to West Deane, clerk of the peace, and Mary married to Thomas, of Binderton—his daughters and co-heirs were Judith, who married, 1st, Sir Maurice Digges, of Chilham, co. Kent, who died s. p.; and 2ndly, Daniel Sheldon, of Ham, co. Surrey, by whom she had issue Gilbert, Judith, and Mary. 2. Margaret married Sir Joseph Sheldon, knt., Lord Mayor of London, who died 1680, æt. 53, by whom she had an only child, Anne, who married Hugh Reason (of W. Hampnett, *jure uxoris*), H. S. for Sussex, 1711, by whom she had two daughters and co-heirs—Anne, the elder of the two, died unmarried; Judith, the younger, married Somerset English, of W. Hampnett and Eastergate (*jure uxoris*), by whom she had an only daughter, Judith, who married 11 May, 1748, Sir William Dolben, bart., of Findon, co. Northampton, M.P. for Oxford University, H.S. for co. Northampton, in 1760, by whom she left issue ext. 1837.—(Berry's Sussex Genealogies, p. 25.)

‡ It is called Edburgeton in the Inq. p. m. Will. de Breosa, 12 and 13 Joh.

(*Fochinges*, Domesday), is situated in the Rape of Lewes, and the remainder of the parish is chiefly contained in the manors of Edburton, Perching and Truleigh.

Edburton, although not mentioned by name in Domesday, was certainly at that date in the possession of William de Braose, and his descendant of the same name died seised of a knight's fee in this place in 1212. He was succeeded by Robert d'Aquila or Aguylon, who in 1260 had licence to inclose and fortify the manse of his manor of Percinges* with a fosse and a wall of stone and lime, and to krenellate the same. He died in 1261, and the above licence was confirmed to his son Robert in 1268, and early in the following century (1329) the like privilege was granted to Robert de Ardern, who succeeded the Aguylons in the possession of Edburton and Perching. From him one or both of these estates seem to have passed by purchase to Michael de Poynings, lord of Poynings, who was summoned to parliament from the 16 to the 42 Edw. III., and died in the year following. His granddaughter and heir Eleanor brought the property to her husband Henry, Earl of Northumberland, who had livery of the manor of Perching in 1446. Whether the manor of Edburton went with that of Perching does not appear, but the latter seems always to have been the more important member, and upon it, as has been already shown, the manse or fortified dwelling house was built. It is, however, most probable that both Edburton and Perching remained in the Percy family until Henry, 6th Earl of Northumberland—sometimes called "Henry the Unthrifty"—alienated them together with the rest of the Poynings property about the year 1530. They were, says Mr. Cartwright, settled in the reign of Henry VIII. on Sir Anthony Browne, Viscount Montague, and his heirs male, on failure of whom through the death of Mark Anthony, the last Viscount, they lapsed to the Crown. A beneficial lease of the estates was enjoyed by W. S. Poyntz, who married the sister and heir of George Samuel, Viscount Montague, but the Crown has never ceded its rights, and at the present time owns the manors and farms of Edburton and Perching.

TRULEIGH, called *Trailgi* in the Domesday Survey, passed in the same manner as Perching from the Poynings family to the Earls of Northumberland, and at the end of the 16th century belonged to Edward Bellingham, who settled it on his second son of the same name. In 1638, Sir Benjamin Pellatt (*see p. 34*) bequeathed it to his granddaughter, from whom it was purchased in 1662 by George Kilner, yeoman, and, after having passed through numerous hands† was sold in 1814 to the Earl of Egremont, from whom Lord Leconfield inherits it.

PEATHORNE or PAWTHORNE manor belonged in the 17th century to the family of Covert, whose chief seat was at Slaugham, in the Rape of Lewes. John

* It would appear from the statement in Domesday that Will. de Wateville then held Perchinges as part of the lands of Will. de Warren, and at the same time Oswald was the tenant of Berchinges (which seems to be identical with Perchinges) under William de Braose. Certainly the Warrens claimed some sort of manorial rights in Edburton, for in 7 Edw. I. John E. of Warren was seized of this manor. There was a chapel at "Pertinges" in 1199.

† John Higambottam, nephew and devisee of Geo. Kilner, conveyed his moiety to Mary Olive, the niece and devisee of the other moiety, and her eld. son and h., John Olive, conveyed both moieties in 1705 to Rob. Leeves, whose eventual heirs sold their several shares to Henry Johnson (the owner of one third, *jure ux.*) and he conveyed the entirety in 1803 to Nic. Hall, from whom Lord Egremont bought it (*Cartwright's Bramber*).

Rot. Pat. 16 Mar.
48 Hen. III., m.
17.

Rot. Pat. 52. Hen.
III., m. 27.

Rot. Pat. 3 Edw.
III., p. 1, m. 38.

c. f. S. A. C., xiv.,
182-5.

Rot. Pat. 25 11. VI.
p. 1, m. 13.

See Petworth.

Rape of Bramber.

See Cowdray.

Covert of Edburton, who compounded for knighthood *temp.* Car. I., was son of Edward Covert, and grandson of John Covert of Slaugham, by his second wife, Ann, daughter of William Beard.* Peathorne was settled by Sir Walter Covert (who mar. Ann, d. and h. of John Covert) to descend with Slaugham, and continued to form part of the family property until the end of the 17th century. In 1830 it belonged to Mrs. Baker, and at the present time is in the possession of Miss Stockwell.

The old manor house of Edburton, which has given place to a substantial farm house, was occupied by the Coverts in the 17th century, and at the same date John Cheal and others of his family were the tenants of Perching manor. At an earlier period—throughout the 14th and part of the 15th century—we find the name of Northo† in a prominent position among the proprietors. A chantry in the N. transept of the Parish Church was founded by Wm. de Northo in 1319, who endowed a priest to pray for the souls of himself, his late wife Olive, his then wife Christina, and all his ancestors.

Among the rectors of Edburton may be mentioned Rob. Spaldinge (1606), Regius Prof. of Hebrew at Cambridge, and the Hon. Jacob Marsham (1797), Canon of Windsor.

Burke's Ext. Bar.

See Findon.

Cartwright's
Bramber.

Egdean,

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.

CALLED Bleatham in the episcopal registers, has for many centuries been included in the manor of Byworth as parcel of the lordship of Petworth, and has thus descended to Lord Leconfield as representative of the Earl of Egremont.‡ William Dawtrey, the mesne tenant, obtained a charter from Edward I. in 1279 for a market, fair, and free warren.

The Dawtreys seem to have held and resided at the ancient manor place of Bigenett or Bigenor, which went with an heiress to the family of St. John,§ and thus devolved, through Constance, dau. and ultimately sole heir of Henry Dyke, to John Goring of Burton, who died seised of it in 1520. The Gorings sold it in the last century to a native of Geneva named Jalabert, from whom it was transferred to Nicholas Turner, whose son sold it to the Earl of Egremont. Lord Leconfield is its present owner.

Dallaway.

See Petworth.

Rot. Turr. 17, 88.

See p. 23.

Dallaway.

* The pedigree of this family was entered at the Visitation of Sussex, 1634, and states that John Covert, who was fined for his Knighthood 25 Hen. VIII. and commanded at siege of Boulogne 1558, and whose will was proved 9 March, 1559, had for his 2nd wife Ann, d. of Wm. Beard, married at Twyncham 37 Hen. VIII. (1547), by whom he had Edward, who died at Twyncham, having married a dau. of More of Wilstead, co. Sussex, by whom he had a son John, of Abberton, who married Ann Chatfield, who had a son Walter, who married Ann, d. of Walter Doble, of Lewes, and had numerous issue—Walter, Edward, John, Henry, Thomas, &c., &c.—*Berry's Sussex Genealogies*, p. 18.

† In 1292, Wm. de Northo and Olive his wife, of Edburton, purchased lands in that and the adjoining parishes, and from an Inq. held at Arundel in 1428, we find that the heir of Wm. Northo and the heir of Wm. Barton had three quarters of a knight's fee in Edburton (*Cartwright, &c.*).

‡ Henry de Percy held a knight's fee in Bleatham, 8 Ed. II. 1315 (*Dallaway*).

§ Inq. p. m. Eve. ux. Edw. St. John, Berelavington cum memb' de Begenett, 28 Ed. III.

Leland, who visited the place early in the 16th century, says "upon the hither ripe appere vestigia and a mote of an auncient manor place called Bairnet where as I lernid, one Dykes, a gentilman of fair landes sumtime lay. On the further side of the ripe is a warren of conys."

Elsted

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUND.

OCCURS in Domesday as *Halestede* in the hundred of Hamesford, and was then held by Bishop Osborn of the King, he having been tenant also in the time of Edward the Confessor.

In the reign of Henry III. the manor was held by John de Gatesden,* and in 1290 by Henry Husee. Sir Thomas Camoys acquired it, perhaps, through the heiress of Gatesden (see p. 51), before the close of the following century, and from him it descended to Thomas, Lord Camoys, on the extinction of whose male issue it passed by successive heiresses into the families of Lewknor and Mills. Sir Charles Mills, Bart., sold it in 1807 to Lord Robert Spencer, and it is now the property of Lord Leconfield.

The principal estate belongs to the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, having descended to her as part and parcel of the Peachey property (*See Westdean*), and on this is an ancient manor house, now occupied by a farmer.

Dumpford Park, divided between this parish and Trotton, was sold in 1687 by Maurice Buckland to Thomas Briggs, D.D., who gave it in dower with his dau. and h. to John Shore, M.D., after whose death in 1721 it was sold to Geo. Goodwyn, and by Richard, his son, to Geo. Earl of Egremont, from whom Wm. Bridger purchased it.

The family of Croft† held lands in the parish at an early date and that of Westbrook entered their pedigree at the Visitation of 1662.

Felpham,

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
AVISFORD HUND.

OR Felgeham (Domesday, *Falcheham*) is a village situated on the sea coast at a short distance from Bognor. It is not without associations of interest, for within its limits have resided William Hayley, the poet; Cyril Jackson, the celebrated Dean of Christ Church, and Blake, the artist. The two former "worthies" are buried

* Dallaway calls him Henry de Gatesden. What relation he was to John de Gatesden or Gaddesden, whose heiress married Sir John de Camoys, does not appear.

† Philip de Croft held two knights' fees in Elsted of the Bishop of Exeter as of his chapelry of Bosham (which see), 26 Ed. I. (*Testa de Nevill*). Hugh, brother of Philip, gave all his land and the above said Elsted to the Priory of Boxgrove, from which John de Gatesden bought them *ante* 1338 (*Dallaway*).

43 and 56 ll. III.
Rot. Turr. No. 40.
ibid. No. 36, 18
Ed. I.
See Trotton.

Dallaway, p. 197.

Gilchrist's Life of
Blake, i., 173.

WYATT, OF FLANSHAM AND COURTWICK.

ARMES (as by grant to Sir Henry Wyatt, P.C. to Hen. VIII.)—Gules, on a fess Or, betw. 3 lions' heads couped sable, a lion passant, betw. two pheons of the third.

ADAM WYATT, of South Hildigh, Kexborough, Agnes, dau. of — Wigen de Percevous.
West Riding of Yorkshire.
temp. Edw. II., 1307-17.

William Wyatt, of Jane, dau. of Roger Bailiff,
South Hildigh, of Barnsley.

Robert Wyatt, of Jane, dau. of Richard Skipwith,
South Hildigh, of South Hildigh.

Geoffrey Wyatt, of Anne, dau. and heir of
South Hildigh,

Richard Wyatt, of Margaret, dau. of William Bailiff,
South Hildigh, alias Clarke, of South Hildigh.

William Wyatt, of Jane, dau. of Hern,
Barking, co. Essex, of Havering at Bower,
d. 1534, co. Essex.

Sir Henry Wyatt, of Allington Castle, Kent, d. 1532-3.
K.B. P.C.

Anne, dau. of John Skinner, of Reigate.
Edw. 1535.

* Thomas Wyatt, of Flansham, co. Sussex. In the Subsidy Roll, 1533-4.

Sir Thomas Wyatt, of Allington Castle, Post and Ambassador.
Elizabeth, dau. of Thomas Brooke, Lord Cobham.
ob. 11 Oct. 1547.
Extinct in 1753.

John Wyatt, of Agnes, of Flansham, ob. 1557.

Robert, of Slindon, co. Sussex.

William.

Thomas.

Edward, of Aldingbourne.

John, of Ancton.

Richard, rector of Slindon, appointed 20th Oct., 1533.
ob. 1568.

Thomas Wyatt, of Flansham, (On roll of Sussex Gentry, 1588.) died 1591.

Lean, dau. of Wm. Brand, of London.

Richard Wyatt.

John Wyatt.

Richard Wyatt, b. at Slindon, co. Sussex, 1544. d. 1619. Citizen and Carpenter of London, of Hall Place, Shackleford, co. Surrey. Buried at Keworth, co. Middlesex. Arms—Gules, on a fess Or, betw. 3 lions' heads couped sable, a lion passant between two pheons of the third.—His descendants settled in Shackleford and Horsted Keynes, co. Sussex.

Margaret, dau. of Roger Shiers.

William Wyatt, of Flansham, Bridget, dau. of
b. 1582. d. 1616.

.....

Edward Wyatt, of Arandell.

.....

William Wyatt, of Flansham, Mary, dau. of
b. 1610. d. 1639.

.....

Martin Wyatt.

Bridget.

Frances.

† Richard Wyatt, of Flansham, Susannah, dau. of
b. 1634. d. 1678.

.....

William Wyatt.

.....

William Wyatt, died infans.

Richard Wyatt, of Anne, dau. of of Flansham.
... White, of Felpham.
b. 1666. d. 1730.

Thomas Wyatt.

Edward Wyatt.

William Wyatt.

John Wyatt.

Mary=Robert Boniface.

Susan=John Cutfield.

Elizabeth.

Sarah.

William Wyatt, of Flansham, Sarah, dau. of Robert Sparkes, b. 1663. d. 1757. On his death the Flansham estate was sold to Mr. William Dyer.

.....

Richard Wyatt.

Thomas Wyatt.

Jane.

Richard Wyatt, of Courtwick, Lynminster, co. Sussex, b. 1725. In 1758 purchased lands in Goring, and, later on, Courtwick, &c. d. 1801.

William Wyatt=Ann Brown. Elizabeth=Thomas Peachey. Mary=Falham Turner. Jane=William Groom, of Cisbury.

Anne=..... Billingham.

Sarah=J. Todman.

Susanna=John Gibbs.

Richard Wyatt, of Courtwick, Charlotte, dau. of H.S. for Sussex 1810-11. John Geering, of d. s.p. 1822.

William Wyatt.

Thomas Wyatt.

.....

Miriam=Hugh Penfold, of Cisbury, b. 1758. d. 1806.

Mary.

Anne.

Sarah.

Jane=John Geering.

Hugh Wyatt, of Courtwick, Frances, dau. of John and Cisbury, D.L., &c. Ingram, of Steyning, b. 1783. d. 1844.

.....

Edward Greenfield Penfold, of Rustington, D.L.

Sarah, dau. of Chas. Marshall.

.....

Miriam Penfold=John Cheale Green, M.A. (Clerk), of Findon Place.

.....

Other issue.

Hugh Wyatt, of Courtwick and Cisbury, Sarah Jane Emily, dau. of L.L.D., Recorder of Seaford, J.P. for Sussex, b. 1813.

John Ingram Penfold Wyatt=Harriet, dau. of John M.A., Incumbent of Hawley, co. Hants. b. 1817.

.....

Fanny.

Anne Miriam.

Eliza Sarah.

Henry Allington Wyatt, Died infans.

Gerald Wyatt.

Hugh Richard Wyatt.

Arthur John Wyatt.

Edith.

Blanche Miriam.

Mary Frances.

Alfred.

* This Thomas Wyatt is always reputed to be the son of Richard, of South Hildigh, but there is no absolute proof to be found.

† About this date a Richard Wyatt, of Felpham, left his free lands in Clapham to his son Thomas, and, if he failed in heirs, to his other sons, John and William.

in the parish church, but if the current story is to be believed there was no great intimacy between them when alive.*

The manor of Felpham was held both before and after the Conquest by the Abbey of Shaftesbury, having previously formed part of the possessions of King Alfred, who bequeathed it to his nephew, Osforth. At the dissolution of monasteries it was granted to Sir Thomas Whyte, and subsequently was held by Sir John Huband and others from Robert, Earl of Leicester (24 Eliz.); by Bernard and Herbert Randolfe (35 Eliz.) and by Sir Henry Goring (37 Eliz.). Nicholas Thompson died seized of it in 1628, and from the middle until the close of the 17th century it was owned by Sir Richard Anderson and his heirs. They were succeeded by Francis D'Oyly (1708), whose family† seems to have retained it for about a century. It afterwards passed through the hands of William Pellatt (1803) William Titchener and William Heather Hussey (1827), and in 1870 was purchased from C. F. Marshall by James Wilson, the present lord.

The manor of FLANSHAM belonged anciently to the Honour of Arundel, and at the partition, on the death of Hugh d'Albini, passed to Roger de Someri, and afterwards to the Crown. The chief estate within the manor was held by the family of Wyatt at the beginning of the 16th century, and was retained until about the year 1757, when it was alienated to William Dyer, and is now in the possession of Thomas Sanctuary. The name of Thomas Wyatt of Flansham occurs in the subsidy Roll of 1523, and the descent of the family is given in the subjoined pedigree. At a somewhat later date (1630) we find the yeoman family, Ayles, established here.

The Vicarage House was probably built on the site of the abbatial residence, but there is nothing characteristic in its architecture, nor is the church in any way remarkable. The parish register dates from 1557, and on its first leaf is the following memorandum:—"Enquire for Shaftesbury Abbey where Elizabeth Shelforde was once Abbess, And there seeke for ye comp [osition] betwixt ye parson and vicar of Felpham." Elizabeth Shelforde was Abbess from 1504 to 1529, but we are unable to ascertain the nature of the composition referred to.

5 and 6 Phil. and Mary.

Burr. MS., 5687.

Court Rolls.

Dallaway.

S. A. C., xvi., 50.

Fernhurst,

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
LEASEBOURNE HUND.

OR FARNHURST manor has very little of historic interest attached to it. It was included in the grant made to Josceline of Louvaine in 1140, and descended in the same way as Petworth until its surrender to the Crown about the year 1520. King Henry VIII. bestowed it in 1541 upon William Fitzwilliam, Earl of

* When the Dean settled there, Hayley called on him and expressed a hope that there might be much intercourse between them. The Dean replied "Our books, Mr. Hayley, may frequently visit each other; ourselves, never." For a notice of Hayley see *Eartham*. Cyril Jackson (b. 1742, d. 1819) was a scholar of eminence, tutor to Geo. IV., Dean of Ch. Ch. Oxford, and is said to have declined two bishoprics.

† See Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, sub. D'Oyly of Kandy. The Rev. Matthias D'Oyly, who had the manor in 1775, was (like his father) Archdeacon of Lewes. His eldest son Thomas was LL.D. and serjeant at law, and his second son, John, official Resident at Kandy in Ceylon, was created a Baronet in 1821, but d. s. p. 1824.

S. A. C., xii., 265.

Southampton, and it has subsequently passed as a portion of the Cowdray estate to the Earl of Egmont. Within the limits of the parish is the extensive manor of VERDLEY, consisting chiefly of woodland, part of which was emparked, and so remained up to the middle of the 16th century. Here may be traced the site of an ancient tower or castle, and even as late as 1815 "a shapeless mass of ruins"—possibly those of the keep—was visible, of which there is an illustration in the S.A.C. xii. 265. As the manor of Verdley was attached to the Lordship of Midhurst, and the architecture of the castle seems to have been of the 13th century, we may, perhaps, infer that it was built by the Bohuns. But by whomsoever built, it was in 1411 among the possessions of John Aske,* whose descendant of the same name petitioned the King in 1541 to exchange it and other Sussex property for the lands of the Abbey of Ellerton in Yorkshire. The manor of Verdley is stated in the petition to be held of the King as of his Honour of Petworth, and mention is made of the Great Park and its valuable timber.† The exchange was effected in November, 1541, and the King retained the property during his life. By his successor, Edward VI., it was granted in 1547 to Sir Anthony Browne, and has since passed with the Cowdray estate.‡

The Castle could never have been of much importance, and had evidently fallen into decay when the survey was made for Aske's exchange.§ There is a charming modern residence erected by Mr. Anthony Salvin, who has given it the name of Hawkesfold.

Up to the close of the last century the manufacture of iron was largely carried on within the parish, and the family of Butler deserves to be commemorated as the last engaged in what was once the most important trade in the county. The holes in which the cannon were cast may still be seen in Verdley wood.

North Ambersham, formerly a hamlet of the parish of Steep in Hampshire, is now attached to Fernhurst. Its Lordship formerly belonged to the Earls of Arundel, but coming to Henry VIII. by exchange was included in the grant of Cowdray to the Earl of Southampton.

Ferring.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[POLING HUND.

MR. M. A. LOWER, with more ingenuity than truth, derives the name of this parish from *Fearring*, "the pasture of horses," but there seems no reason to doubt

* Whether this applicant for abbey lands was related to Robert Aske, who headed the Pilgrimage of Grace in 1536, we are unable to say, but the question is not without interest.

† The Survey states that the yearly rents of the free tenants were £3 16s. 8d., and of customary tenants, £4 7s. 1d.; that the farm of the Great Park, with panage there, and a close called Abbot's Close, and six acres of land were leased to Margaret Cotts, wid. and Henry Cotts, at a rental of £2 13s. 10d., and that the other returns were 3s. There was a wood called Verdley Park containing 250 acres, whereof five were deducted for waste, and 240 acres of wood of 100 years' growth valued at £1 6s. 8d. per acre, or in the whole, £320. There were also about Verdley 200 sapling oaks of 30 years' growth, worth 5s. the hundred.

‡ An annual rent of 20s. was payable out of the manor of Verdley to the nunnery of Easebourne, and this charge had already passed to the owners of Cowdray at the Dissolution.

§ Another version of the origin of this tower is that it was built by the Prioress and ladies of St. John's Priory, Easebourne, and that they there placed a guard to enforce payment of the tythes of their farms which were situated about what is now Verdley Wood.

that the termination is here, as in so many other cases, the Anglo-Saxon patronymic.* The manor of Ferring, together with that of Eure (which extended into certain parishes in the Weald) belonged to the See of Selsea in præ-Norman times and, except for a brief interval,† has ever since formed part of the endowment of the Bishopric. It has usually been held on long leases, and from the middle of the 16th century the list of lessees is tolerably perfect. In 1535, Thomas Walwayne held it, and after the restoration it was enjoyed in succession by the Westbrook, Richardson, and the Colebrooke families. The trustees of Sir James Colebrooke sold it in 1772 to John Bagnall of Early Court, co. Berks, who transferred his purchase to the Rt. Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bart., by whom a lease for three lives was obtained from the Prebendary of Ferring in 1776. Sir John Shelley, 4th Bart., alienated his rights to George Henty, whose descendant, Edwin Henty, Esq., now enjoys them. The Grange, or manor house, was probably attached to the property when it was created into a prebend by Bishop of Hilary in the reign of King Stephen. Bishop William Rede (1369—1385) occasionally resided in it, and tradition makes it the scene of one of St. Richard de la Wyche's reputed miracles.‡

Dallaway.

Burrell MSS. 5687.

The manor or reputed manor of EAST FERRING was held under the Bishop by Wm. Westbrook in 1698, and continued in the possession of the Richardsons until the present century when it was sold to Mr. Henty and others. A pedigree of the Westbrook and Richardson families is subjoined, and among others that have had connection with the parish we may mention the Wades,§ and the Watersfields.|| The name of Godfrey de Ferring, Cantator de Chichester, occurs in a deed of endowment, dated 1262, and it is possible that he may have been of the same family as Thomas de Ferring, who in the following century is recorded as a landowner in the parish.¶

S. A. C., xix., 25.

Hangleton is a hamlet of this parish, but it is not considered as a distinct tything nor has it any certain boundary. In 1623 an estate (so denominated) was held under the Bishop by Richard Bellingham, of a family then settled at Lyminster.—(*See that Parish.*)

* Another derivation is *Fearning*, i. e., the Ferny place, but Mr. Gibbon supports Mr. Lower's ingenious etymology by a suggestion that one Richard *Horsecroft*, who bequeathed money to the altar lights in 1532, might have borrowed his name from that of his parish. (S. A. C. xii. 90.)

† Anthony Stapley, of Patesham, bought it from the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1647, for £671 10s. 9d., but it was of course restored to the see a few years afterwards.

‡ The miracle consisted in satisfying 3000 persons with bread which was estimated to be sufficient for 90 only. There was an ambiguous representation of it beneath the canonized bishop's portrait in the south transept of Chichester Cathedral.

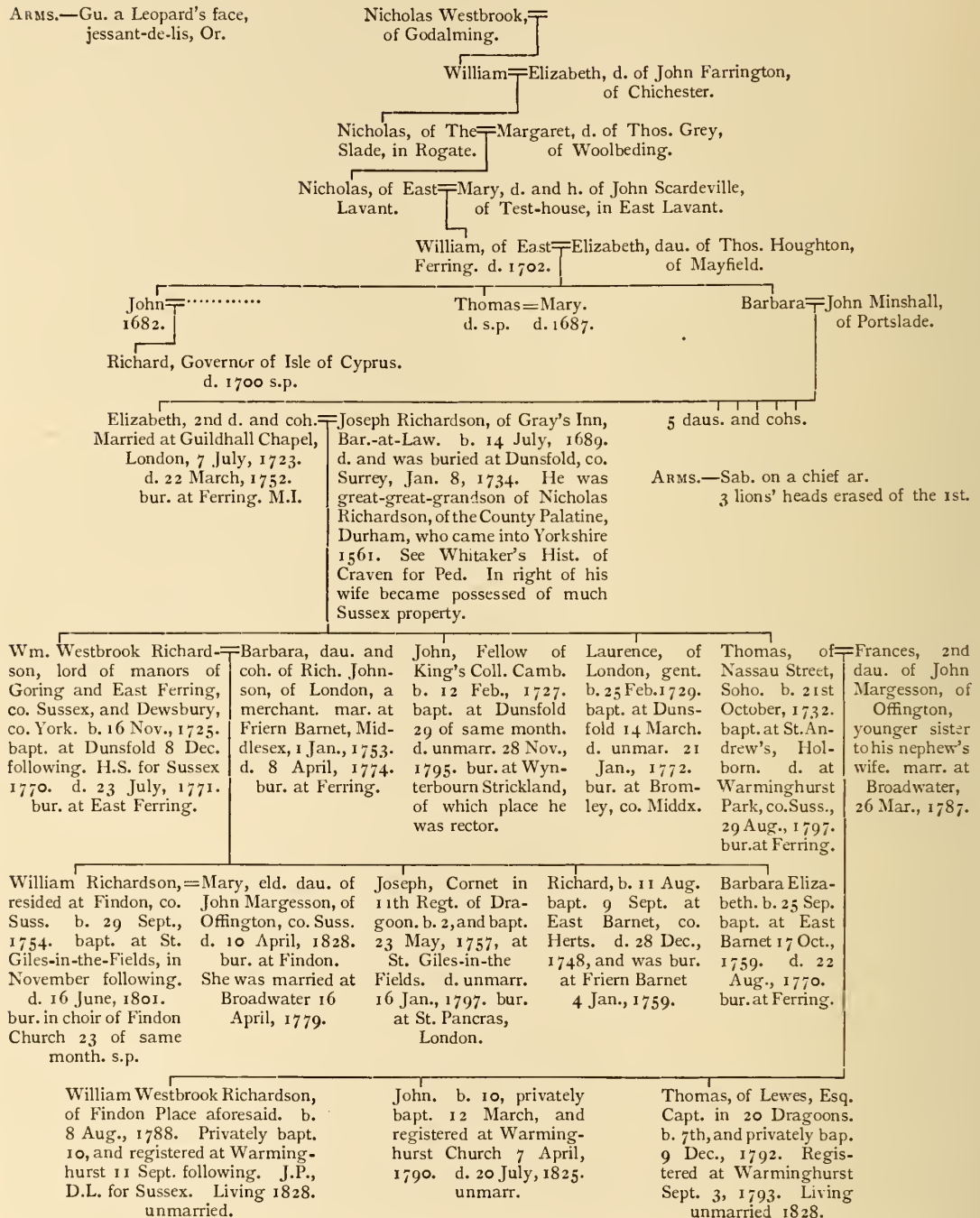
§ See Her. Visit of Sussex, 1634. William Wade of Billenden, co. Suff. (son of Benedict Wade) had issue by his wife Frances, dau. of Meade, of Loft House, co. of Essex, 3 sons and 1 dau., viz.: 1 Edward Wade of Ferring, living 1634, mar. 1st Susan dau. of Thomas Stredwick of Wisborough Green, co. Sussex, and had 1 Edward at. 11; 2 Henry, Elizabeth, Susan and Mary; by his 2nd wife Mary, dau. of Dr. Foolke, of Suffolk, he had no issue; 3 William Wade of Washington co. Sussex, 3 Thomas Wade and Elizabeth wife of John Weekes, of Westfield.

|| Thomas Watersfield purchased the Grange from the Parliamentary Commissioners in 1647 for £824. His dau. Sarah mar. John Gratwick of Coombs.

¶ Joan, dau. of Thos. de Ferring, released to Thomas de Ingmanthorpe all her right in all rents in Ferring and Goring formerly belonging to her father, in the advowson of the Chapel of St. Mary of Ferring. Rot. Pat. et Claus. 13. Ed. III.

PEDIGREE OF WESTBROOK AND RICHARDSON.

ARMS.—Gu. a Leopard's face,
jessant-de-lis, Or.



The Barttelot family, when they first came to this country, were reputed to have been seated in this parish previous to their connection with the parish of Stopham.

Findon,

[BRAMBER RAPE.
BRIGHTFORD HUND.

SITUATED in a valley enclosed by the South Downs must, as Cartwright observes, have possessed advantages for sporting purposes of which the monks of Dureford* who obtained a charter of free warren in 1189, would not be slow to avail themselves. They shared this privilege with the Barons of Bramber, and as will be seen the reputation of the place in connection with the chase continued to a very late date. The early history of the manor is little else than a record of continual litigation. The powerful baron, William de Braose, had it at the Conquest† and it continued to be held by his descendants without interruption until the death of William de Braose in 1290. He, by a fine made 14 Edw. I. settled it upon Richard, Peter and William junr, the sons of his *last* marriage, in succession. But nevertheless William de Braose senr. (the eldest son of the devisee by his *first* wife) obtained possession of it, and entailed it upon his daughter Alina, wife of John de Mowbray. Her enjoyment of the estate, however, was opposed by Thomas de Braose, son and heir of Peter above-mentioned, but in answer to his claim it was asserted that Edward I. "considering that if Richard (Peter's elder brother) should recover the manors of Findon, Grenested and Wassington, parts of the barony of Bramber, according to the intention of the original devisee, then the barony of Bramber would be dismembered (which barony the King wished William de Braose to hold from him in its entirety), had ordained an exchange‡ by virtue of which Alina de Mowbray was entitled to Findon." In spite of this allegation the contest was continued, and at length, in 1339-40, judgment was given in favour of the defendants, and the possession of Findon was confirmed to the Mowbray family. It remained in the hands of the Dukes of Norfolk until early

Pedes Fin., Sussex
No. 5.

Coram Rege Rot.,
98, 2 Ed. III.

13 Ed. III.

* Dureford Abbey, in the parish of Rogate, was founded for Præmonstratensian or White Canons from Welbeck before 1169, by Henry Hoesse, or Huse, the elder, to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, and St. John Baptist; the site was granted in 29 Hen. VIII. to Sir William Fitz-William. It had lands in Findon parish and the right of free warren therein was conferred 30 May, 35 Hen. III., but we are unable to state the locality of the Abbey lands.

† Walter de Clifford married Margaret widow of John de Braose (who was killed by a fall from his horse in 1232), and dau. of Llewelyn, Prince of Wales. He obtained a grant of a market and fair at Findon, and free warren, and the latter privilege was also granted to William de Braose, 9 Ed. I.—(See *Bramber* and also S.A.C., xxvi. 228.)

From the Domesday Survey we learn that William de Braose held Findune, and that Harold held it in the time of the Confessor, then assessed at 30½ hides, 10 of these included in the rape of Earl Roger, the other exempted from land tax, except 3 hides. "Here is a church, six ministri, and a wood capable of feeding 20 hogs. One William holds 5 hides of this district." The total value in time of the Confessor was £28; subsequently £20, and at the survey, £28 10s. od.

‡ In the Coram Rege Roll (Hilary, 2 Ed. III. 98) it is stated that an agreement was made between the said Richard, Peter and William (sons of Wm. de Braose) and Mary the widow, by which Richard quit claimed the said manor, receiving in exchange the manors of Tetbury, co. Glouc., and Segwyk and Chesworth, co. Sussex.

Cartwright's
Bramber, 88.
See Warminghurst.

See S.A.C. vol.
xxvi. for an ex-
haustive account
of the descent of
the manor, by C.
F. Trower, M.A.

in the reign of Henry VIII.,* when it passed to Edward Shelley, who died seised of it 9 Oct., 1554. His grandson Henry, impoverished by the lawsuits in which he was engaged, alienated Findon, in 1604 to Sir Henry Goring, Bart., and we next find it in the hands of Richard, Earl of Dorset, whose two co-heirs, Margaret, wife of John, 2nd Earl of Thanet, and Isabella, wife of James, Earl of Northampton, sold the demesne land in 1650 to John Cheale of Perching, in Edburton. In 1719 Thomas, 6th Earl of Thanet, conveyed the manor of Findon to John Cheale, Norroy King at Arms, and the manor and demesne thus reunited were bequeathed in their entirety by Norroy to his nephew, William Green, whose executors sold them in 1786 to William Richardson (*see Ferring*). From his nephew, William W. Richardson, the manor passed by purchase to Richard Hall, whose son, Spencer Hall, sold it in 1872 to Colonel Wm. Margesson, a member of an old Sussex family, who now enjoys it.

The present house, called *Findon Place*, was built by Mr. Cheale on the site of the ancient manor place and was enlarged by Mr. Richardson.

FINDON PARK adjoins the estate of Wiston at the north east of the parish, and seems to have been originally part of the chief manor already described. In 1581 it was alienated by Henry Shelley to Sir Thomas Shirley, and, following the same descent as Wiston, has devolved to the Rev. John Goring, its present owner.

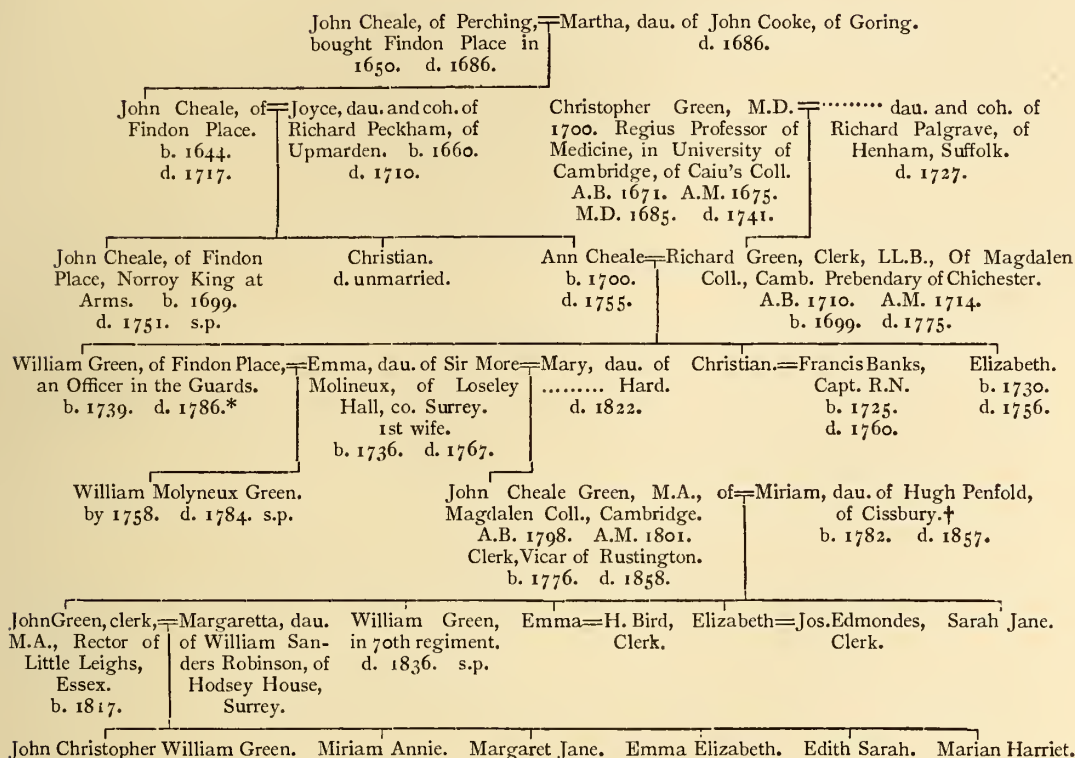
CISSBURY,† including the manor of Sheepscombe, was owned in 1658 by Sir John Leeds, whose son, Englebert Leeds, sold it in 1663 to Sir John Fagge, Bart. His great grandson, Sir Robert Fagge, conveyed it in 1730 to William Cripp, and after having been held for a short time by William Groome, it passed by purchase in 1794 to his nephew, Hugh Penfold, grandfather of Hugh Wyatt, LL.D., its present proprietor, who resides in the mansion attached to the estate, for whose family see pedigree under Felpham.

The manor of MUNTAM, on the north side of the parish, extends into Sullington and Washington. In the 14th century it was held by a family which took its name from the place, and in 1372-3 (46 Ed. III.) was released by Thomas, son of John de Muntham, to Thomas Cornwallis. From the reign of Henry VI. to that of Philip and Mary the estate was in the hands of the Apsleys of Pulborough. Edward Shelley purchased it from them and sold it in 1625 to Sackville Crowe from whom it passed soon afterwards to John Middleton, whose descendants

* This is Cartwright's statement, but we find (Burr. MSS. 5685. 204) an indenture cited between Thomas West Lord la Warre and Sir Richard Guldeford, dated 28 Oct. 12 Hen. VII. By it the latter sells to the former the reversion of the manor of Findon, "which was sumtyme Tho. [? William] Ld. Markeys Barkley" and of the advowson of the church of Findon, to hold from the decease of Elizabeth Duchess of Norfolk. Guldeford bought the reversion of the said Marquis, who probably inherited it through his mother, Isabella, dau. and coh., in her issue of Thomas Mowbray, 1st Duke of Norfolk. Lord de la Warre sold the manor in 1502, to Edm. Dudley and others, on whose attainder it reverted to the Crown. After having been granted to Sir Christ. Hales and others, it was bought by Edward Shelley, *circa* 1538, from Lord Cromwell.

† Cissbury Camp, an earthwork of some magnitude, is thought to have derived its name from Cissa, King of the South Saxons. Recent excavations by Col. A. H. Lane Fox and Canon Greenwell, brought to light an unusual number of flint flakes, found not only upon the surface but in the large pits or shafts in the interior of the camp. These pits were dug by people of the early neolithic period and before the formation of the camp, and it is tolerably clear that the place was the site of a flint factory. In close proximity to it Roman remains have been from time to time discovered.

PEDIGREE OF CHEALE AND GREEN FAMILY,
OF FINDON PLACE.

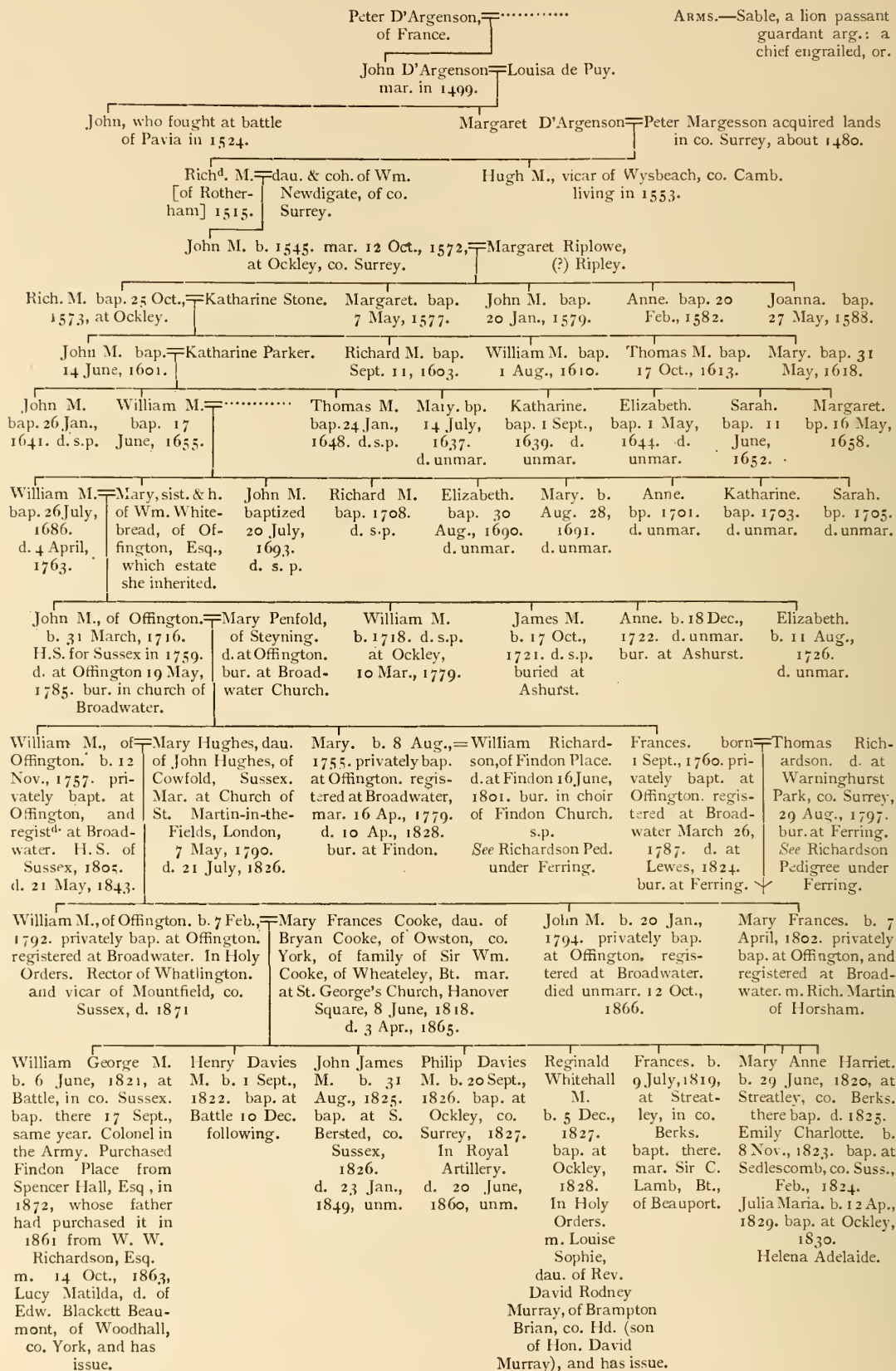


In Henfield parish there was a seat called Shiprods, or Sheepröds, of which, in 1724, John Cheale, Esq., was the possessor; and on 8 Dec., 1746, Philip Cheale, Esq., its owner, died aged 29. (Bur. MSS. 5685, 256.)

* He was a personal friend of George IV. His executors sold Findon Place, in 1787, to William Richardson, Esq.

† See Wyatt Pedigree, Felpham parish.

PEDIGREE OF THE MARGESSON FAMILY.



had it until 1742. It was then sold to Anthony Viscount Montague, and by him, in 1765, to William Frankland, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell and the scion of an old Yorkshire family. A few years previous to his purchase of Muntham "he had returned from Bengal, visiting *en route*, in the costume of a Tartar or messenger, Bagdad, Jerusalem, Babylon, and Palmyra—a very unusual feat in those days." He died unmarried in 1805, having entailed Muntham upon several of his relatives in succession. By Fred. W. Frankland, eldest son of the Rev. Roger Frankland, Canon of Wells, it was sold to the Dowager Marchioness of Bath.

Lower's Worthies,
p. 327.

The mansion was originally built by Lord Montague as a hunting box, for Findon was in the centre of the famous Charlton Hunt,* and was greatly enlarged by Mr. Frankland, who "filled it with every variety of old or newly invented machines. Among these, turning-lathes, organs and hand-loom were conspicuous—the whole costing him, it is said, at least £20,000."

Ibid.

New Fishbourne, [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

LIKE Old Fishbourne (*see* p. 38), was for a time monastic property, having been granted by Earl Roger (who held it at the Conquest) to the abbey of Seez in Normandy. Mr. Dallaway thinks it was first constituted a parish in 1244 (28 Hen. III.) when the boundaries of the Broill were determined between the Abbot of Seez and Ralph, Bishop of Chichester.

At the dissolution of alien priories by Henry V., it was granted to the nunnery of Syon, co. Middx., its revenues, being then valued at £28 2s. 8d., again reverting to the Crown. At the general dissolution it was purchased (5 and 6 Ph. and Mary) by Sir Thomas White and others and was by them transferred to John Fenner, and after the death of his son, Dudley Fenner, passed to the Bowyers of Denham Court, co. Bucks.† They were succeeded by Sir John Miller of Chichester, Bart., whose descendant, the Rev. Sir Thomas Combe Miller, 6th Bart., sold the manor to Edward Stanford, the present lord.

Burrell MSS.,
5689. 224.

3 Jac. i.

SALT HILL was purchased by John Newland from Richard Halsey at the close of the last century, and a mansion erected upon it by the former gentleman, which is now occupied by Mrs. Francis Smith, whose father, Zadic Levin, purchased the estate of Mr. Newland.

Roman remains have been discovered here, though the great road from Regnum (Chichester) to Portus Magnus (Porchester) must have passed much to the north of the parish. Mr. Dallaway records the fact that a bull of Pope

* Described by Mr. T. J. Bennett in S.A.C. xv. 75—as the "Melton Mowbray" of its day, a description of which, however, will more properly come under Singleton parish, of which it is a tything.

† "The manor with 27 messuages, &c. in the vill of New Fishbourne by William Bowier and his wife alienated to Henry Maynard, Knight, and others, to the uses of the said Wm. Bowier, held in chief by license dated 2 Sep. 3 Jac. 1." (*Burrell MS.* 5689, p. 222.)

Alexander III., who excommunicated Henry II. for the murder of Becket, was dug up in a garden between this place and Chichester. It was probably taken from the Cathedral muniment room when despoiled in 1642.

Fittleworth.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUND.]

THE etymology of this name is uncertain, but it has been suggested that it is derived from Fytel, a Saxon proprietor. Unfortunately the manor is not noticed in Domesday and we are therefore without the aid which that record might have supplied.

In 1280, William Dawtrey was lord of the manor and had a grant of free warren therein. Two centuries afterwards Edmund Dawtrey appears to have held it under the Bishop of Chichester, and subsequently it was leased to the Lees of Lee* and the Peachey.† Much of the waste land has been enclosed and now belongs to Sir Walter Barttelot, Bart., M.P.

There are two manor farms in the parish, (1) BEDEHAM or RIVER HILL and (2) BURY. The former (the jurisdiction of which extends over certain parts of the parishes of Wisborough Green, Kirdford and Egdean) was held of the honour of Arundel, and reverting to the Crown was sold in 1557 to Dame Elizabeth Copley, being valued at £107 19s. 4d. Shortly afterwards it came into the possession of the family of Stanley (whose pedigree is subjoined) and in 1753 was sold to William Mitford, of Pitshill, whose grandson is the present proprietor. BURY manor, which runs through this parish, is part of the Arundel estate, and as such belongs to the Duke of Norfolk.

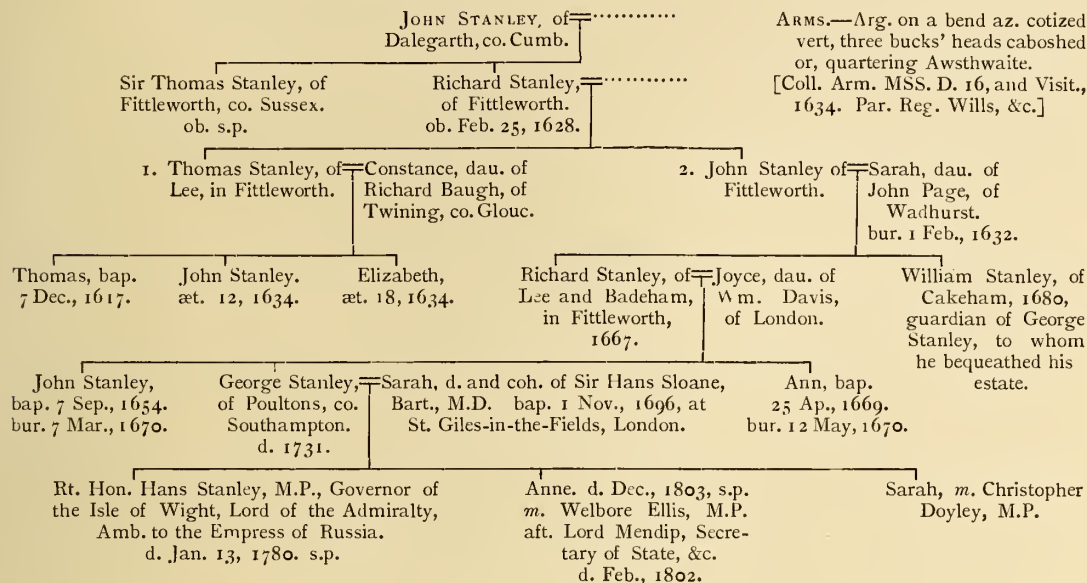
Lee, though situated within the parish, belongs to the manor of Stopham. It descended with Bedeham to the Stanleys, and is now the property of Lord Leconfield. The farm house is one of much antiquity and over the door is the date 1492 in Arabic numerals. Beside the Lees and the Stanleys, considerable land owners in the parish were the Levitts‡ and the Edsaws. The estate of the latter was purchased by Lord Leconfield from Mr. Stent, who bought it from the heiress of Edsaw. Limbourne belongs to Sir W. Barttelot, Bart. The church (Early English and decorated) was restored in 1871, when an already disturbed grave was discovered under the north wall. The slab by which it was covered bore a Maltese cross and that at the feet a cross patée—indicating, perhaps, that the person there buried was a Knight Templar or Knight of St. John.

* Robertus at Lee fecit homag' apud Amberley pro terris suis in Fittleworth, 21 Ric. 11. (*Reg. Episc. B.* v. xviii.) Indent. 20 Ed. IV. betw. Rob. Bp. of Chichester and William Earl of Arundel for wardship of John, son of John Lee of Fittleworth. A pedigree in the Coll. Arm. (C. 17.) gives 5 descents. Rob. Lee of Lee had, by a dau. and h. of Walters, John Lee who m. d. of Sir Roger Lewkenor, of Kingston Bowsey. His son, John Lee, 1495, m. Eliza d. of Ralph Shirley of Wiston, and had Richard Lee who by Elizabeth d. of Rob. Hall, of Hall, Petworth, had a son of the same name who sold Lee and was settled in Hertfordshire 1634.

† Mr. John Peachey, a descendant, still occupies an estate in Fittleworth.

‡ William Levitt had by Margaret Spenser a son Anthony Levitt who, by Mary d. of John Hall of Petworth, had issue, 1 William, 2 Arthur, 3 John, Frances and Mary, all living in 1623.

STANLEY, OF FITTLEWORTH.



N.B.—At Petworth, Mr. Thos. Standley and Mrs. Ann Dawtry married 19 Nov., 1617; at St. Peter the Great, Chichester, John Stanlye and Mary Stanlye married 1 April, 1630 ("John Stanley [of Dalegarth] an active royalist, living 1648, mar. 1, Mary, d. of Thos. Stanley, of Lee, in Sussex."—Burke's Commoners, p. 95). At Fittleworth were baptised (besides those mentioned above) Richard, s. of Thomas Stanley, 7 May, 1635; Frances, d. of John Stanley, gent., by Margaret his wife, 24 Feb., 1635; John, s. of John S., jun., gent., by Mary, Nov. 21, 1643. Burials—Sara, d. of John Stanley, 8 Feb., 1615; infant dau. of John S., by Mary, 29 Nov., 1630; Sara, wife of John S., gent., 1 Feb., 1632; Margaret, wife of John S., gent., 16 Aug., 1636; John, s. of John S., jun., by Mary, 27 Nov., 1643; Mrs. Stanley, widow of John S., 24 Apr., 1670.

Ford.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUND.]

THE history of this parish is almost identical with that of Climping. Given to Earl Roger at the Conquest, it was granted by him to Lyminster Nunnery, a cell to the alien priory of Almenêches in the diocese of Seez. But, says Ordericus Vitalis, "the King of England (Henry I.) was so much incensed against the whole kindred and race of Montgomery, that the nuns of Almenêches were cruelly stripped of all the lands in England with which Earl Roger had endowed them because their Abbess, Emma, was the sister of Robert de Belesme, and the King granted them to Savaric Fitz Cana to hold by knight's service." The lands thus

transferred consisted of the manors of Climping, Ford, Lyminster, Poling, Warningcamp, Rustington, and Preston, and a moiety of Ilesham, and the date of their transfer was about the year 1102. Ford was the chief estate, and there can be no doubt that its castle (built probably by Savaric Fitz Cana) was occupied not only by Savaric Fitzsavaric, 2nd son of the grantee and heir of Ford, on the death of his brother Ralph, but also by his nephew Franco de Bohun. The latter was in disfavour with Henry II. and his rights were for a time unjustly withholden, but Richard I. reinstated him and by charter dated 31 March, 1190, confirmed to Franco de Bohun and his heirs Ford, Climping, Rustington, Preston and Lavington.

The manor was in the hands of the Bohuns of Midhurst in the 15th century* and descended, as Easebourne, to Mary dau. and co-heir of John de Bohun and wife of Sir David Owen. He sold Easebourne, Ford, and Climping in 1528 to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and soon afterwards we find the two latter manors in the possession of the Crown.† The Earl of Nottingham and Lord Cecil (1605) successively held the manor, which was afterwards purchased by William Garway and bequeathed by him (after the death of his nephew Sir William Norreys, Bart.) to Christ's Hospital, London.

William Garway was son of Sir William Garway or Garraway, Alderman of London and the descendant of an old Herefordshire family. He sat in Parliament as member for Arundel and Chichester for thirty years, and in 1672 took a prominent part in opposing the Court party in the matter of the Dutch War. "Bishop Burnet states that when he was asked the amount to be voted to government, he mentioned £1,200,000 which was the very sum Charles wished for. This coincidence led to conjectures unfavourable to his political integrity."‡

The site of the Castle may still be traced. It stood near the church and was defended by a moat, fed by the influx of the tide. The park attached to it was of considerable extent, and was valued, at a survey taken in 1575, at £10 *per annum*.

* In 1303 (31 Edw. I) Thomas de Bec, Bishop of St. David's, died seized of one moiety of this manor and gave it to his brother Anthony de Bec, Bishop of Durham, (ob. 4, Ed. II.) for life, with remainder to John de Bohun. The interest of the de Becs was acquired through the marriage of Walter, Lord Bec, of Eresby with an heiress of de Bohun, but was limited to a few years.

† Queen Mary (1555) demised to Anthony Stoughton the herbage of the Park of Ford, parcel of the Honor of Petworth, for 21 years; and 10 Eliz. (1568) lands held by Henry Arundel and others in Ford in chief were alienated to John Edmondes, Gent.

‡ Watkyn Garway of Weobley, co. Hereford, was father of John Garway of London, who m. Ursula, dau. of Sir John Bruges, Lord Mayor, and had 1, John (ancestor of the Garways of Acton) and 2, Sir William Garway, who d. 1625, leaving issue by his wife Elizabeth, sister of Sir Henry Anderson, two sons, Henry and William, both London merchants. The former was Sheriff of London in 1627 and m. Mary dau. of Henry Clithero. By her he had William Garway of Ford (noticed above) who died in 1701, s. p. Thomas Garway, also s. p. and Catherine wife of Thomas Norres of Speke, co. Lincoln, and mother of Sir William Norreys, sometime ambassador to the Great Mogul; created a Bart. 1698, d. s. p. 1702, and Henry Norreys d. unm. 1700. [MSS. Coll. Arm. C. 24. D. 16. continued; but in Burke's Extinct Baronetage, the issue of Thomas and Catherine Norreys is given thus:—1 Thomas, M. P. for Liverpool, who left an only d. and heir, Mary, who conveyed Speke to her husband, Lord Sidney Beauclerk; 2 Sir William, who was twice married, and 3 Edward, M. D. of Chester and M. P., Liverpool, d. 1726.] The Arms of Garway were argent a pile surmounted by a fess betw. 4 leopards' faces gules. There is a portrait of William Garway of Ford in the Hall of Christ's Hospital. Thomas Garway, brother of William, was the first person who sold coffee in London.

Herald and Gen.
vii., 299.

See Midhurst.

Inspex. Charter,
8 Rich. II., Rot.
Pat.

Subsidy Roll,
13 Hen. IV.

Burr. MS.

Lower's Worthies
of Sussex, 327.

Lansdowne MS.,
vol. 105, p. 16.

Funtington.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
BOSHAM HUND.

THE manor of Funtington is included in the Lordship of Bosham and gave its name to a prebend in the college established in the latter place. Henry I. gave the manor to Battle Abbey at the foundation of Reading Monastery, but exchanged it on the request of the former body, for Appledram. It was afterwards in the possession of the Bygod family. Hugh le Bygod had a grant of free warren 36 Hen. III. and upon the death of Roger le Bygod, last Earl of Norfolk, it escheated to the Crown. Being included in the grant made by Edward II. to his half-brother Thomas de Brotherton, it descended to the Mowbrays, and at the partition of their estates in 1475 devolved to Isabel, wife of James, Lord Berkeley, whose representative, the Hon. Charles Paget Fitzhardinge Berkeley of Old Park, now enjoys it.

In the hamlet of Funtington John Smythe purchased an estate from Henry, Lord Berkeley in 1597, which was enjoyed by his descendants for some generations. *Densworth*,* in the hamlet of East Ashling, belonged in the reign of Henry VIII. to the families of Syteler, Westdene and Drewe, and in the time of James I. was in the hands of Sir Richard Ffarrington, from whom it passed to John Croucher, whose co-heirs had it in 1815.

Oakwood was built early in the present century by William Dearling and may still be described in the terms applied to it by a local poet† as “a modest mansion” boasting “no false display of pompous decoration, ill bestowed.” It is now the seat of John Baring, Esq.

Sennicots, a pleasant seat, is the property of the Rev. Charles Teesdale, now occupied by the Rev. John Hawker.

Northlands, formerly the residence of Maj. Gen. J. Gustavus Crosbie, was built at the beginning of the present century, and is now occupied by Capt. W. Nelson Howard, R.N.

The principal landowners in the parish are the Duke of Richmond, Hon. C. P. F. Berkeley, John Baring, Esq., J.P., Maj. Gen. Sir Hen. de Bathe (of Woodend), and Thomas Boys, Esq.

In the list of gentry made 12 Henry VI. the name of William Scardevyle occurs, a member of an ancient family which held Densworth and Ashling. There is an ancient tomb of Sussex marble in the chancel of Funtington Church which was probably erected for one of this family.

Cotton MS., Domitian A. ii., 2, fol. 7.
See p. 13.

1 Dugd. Baron.
136a.

Burr. MS.

Dallaway.

* Roman remains have been largely found here and are described at length by the Rev. Henry Smith in S. A. C. x. 168.

† Rev. W. Parsons, a native of Sussex, F.R.S., author of “Travelling Recreations and Poems.”

Goring.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[POLING HUNDRED.



See p. 57.

Testa de Nevil.

Rot. Turr., m. 2.

WITH this parish have been connected in past times several of the most eminent Sussex families, and it gave its name to one which, for at least three centuries, has possessed great influence in the county, and attained high distinction in the Court and Camp. At the time of the Domesday Survey three inferior manors belonging to Goring were returned as in the Rape of Bramber and the tenure of William de Braose;* but Earl Roger was the lord paramount of Goring village, which descended to the d'Albinis, Earls of Arundel, and at the partition of their estates devolved to Roger de Montalt. Hugh le Bigot held six knights' fees, in the reign of Henry III., under this Roger, who appears to have been succeeded in the lordship by Henry de Tregoz,† to whom licence of free warren in his manor of Goring was granted in 1257 (41 Hen. III.). It does not seem possible to reconcile all the statements made with reference to the descent of the manor; and it is necessary to bear in mind that in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the rights of succession were often interfered with, and litigation was a very tedious and doubtful remedy. All that we are safe in concluding is that Goring belonged to the Tregoz family from the reign of Henry III. to that of Henry V., and that it then passed, by bequest, to Sir Thomas Lewknor, a distant kinsman. We have attempted in the subjoined pedigree to trace the genealogy of the Sussex house of Tregoz, and have taken care to omit all statements which appear to have been made on insufficient evidence. The Lewknor pedigree is added, not as an exhaustive account of that important family,‡ but for the purpose of showing the connection of one branch of it with the house of Tregoz and the manor of Goring.

The Lewknors retained possession of Goring until the middle of the 16th century, when the manor passed by purchase to Sir William Goring,§ of Burton, gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Edward VI. His descendant of the same name was created a Baronet 14 May, 1621;|| and about the year 1720 the manor

See p. 58.

* The Domesday account, as summarised by Mr. Lower, is as follows:—"Four manors of Garinges, which Cartwright thinks included East Ferring and East Preston, are mentioned in Domesday—1, containing a *berewica* (village), with twenty villeins and twelve cottars; 2, had been held of the Confessor by Godwin, father of Harold, and was worth 100s., and had thirteen villeins and eight cottars; 3, was held of King Edward by Gondrede, and had two villeins only; 4, was held, *temp.* Confessor, at eight hides, and had six villeins and three cottars. Its value was 20s. At the time of the Survey, part of manors 2, 3, and 4 were in the Rape of Will. de Braose (*i.e.* Bramber). These seem to have become consolidated."

† We can find no authority for the statement, which Mr. Lower endorses, that Henry Tregoz acquired the manor by marriage with the heiress of the elder line of the Goring family. The marriage itself is not proved; but admitting its occurrence, the lordship of Goring could not have been conveyed by it, inasmuch as Hugh le Bigot was then its mesne lord under Roger de Monte Alto; nor does the name of Goring occur in connection with the place for another century. It is quite possible that more than one family, entirely unconnected by blood, derived their common name from the same place.

‡ Some account of Sir Edward Lewknor will be found (*infra*) under Kingston-Bowsey.

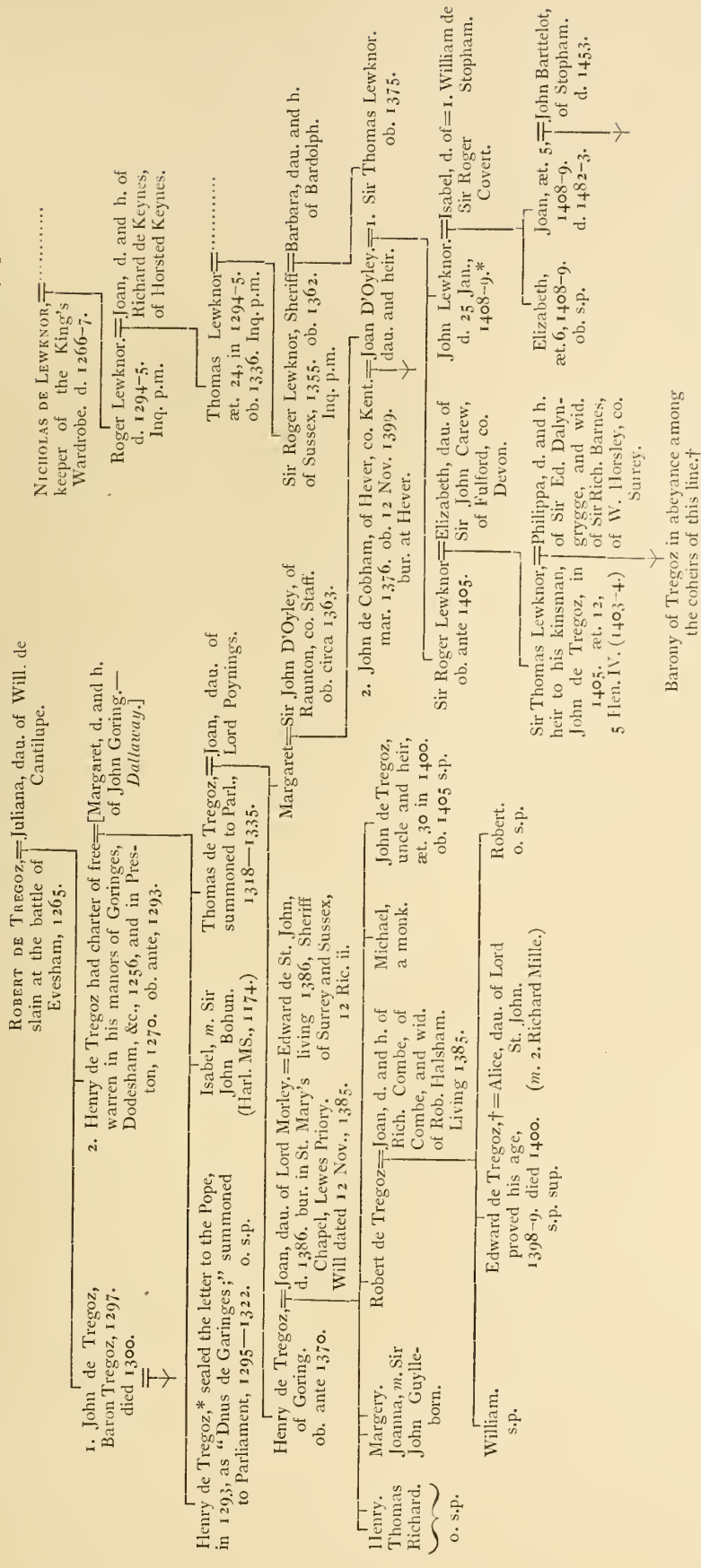
§ Although the Gorings (in our opinion) became then the lords of the manor for the first time, it is not intended to imply that members of that family had not been tenants in the place at an earlier date.

|| Sir William Goring, the 1st Baronet, was grandson of William Goring, of Burton, by his 1st wife Ann, d. and h. of Rob. Burbidge, of Hayes, co. Middx., and son of Sir Henry Goring, knt., by his 1st wife Eleanor, d. of Sir W. Kingsmill. Sir William mar. a dau. of Sir Edw. Francis, knt., and was succeeded by his son, Sir Henry Goring, who mar. Mary, d. and coh. of Geo. Chamberlaine, of Sherborne Castle, co. Oxon, and relict of Sir Thos. Gage, Bart. He died in 1694, leaving two children—Sir William, last Baronet, who d. s.p. 29 Feb. 1724; and Ann, m. to Ric. Biddulph (*see* Burton).

ARMS.—*Tregoz*—Azure, two bars gemellée, and in chief a lion pass, Or.
Lewknor—Azure three chevrons arg.

TREGOZ AND LEWKNOR, OF GORING.

[Courthope's Historic Peerage; Banks' Barons Prætermissi, &c.; S.A.C. xxv.; Barrell MSS.; Inq. p.m.; Harl. MS. 1174.]



* Mr. Courthope must be wrong in making Henry de Tregoz, who was summoned to Parliament from 1295 to 1322, the same as Henry who had free-warren in 1256.
 † Harl. MS., 1174, states that Edward de Tregoz m. 1st a dau. of Sir Ralph St. Leger, and had issue, who died s.p., and that, by his second wife, Alice St. John, he had a son, Edward, and also a daughter, both of whom died issueless. In fact, all these children must have been dead in 1400—1 (2 Hen. iv.), when Alice de Tregoz released Goring, &c., to John de Tregoz.—(*Close Rolls*.)

* This descent is given on the authority of a MS. pedigree of considerable antiquity, *pene* Sir Walter Bartelot, Bart.
 † Sir Thomas had two sons, 1, John, who was slain at Tewksbury, 1471, and, 2, Thomas, who succeeded his brother at Goring, and was of that place in 1483. His son, Sir Roger Lewknor, d. 1543, leaving four daughters, his coheirs. In their issue the Barony is vested; but the pedigrees adduced in support of the various claims to the Barony, when the title of Camoy was revived (1829), are completely at variance with each other, and untrustworthy.

was sold by Sir William Goring, 3rd Bart., to Nicholas Turner (*see* p. 32), who resold it to William Westbrook (*see* East Ferring), under whose will it passed to the Richardsons. It now belongs to David Lyon, 3rd son of David Lyon, of London and Jamaica, and grandson of John Lyon, of Castle Lyon, Perthshire, N.B. His residence is Goring Hall, a mansion of modern erection.

The estate of FIELD PLACE, held under the manor, was for a long period in the hands of the family of Cooke,* one member of which served the office of High Sheriff in 1496. The last of this ancient family was an heir female, Frances Monk, by whom the estate was sold, *circa* 1730, to the Westbrooks, and passed from the Westbrook-Richardsons, by bequest, to Col. Margesson.

CASTLE GORING is the name given to a mansion of somewhat singular plan, erected by Sir Bysshe Shelley (who was created a Baronet 3d March, 1806), after the designs of Biagio Rebecca, an artist of less merit than eccentricity. The north front is pseudo-Gothic and castellated; the south, Palladian in style; but no part reflects any credit upon the architect or his employer. The interior is handsome, and contains an interesting series of family pictures as well as some curious documents relating to the Pechells. It was sold by Sir T. Shelley to Sir George Pechell, and on the death of his widow, the Hon. Lady Brooke Pechell, devolved to Lady Burrell, Sir George's elder daughter and coheir.†

Cartwright mentions *Blue House Farm* and *Sea Place Farm*—the latter a caputular estate‡ held successively by the families of Bernard, Dickens, Spencer, Gittens, and Jupp; the former sold by John Cooke, of Field Place, in 1712, to John Goring, who, in 1729, devised it to Goring Milles, gent., whose son bequeathed it to his nephew, Thomas Bushby.

S. A. C. xxvi. 113.

Dallaway.

Graffham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.

FROM the date of the Domesday Survey to the present time the descent of this little parish, beautifully situated upon the verge of the South Downs, has been

* The Cookes were seated also at Heene, Rustinton, and Westburton. William Cooke, of Heene and Goring (grandson of Thomas Cooke, of Heene) m. Eliz., d. of Rob. Hooker, and was succeeded by William Cooke, who entered his pedigree at the *Her. Vis.*, in 1634. He m. 1st Sarah, dau. of John Watersfield, of Ferring, by whom he had two sons, William and John. On the death of the latter (?) s.p. in 1726, his sister Frances, wife of Monk, became his heir.

† The reader is referred to vol. xxvi S.A.C. for an interesting account of the Pechell family, compiled by Sir Percy Burrell, from evidences at Castle Goring. Samuel de Péchells, of Montauban, settled in Ireland at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, and died in 1732, leaving a son, Jacob de Péchells, of Owenstown, co. Kildare, whose name having been inserted as "Pechell" in the War Office Commission, thenceforth adopted that spelling of the word. In 1797, a Baronetcy was conferred upon his second son, Paul Pechell, a distinguished military officer, and is now enjoyed by his great-grandson, Sir George Pechell. The ancient arms of the family are Or four eagles displayed sable, but the English College granted to the first Bart. the following coat:—Gules a lion rampant or, on a chief of the second three laurel branches erect ppr.

‡ Given to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester in 1512, by Bishop Sherburn, being then in the occupation of Henry Colte.

See p. 11 note.

Burrell MS. 5688.

27 Eliz.

Inq. p.m. 35 Eliz.

unusually simple. It formed part of the vast domain of Earl Roger* by grant from the Conqueror, and, as has been already mentioned, devolved to the d'Albinis and Fitzalans. The mesne lordship was held under Arundel Castle by various tenants throughout the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries;† and in 1578, Henry, Earl of Arundel, sold the manor to Giles and Francis Garton. A few years later Giles Garton, who is described as citizen and iremonger of London, purchased of John, Lord Lumley, the advowson of Graffham and Woollavington, with certain lands. On the death of Giles Garton, in 1592, Graffham descended to his son Peter, and, in 1675, to Robert Orme, as heir to William Garton, and thus through the families of Bettsworth and Sergeant to Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., late Lord Bishop of Winchester (*see* Woollavington). Reginald Wilberforce is present lord of the manor; and Shrublands, a house well situated, but of no architectural interest, is occupied by Mr. Patrick Murrrough. The Church was restored and enlarged (1875) in memory of the eminent prelate to whom the advowson had belonged,‡ and who had always displayed much interest in the place.

Greatham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
WEST EASEWORTH HUND.]

Domesday Survey,
passim.

It is evident from numerous entries in the Domesday Survey that at that period a mill [in nearly all cases worked by water] was a possession of considerable value. Its occupant would necessarily be a person of some importance; and although the matter does not admit of actual proof, there is much reason to believe that the tenancy of a mill was often hereditary. It is, therefore, quite possible that from a remote period the ancient family of Atte Mylne, *hodie* Mill, may have held the mill of Greatham, under the Lords of Arundel or Bramber,§ and resided within its walls generation after generation. That the name was derived from the place of residence, is, of course, obvious; but as hereditary surnames did not come into use much before the reign of Richard I., we cannot tell for what length of time, anterior to the 14th century, the family bearing the name of Mill was seated at Greatham. Certain it is, that in the reign of Edward

* In Domesday Graffham is stated to be in Hamesford Hund., in territory of Earl Roger, and that four foreigners hold it of the Earl. Ralph and Robert hold 4 hides, Rolland 2½ hides, and Ernald 2 hides. There is a church, and a wood capable of feeding 8 hogs. The entire manor was valued at £8, *temp.* R. E., and that is its present value.

† John de Gatesden and Hawisia his wife held the manor 53 Hen. III., and 1 Edw. I.; John de Dyne had free warren 20 Edw. I.; Ralph Saunzaver and Christ. his wife had the manor 8 Edw. II.; John de Nevill, 10 Edw. II.; and Edward, Earl of Kent, 4 Edw. III. Some of these may have held the manor during its temporary forfeiture by the lords of Arundel.

‡ Roger de Caisneto gave the tithes of Graffham to Lewes Abbey—2 Dugd. Mon. 908.

§ The entry in Domesday states that Gretham was held of Earl Roger by Ernucion. Anciently it was rated at five hides, but at the present time one was reckoned as being in the Rape of William de Braose. At what period the two manors became united we do not find.

III. Geoffrey atte Mylne and his son John were lords of at least part of the manor of Greatham; while, at the same date, as well as earlier and later, we find the family of Tregoz* (*see* Goring) seised of the lordship. The two families, or their representatives, continued in possession of Greatham until the end of the sixteenth century; but it is probable that the Mills, who had their residence in the place, gradually absorbed most of the property, and that the interest which had come to the Palmers in the sixteenth century, in succession to the Lewknors and Tregozez,† was more nominal than real.

The immediate successor of John, son of Geoffrey atte Mylne (already mentioned), was Robert atte Mylne, who is described as of Guildford, in Surrey, and as having served the office of Sheriff for that county and for Sussex in 1380. He died ten years afterwards, and the manor of Greatham then passed to his brother Richard, whose son John was living at Pulborough (*which see*) in 1421. His grandson Richard at Mille lived and died at Greatham, which continued to be the residence of his descendants for seven generations.‡ The family terminated in four coheiresses (daughters of William Mille), who, under an Act of Parliament, sold the landed estate in 1737 to Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart.; and the advowson of Greatham and Wiggenholt to William Turner, of Oldland, in Keymer. The manor passed to the issue of Sir Hutchins' brother, Frederick Williams, D.D., Preb. of Peterborough, and is now enjoyed by the great-grandson of the latter, Frederick Peere Williams-Freeman, Esq.

The Manor House has for more than a century and a-half been occupied by successive tenants of the farm, and, to meet their requirements, has undergone so many alterations that scarcely one of its original features can now be recognised. It has, too, been sadly shorn of its former dimensions, and what were once the entrance hall and noble kitchen have been converted into parlours. "Over what was the original entrance doorway in the south front, when the house was in a perfect state, is a shield with the following armorial bearings:—Party per fess, argent and sable, a pale counterchanged, and three bears salient—two and one—muzzled and chained or." These are the arms of the Mille family, and the letters and date

Inq. p.m. 1504.

5 Geo. II., Lords' Journals.

S. A. C., xvii.

R 1672 M

* In the Inq. p.m. Tho. Myll (1540), which we have subjoined, a moiety of the manor is described as being held of Robert Palmer, Esq.—as of his manor of Bargham. Bargham, a member of the Honour of Arundel, was held of the Fitzalans by John de Tregoz in 1243, and by Thomas Tregoz in 1331 (*see note* p. 11); and the latter also held Greatham at the same date. From him it descended to the Lewknors in the same way as Goring. It should be observed that the widow of Edward Tregoz (who d. 1400) mar. Richard Mill, and possibly brought him some of the Greatham property, though the manor passed immediately to John Tregoz, the right heir.

† Thomas Tregoz had Greatham 1332 (Rot. Turr. 5); in 1400 Alicia, wife of Edw. Tregoz and Robt. Clare, released to John Tregoz and others all their right in the manor (Rot. Claus. 2 H. IV., 1 M. 15, 16.). In 1427 Thos. Lewknor, knt., held half a fee in Greatham (Inq.). Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., died 25 Apr., 1583, leaving Greatham and Wiggenholt to his son William Palmer (Inq.)—all from Burrell MSS. 5687.

‡ Pedigrees of Mill, of Greatham, are given in the Her. Vis.; in Berry's *Sussex Genealogies*; and by the Rev. E. Turner, in S. A. C., xvii. But the discrepancies between these several authorities are numerous. No member of the family attained any great distinction, but upon a junior branch (descended from John, second son of Richard Mille, of Greatham, in 1570) a baronetcy was conferred in 1619, and enjoyed for more than two centuries. Camois Court, the seat of this branch, is situated in the parish of Trotton (*which see*). In the registers of Westbourne parish are entries relating to two branches of this family up to 1630, after which date no more occur. S. A. C., xxii, p. 88. Account of Westbourne by the Rev. J. H. Sperlmg, M.A.

seem to indicate that the house was rebuilt by Richard or Ralph Mille,* the owner of the estate at that date. The house stands high above the river (whereon the lords of Greatham had the right of keeping swans);† and close to the bridge which Henry Tregoz is said to have built in the reign of Edward II., and which Sir William Waller ineffectually endeavoured to destroy in his march to Arundel Castle in 1643. A skirmish seems to have taken place at the spot (where cannon balls have been often found), and we may reasonably conjecture that the Parliamentary General was opposed by some of the tenantry of Thomas Mille,‡ the then owner of Greatham, who was an officer in the Royal army. We subjoin an abstract of a document relating to a member of the Mille family, from which many new and not unimportant details connected with Greatham may be gathered.§

* The Rev. E. Turner, in his notice of Greatham (S. A. C., xvii.), says that the builder of the house was probably Richard, second son of Thomas Mille, and heir to his brother William, who died Sept. in 1688 [*rectius* 1661]. But Berry states that Ralph was twin brother of William, and omits the name of Richard altogether.

† Every heir of the Mille family upon coming into possession of the estate paid 6s. 8d. to the water bailiff for renewing the family swan-mark.

‡ He was a major in the force which surrendered to Sir W. Waller at Arundel Castle in January, 1644. He compounded for his estate in the sum of £246 os. od.

§ An Inquisition taken at Chichester, 9 Sept., 34 Hen. VIII. (1542), on the death of Thomas Myll, of Gretham, gent., who d. 27 Aug., 32 Hen. VIII., leaving a son and heir, Richard, then 5, but now 7 years of age. From this document it appears that the deceased was son of William Myll, and that his wife, Elizabeth Furlonger [It further appears that at the date of the Inquisition she had married for her second husband Stephen Gratwyke, who in right of his wife was living at the Manor Place of Gretham, and enjoying the issues and profits thereof] survived him, and was married to him in 1534. Thomas Myll died seized as of fee of a moiety of the manor of Greatham, which he held of Robt. Palmer, Esq., as of his manor of Bargham; but it is not known by what service. He held also divers lands in Pulborough (of Nicholas Apsley, as of his manor of Pulborough; and of John Palmer, as of his manor of Eglesden), and a messuage therein called "a myll house," of lord Bergavenny, as of his manor of Notgrove; lands in Chilton, of Nic. Grene, as of his manor of Bursham; toft, &c., of Ruggewyke, of Thos. Bartlett, as of his manor of Okehurst; croft in Wiggenholt, of Robt. Palmer, as of his manor of Wiggenholt; and various other estates in Kirdford, Petworth, Barnham, Thakeham, Chichester, &c., &c.



West Grinstead.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
WEST GRINSTEAD HUND.

OF the early history of this parish (which is not mentioned in the Domesday Survey) we have no authentic account. It formed part of the lordship of Bramber,* and does not seem to have been made a separate manor until the beginning of the 15th century, when† it was settled upon John Halsham and Matilda his wife, with certain remainders. But it is evident that the lords of Bramber retained their paramount rights, and when Halsham's manor was surrendered into the King's hands in 1417,‡ the former were not affected thereby. In fact, we find that even as late as 1578, some of the lands in West Grinstead were held of the Honour of Bramber by fealty, and others of the Crown by knights' service, and we may infer from this that the latter included the manor which had been granted to John Halsham. What we may call the Crown manor was granted to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, on the accession of Henry VII., but retained by him only three years. And before the year 1504 both manors (probably united) appear to have passed into the possession of Sir Henry Roos, knt. who bequeathed them to his wife Matilda, after whose death, in 1511, they devolved to his grandchild Elizabeth, dau. of Marmaduke Gorges (her son by a previous husband), and wife of Thomas Shirley.§ (See *sub Wiston*.) From the Shirleys they passed by bequest to Sir George Snelling, who married Cecilia, eld. dau. of Thomas Shirley|| (a Calvinist of an extreme type), and about the year 1607 were sold to Sir Edward Caryl, knt., the head of an old Roman Catholic family of high standing in the county. Philippa Caryl, granddaughter of the purchaser, and widow of Henry, Lord Morley and Monteagle, joined with her son, Thomas, Lord Morley, in settling the estate on Richard Caryl of Harting, the fortunes of whose descendants, marred by too close a devotion to the cause of the Stuarts, will be recounted upon a subsequent page.

Close Roll, 18
Hen. VI., m. 16.

Inq. p.m. Fr.
Shirley.

See *Stemmata*
Shirleiana, pp.
303 et seq., ed.
1873.
Inq. p.m. Geo.
Snelling.
Indenture dated
25 May, 1657.

See Harting and
Warnham.

* As such it was involved in the same contention as Findon (*which see*), and like it was held in succession by the Braoses, Mowbrays and Howards

† Close Roll 18 Hen. VI., m. 16, recites a grant dated 20 Aug., 4 Hen. IV. [1403], from Sir W. Percy and Sir W. Burcestre (husband to Margaret, wid. of Thos. de Braose, lord paramount of W. Gr.) and others of the manors of Applesham and Grinstead, to hold to the said John Halsham and Matilda his wife in tail male, with remainder to Richard and Hugh, sons of said John in tail male; in default of male issue to heirs of the body of said John, and again in default to right heirs. (See *Pedigree of Halsham*.)

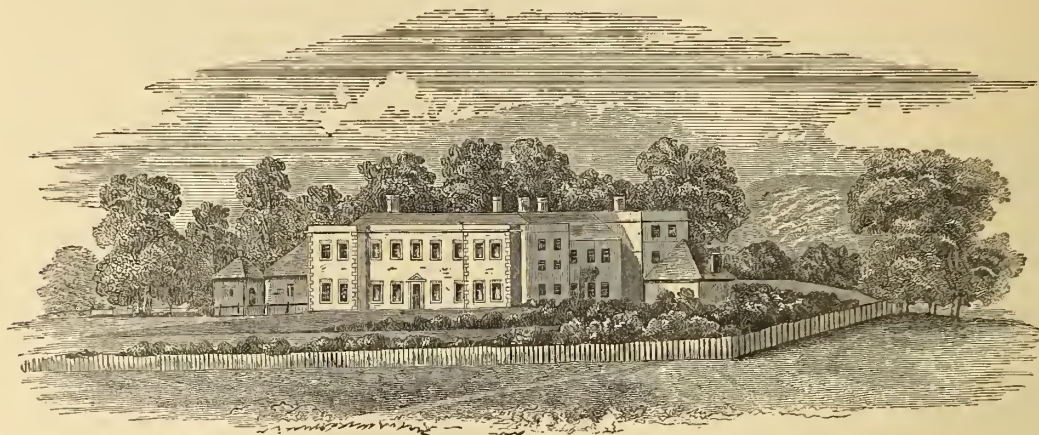
‡ Thus, in the same Subsidy Roll (13 Hen. IV.), the manor of W. Grinstead is returned as belonging to Gerard Ufflete in right of his wife, Elizabeth, Duchess of Norfolk, and also occurs among the possessions of John Halsham. Under what circumstances the Jurors surrendered the manor into the hands of the King on the death of John Halsham we are unable to ascertain.

§ As these particulars escaped the notice of Mr. Cartwright, it may be as well to state that Sir Henry Roos, knt., of West Grinstead, was the third husband of Matilda (whose maiden name is unknown), she having married successively Richard Harbord and Richard Gorges (son of Sir Theobald Gorges of Wraxall, co. Som.). By the latter she had issue an only son, Marmaduke Gorges, born 1472, d. 20 June, 1509, leaving (by his wife Margaret) 2 daus., viz.: Elizabeth, w. of Thomas Shirley, and Matilda, w. of Edw. Ludlow. By award of Chf. Justice Lyster, 38 Hen. VIII., W. Grinstead was assigned to the elder dau., and certain lands in Somerset to Matilda Ludlow.

|| Sir George Snelling married Cecilia Shirley at St. Helen's, Bishopsgate, 12 July, 1606, and was bur. at W. Grinstead, 16 Apr., 1617. The Register of the latter parish records the baptism of Sir George's son and heir, Shirley Snelling (7 Apr., 1607), and the burial (2 Nov., 1628) of Sir George's widow, who had married William Blunt. The sale of W. Grinstead to Sir Edw. Caryl must have taken place during Sir George Snelling's life, as Sir Edward predeceased him in 1609.

*Excursions in the
County of Sussex,*
p. 125.

By John Caryl—heir to Pope's friend, the Caryl of *The Rape of the Lock*, and also to the empty title bestowed by the Pretender upon his ancestor*—the estate was sold for £10,780, in the year 1744, to Sir Merrik Burrell, Bart.,† from whom it has descended to Sir Walter W. Burrell, Bart., its present possessor.



OLD PLACE, WEST GRINSTEAD.

The ancient manor house of West Grinstead stood near the centre of the Park, and was surrounded by a moat. It gave place to a large brick mansion which the Caryls erected, and to which Pope's occasional visits lent some sort of interest. Sir Merrik Burrell refaced this house, but about the year 1809 it was entirely taken down, and part of the ancient wainscot transferred to the present mansion—one of Nash's domestic castles—which had been built by Walter Burrell upon a higher site within the park. All that can be said of it is, that it contains some well-proportioned rooms and these some good pictures. Surrounding it is a deer park, 300 acres in extent, and remarkable for its fine maple trees.

An old manor house, near the church, still bears the name of *Clothalls*, which it gave to an ancient family residing here in the 15th century.‡ The estate has passed through the hands of the Wiltshires, Bellinghams, Boys, Lambs and Ferrises, and now belongs to Sir Walter W. Burrell.

Dallingfold, sometime belonging to the free chapel of St. Leonard, was held in the reign of Qu. Elizabeth by Roger Gratwicke, of Itford, “of the Queen and

* As will be best seen in the pedigree, given under Warnham, the common ancestor of the Carylls of Harting, Warnham and West Grinstead, was Sir John Caryll, who was Serjeant at Law to Hen. VIII. Philippa, Lady Montecagle, died in 1657, and it would seem that W. Grinstead, which then passed according to settlement to the Carylls of Harting, was enjoyed by Mary, widow of John Caryl and mother of Richard, until her death in 1682. (See Washington.)

† It was left by Sir Merrik to Mrs. Isabella Wyatt, with remainder to Walter Burrell, 2nd son of his nephew, Sir William Burrell, Bart.

‡ In 6 Hen. VI. the heir of John Clothall held one-fourth part of a knight's fee here, and 11 Hen. VI., one John Clct-hall held two parts of one fee. (*Inq. p.m.* John de Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, 11 Hen. VI., No. 43.) Clothall is said, by the Rev. Edw. Turner, S.A.C. xxii., p. 9, to have been the residence of the Halshams, but on what authority does not appear.

of her manor of Stokenham, co. Devon." It was inherited in 1570 by Richard Gratwicke.

Inq. p.m. 10 Aug.,
12 Eliz.

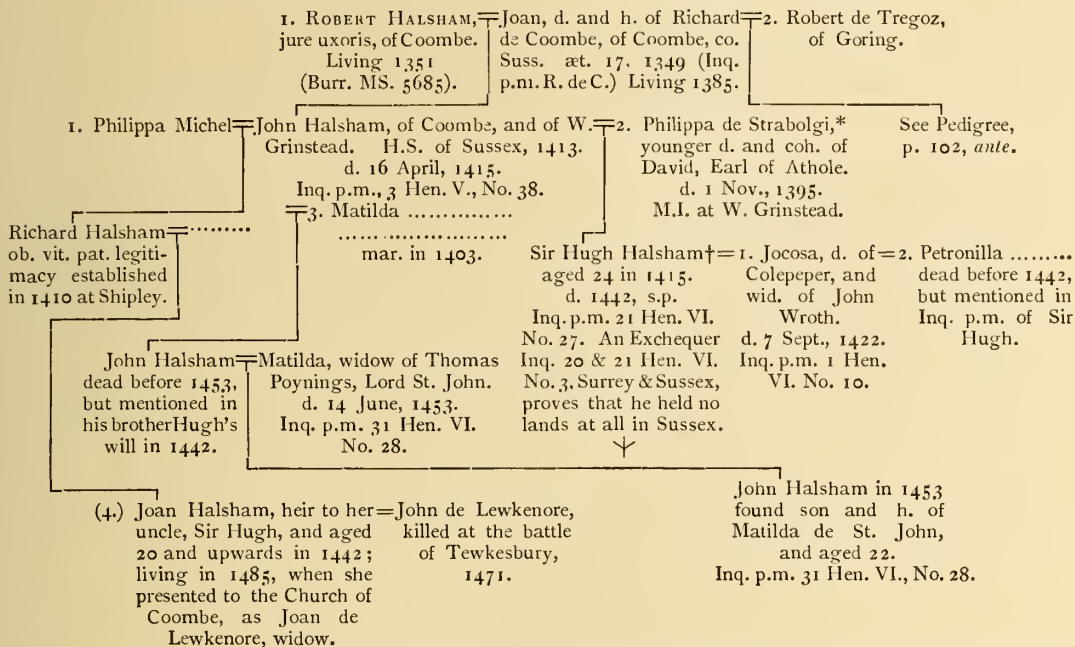
Biddington and *Kingsbarns* manors, lying chiefly in West Grinstead, came to the Gorings as part of the estates of the Shelleys of Wiston, and to them has been lately added by the Rev. John Goring, the present owner of Wiston, the reputed manor of *Champions*, for more than two centuries the property of the Ward family.*

See Wiston.

From the submanor of *Byne* an ancient family took its name, many members of which were benefactors to Sele Priory in the 14th century.† The name still survives in Byne Farm, Byne Bridge, Prior's Byne, &c.

The Church is rich in monumental remains, conspicuous among which are two brasses, one commemorating Philippa (de Strabolgi) wife of John Halsham, (1395); the other Sir Hugh Halsham, knt. (1441), and Joyce his wife, 1421.

PEDIGREE OF THE HALSHAM FAMILY.



* She is generally described as widow of Sir Ralph Percy (brother of Hotspur), but there is no mention of him on her M.I., and as she is there stated to have died 1 Nov., 1395, she could not have mar. Sir Ralph Percy, who is said to have been slain by the Saracens in 1399 or 1400. Her sister certainly mar. Sir Thomas, brother of Sir Ralph Percy, and hence perhaps arose the error.

† Sir Hugh in his will leaves £20 to his sister, Philippa Fauconer; but of which wife of his father's she was the daughter there is nothing to show.

* *Champions*, or *Campions*, is thought to have given its name to, or derived it from, a family so called, of which the better known branch was established at Combwell in Kent, and at a later date became possessed of Danny in Sussex, by marriage with the heiress of Courthope.

† "Julyana, wife of Philip de Byne, gave all her lands and tenements in Byne to Sele Priory, and Jacob de Byne, one of the Jurors in the Nonae Return for West Grinstead (1341) gave a right of way through his fields called 'Hammesfeld,' to the land called 'Morgen Mead,' which had been given to the monks by his sister Anna, to enable them to get to it for the purpose of cultivation, and to bring away the produce." (S. A. C. x., p. 118.)

These two memorials are figured in *Boutell's Monumental Brasses*. On the floor are the traces of another brass, the inscription of which records the death of Robert Ravenscroft and his wife Johane, in the year 1522. A large and costly memorial, by Michael Rysbrach, preserves the memory of Will. Powlett, Esq., of St. Leonard's Forest, Capt. of Horse Grenadiers, who died 1746, and of his wife, who was a daughter of Ward of Champions; and the burial place of Sir William Burrell, Bart. (to whose antiquarian zeal this and previous Histories of Sussex are so largely indebted) is marked by a modest monument chiselled by Flaxman.

Among the mansions must be reckoned the Rectory House, portions of which, marked by their mullioned windows and oaken wainscot, belong to the Jacobean era, and is interesting from the fact that it was occupied by five members of the Woodward family in succession, from 1695 until a recent period.

Hampnet, West. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

THERE is no separate mention of this parish in Domesday, and there can be little doubt that at that date it was included within the manor of Boxgrove and Honour of Arundel. At an early period it was attached as a mesne lordship to Halnaker, and about the year 1255 Robert de St. John* obtained a charter of free-warren therein. Since that date the manor has never been separated from Halnaker, although considerable estates have been held independent of it.†

The most important of these was owned in the 15th century by the family of Tawke, which was succeeded by Thomas Thetcher, whose dau. married Ric. Sackville, 2nd son of Richard S. of Chiddingley, uncle to Thomas, 1st Lord Buckhurst.‡ By him the mansion house, subsequently known as *West Hampnet Place*, was built. It afterwards came into the possession of Sir John Chapman, who was knighted by James I., in 1618, and served as High Sheriff of Sussex in 1631. From his descendants it passed with an heiress to Hugh Reason, Esq. (H. S. 1711), and by him was sold to Sir Hutchins Williams, Bart., who rebuilt the mansion, adding the present brick front. His son, Sir W. Peere Williams, sold it, together with the appendant estate, to Charles, Duke of Richmond, by whom it was converted into a Workhouse for the Union.

The hamlet of *Westerton*, being connected with Rawmere (*see* Mid-Lavant)

* John de St. John, who d. 3 Ed. III., claimed certain liberties therein, and 18 same reign the manor formed part of the dowry of Eva, wife of John de St. John.

† Among the tenants of the St. John's, Dallaway mentions William St. George, cousin and heir of John Waleys, adm. 34 Ed. I.

‡ The church contains a fine mural monument to Richard Sackville and Elizabeth his wife, dau. of Thos. Thetcher. Arms, Sackville impaling, gules a cross moline arg. on a chief of the 2nd, three grasshoppers vert. (Thetcher.) In the mouldings of the north door case are 3 escutcheons, 1. Thetcher; 2. Tawke (a Tau and in chief 3 chaplets); 3. St. John. Anne, the only daughter and heir of Richard Sackville, married Henry Shelley, of Warminghurst.

See p. 42.
Rot. Vascon.,
m. 18.

See p. 63.

Arms:—Per chev.
gu. and arg., a
crescent counter-
changed, a can-
ton erm.

See p. 85.
See p. 61.

passed with the latter from the family of May to Charles, Duke of Richmond, and now belongs to his Grace's representative. *Maudlins*, another tithing, is supposed to have been the site of the ancient hospital of St. Mary Magdalen of Loddlesdowne, afterwards consolidated with that of St. James, near Chichester. The church* (restored in 1867) contains some very ancient features, in particular, a chancel arch constructed of Roman bricks, and built, together with the rest of the east end in Saxon times. The Sackville monument has been already mentioned, and in the churchyard is a tombstone to W. H. Brooke, artist and F.S.A.†

See Le Neve's Ped.
of Knights.

Hardham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUND.

THE name of this little parish has undergone a surprising number of mutations, and, if we may judge from the remains of Roman and British occupation found within its limits,† its fortunes have been equally varied, for whatever importance it may once have had has long since been lost.

In the Domesday Survey§ it occurs among the possessions of Earl Roger as *Heriedeham*, in the occupation of one Robert, and in later times was known as Herredeham, Heringham, Eritheham, and even as Feringham.

The Dawtreys were its lords, as heirs of Josceline of Louvaine, at an early period, and from them the estate descended to the St. Johns and Gorings, the latter acquiring also the manor (which had formed part of the endowment of the Priory) at the Dissolution of Monasteries. Hardham remained in the Goring family till the death of the last Baronet, when it was sold to Nicholas Turner, of Bignor Park, and purchased from his representatives by William Pike, of Portsmouth, whose dau. and coh. carried it in marriage (1777) to Henry Bonham, of Petersfield. It devolved to William Bonham-Carter, younger son of John Bonham-Carter, M.P. for Portsmouth (who assumed the additional surname of Bonham in 1829), and grandson of Sir John Carter, who married the other dau. and

Burrell MS. 5687,
pp. 378-382.
See p. 23.
See Wiston.

* The rectory and advowson granted 29 Hen. VIII., to Sir W. Fitzwilliam, and 3 Ed. VI. to Thomas Graves.

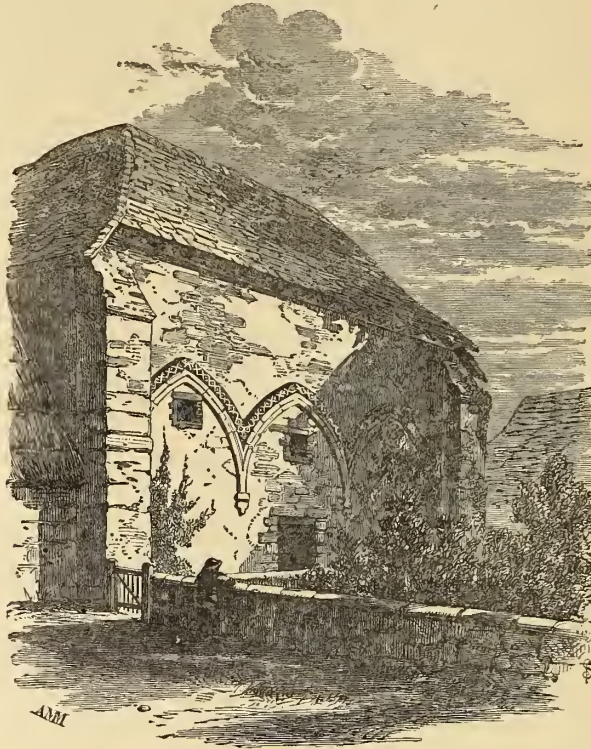
† He was nephew of the author of "The Fool of Quality," and began life in a banker's office. Afterwards he became a pupil to S. Drummond, A.R.A., and attained some success as a portrait painter. He first exhibited at the Academy in 1810, and did not confine himself to any single branch of art. He was most successful as an illustrator, and many of the vignettes from his pencil in Moore's *Irish Melodies* (1822) and Major's edition of Isaac Walton, are well conceived and executed. He died at Chichester, January 12, 1860, aged 88.

‡ The Roman road (Stone Street) from Chichester to London, passed through the parish, which evidently contained a station of some importance. Roman remains have been frequently exhumed, and especially in the construction of the Mid-Sussex Railway, when several graves were discovered, containing decayed oaken coffins, arms, fibulae, flint flakes, a coin of Hadrian, &c. (See S.A.C., xi., 37; xvi., 52).

§ "Robert holds Heriedeham in Berie Hundred of the earl [Roger]. Godwin, a freeman, held it of K. Edward. It has been constantly rated at 5 hides; arable 4 plough-lands, 2 ploughs in demesne; 10 villeins with 4 cottarii have 3 ploughs. Here are 3 fisheries of 6s.; 15 acres of meadow and a wood of 3 hogs. Ivo holds 3 rood-lands of Robert in this district, where he has one villein. In time of the Confessor its value was £4, subsequently 40s.: it is now valued at 100s."

coh. of William Pike. In the present year (1876) it has been offered for sale, together with 820 acres of land, and the site of the Priory.

*Hardham Priory** (of Black Canons) is supposed to have been founded by

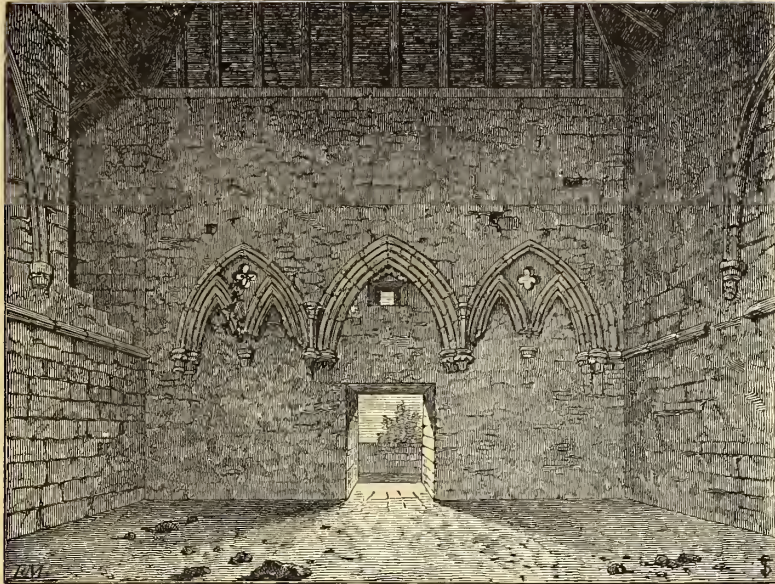


EXTERNAL VIEW OF THE EAST END OF HARDHAM PRIORY CHAPEL.

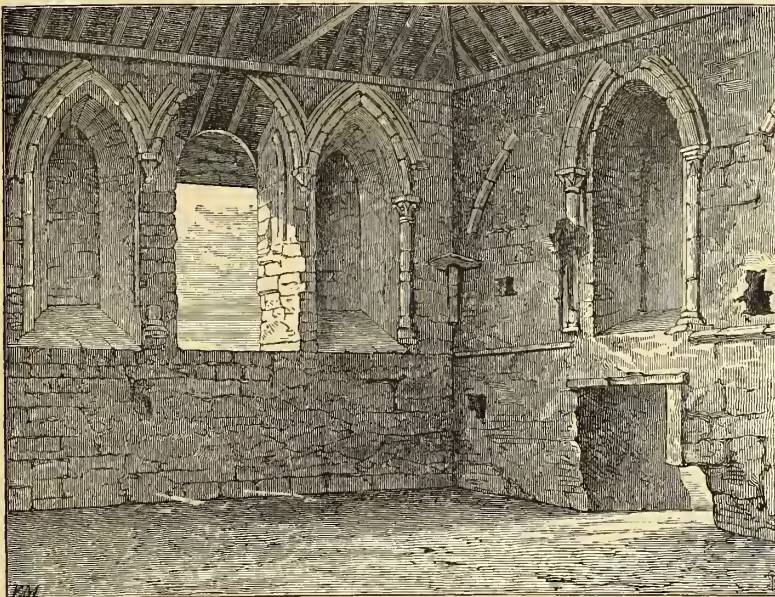
the Dawtreys in the reign of Henry II., and was endowed with the manor of Hardham and that of Barlavington (*see* p. 23) and other lands.† The monastic buildings stood upon the precipitous bank of the river Arun, which flowed upon the S. and E. sides. In the farm-house, which now occupies the site, may still be seen some circular pillars and arches which are thought to have supported the

* Among the Ashmolean Calceto Charters is a discharge from John de Dyton, prior of Heryngham, to Henry, Prior of Calceto (in Lyminster) for 33s. 4d. in full, of 100s. due from the latter to the former for board and lodging of John de Heryngham, brother of the Prior of Calceto, for three years and part of another year. Dated Heryngham, 1346. Bishop Story visited the Priory in 1478, when much irregularity of residence and laxity of discipline were reported. (*See* S. A. C., xi.)

† The Prior of Heryngham held half a fee in Heryngham of William de St. John (*Inq.* 6 *Hen.* VI.) Sir William Paganell or Paynell augmented the endowment in the reign of Edw. III., and at a later date the Gorings were great benefactors. John Goring, by his will, dated 1521, gave to the Priory 40s. for 60 masses and 1 solemn dirge, and directs his evidences to be kept in the Priory during the minority of his son. S. A. C. xi., pp. 112-115.



INTERNAL VIEW OF THE EAST END OF HARDHAM PRIORY CHAPEL.



INTERNAL VIEW OF THE WEST END OF HARDHAM PRIORY CHAPEL.

refectory; and upon a chimney piece in one of the bed-rooms are carved the arms of William Pricklowe, the last Prior. The site was granted at the Dissolution to Sir William Goring, and is attached to the manorial property.

The advowson and rectory were the property of St. Pancras Priory, Lewes, and at the Dissolution were granted to Thomas, Lord Cromwell.

Harting.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUND.

THIS parish, usually called *South Harting** in modern times, is one of extreme beauty and much interest. The manor formed part of the dower of Githa, widow of Earl Godwin, and at the time of the Domesday Survey was in the hands of Earl Roger. By him it was granted to Matthew Husee, or Hussey (Mattheus Hosatus), to hold by the service of defending Arundel Castle in time of war. Whether the Husseys resided at Harting before the thirteenth century does not appear, but in 1266 (April 9) Henry Hussey had a grant from Henry III. of a license to enclose and fortify "a certain place in his manor† of Hertinge:—wherever indeed in the said manor [he] may consider most expedient—with a foss and wall of stone and lime, and to krenellate it at pleasure, and hold the place so fortified and krenellated for ever without penalty or impediment."

Testa de Nevil.
(temp. H. III.)

Rot. Pat. 50 Hen.
III., m. 20, dated
Windsor.

The extent of this fortified dwelling may be gathered from some details given in a record bearing date A.D. 1349,‡ but its site is less easy to trace, and Mr. Dallaway has been too hasty in identifying it with Castle Farm, a name given in modern times to Foxcombe.

The Husseys continued in occupation of Harting until the beginning of the 15th century,§ when the estate passed with an heiress (Constance, dau. and coheir of Nicholas Hussey, sole heir to her brother Henry Hussey), who married Henry Lovell. Their daughter brought it in dower to Sir Anthony Windsor, knt.,

* The third part of the capital messuage at Hartinge was assigned to Katharine, widow of Hen. Husee; all chambers near W. gate and beyond it, with the herb garden near said chambers to the W., and two small granges towards the garden. Also all the chambers near W. gate and beyond said gate, except that the Prison house shall remain to Henry, son of Henry Husee, so that the aforesaid gate shall be common to both Katherine and Henry with free entrance and exit. Also the third part of two dovecots and easements in the bakehouse, kitchen and brewhouse, with certain stables and outhouses specified. (Rot. Claus., 23 Edw. III., p. 2, m. 2 d.; S.A.C., xiii., 107, 8.)

† Lower (Hist. of Sussex, i., 213), says that "there was in old times a *North Harting*, now included in the parish of Rogate, whence 'Harting Combe.'" East and West Harting are hamlets in Harting proper or South Harting.

‡ A subordinate manor (parcel of the manor of Camois Court in Trotton) was held by Robert de Tatteshall in 1307, and in 1313 by Thomas Aquillon, who died 1313, leaving a daughter Johana, his heir. (Inq. p.m., 6 Ed. II., No. 52.)

§ A good pedigree of the Husseys of Harting, will be found in S.A.C., viii., 46. Henry Husee (son of William, grandson of Henry, and great grandson of Henry, who founded Dureford Abbey, in 1165) is there described as of Harting, but no authority is given, and as Matthew (the grantee) was his son, we prefer to adhere to the statement made in the text. Henry Hussey (8th of that name) had free warren in Harting in 1429, and was succeeded by his brother Nicholas, whose daughters (Constance, wife of Henry Lovell, and then of Sir Roger Lewknor; and Katherine, w. of Sir Reginald Bray) were his heirs.

Cole's Coll., vol. v.,
35.

Bodley MS. 186,
p. 184.

Granted to Sir Ed.
Caryll in 1610.
S. A. C., xxii., p.
162.

brother of Andrew, 1st Baron Windsor. But in that family it continued a very short time* and was aliened to Edmund Ford in the reign of Edward VI.† Between his daughters, Magdalen, wife of John Ford, and Dorothy, wife of Francis Fortescue (eldest son of Henry Fortescue, esq., of Punsbourn, co. Herts.), the manor was divided. The moiety bequeathed by Francis Fortescue in 1588, to his son Edmund, seems soon afterwards to have passed by purchase to the Caryll family, several members of which resided at *Ladyholt Park*, in West Harting, and were buried in the parish church. Reserving our account of the Carylls for notice under Warnham (the place of their earliest settlement) we must here remark that John Caryll, whom James II., when in exile, created a peer, took his title from Dureford, in Harting—a hamlet chiefly lying in the contiguous parish of Rogate, where Henry de Husee had founded an abbey in the year 1165.

Lady Holt was forfeited by Lord Caryll, and granted by William III. to Lord Cutts, but, at the request of the exiled king, it was restored to the Caryll family on payment of £10,000, and was subsequently sold to the Duke of Richmond, from whom Sir M. Featherstonhaugh bought it, and added it to the Up-Park estate.

The Fords, who made *Up-Park* their residence, and built a mansion therein, were a branch of an old Devonshire family, but acquired in Sussex considerable eminence, and were conspicuous for their loyalty. We have already noticed one member, viz., Sir Edward Ford, who defended Arundel Castle against Sir W. Waller, and might have suffered severely for his efforts to aid the king's escape from Hampton Court, had not the influence of his wife (Sarah, sister of Gen. Ireton) prevailed at head quarters. Sir Edward was a skilful mechanic, and at the request of the citizens of London, devised a plan for raising the Thames water into all the high streets. He projected various other improvements, and was an intelligent advocate of paper currency. He died in 1670, when his estates devolved to his daughter Catherine, wife of Sir Ralph Grey, Bart., 2nd Lord Grey, of Werke, and widow of the Hon. Alex. Colepeper. Their son, Sir Ford Grey, 3rd Lord Grey, of Werke, was a chief adherent of the Duke of Monmouth, and commanded the horse at Sedgmoor, where his conduct was open to grave suspicion of treachery. At any rate he escaped any of the disastrous consequences which follow attachment to a broken cause, and, after the Revolution, was created by William III, Earl of Tankerville. He is said to have pulled down the old mansion at Up-Park, and built the present magnificent house, where he lived in sumptuous style. His only child, Mary, married 3 Jan., 1695, Charles Bennet, 2d Lord Ossulston (created Earl of Tankerville at George the First's accession), and in 1746 the manors of South and East Harting, including Up

* By an extent of all the manors, &c., of Harry Windsor, Esq., an idiot, taken 19 Aug., 1551, it was found that Harting was among them, and that Constance, wife of Thomas Ryves, was his sister and heir. (Surveys, 1-7 Ed. VI., fol. 136, 120.)

† He is described (Cole) as holding it of John Apsley, Esq., as of his manor of Walberton, by one knight's fee and a half.

Park, were sold* by the 2d Earl to Matt. Fetherstonhaugh, of London, heir to Sir Henry Fetherstone, of Blakesware, Bart. The purchaser was created a Baronet, Jan. 3, 1747, taking his title from Fetherstonhaugh, in Northumberland, the source from whence his own line, as well as that of Sir Henry Fetherstone derived.† Sir Matthew had an only son, Henry, born at Up-Park, 22 Dec., 1754, who married in 1825 Miss Mary Anne Bullock, of Harting, and succeeded his father in the title and estates. The former became extinct at his death in 1846, and the latter having devolved to his widow, were bequeathed by her to her sister, Miss Frances Bullock, who has assumed the name of Fetherstonhaugh.

Kimber and Wootton's Bar., iii., 122.

The mansion was built in 1686, by Ford, Lord Grey, and probably William Talman, who was the architect of Stainsted House, in Stoughton parish, designed it. Its general style is that which belongs to the time of Q. Anne. The views from the Park of the Isle of Wight and St. Helen's are very beautiful.

ex. relat. Rev. H. D. Gordon, vicar of Harting.

Ditcham, a hamlet partly in Buriton, Hampshire, was possessed by a branch of the Cowper family‡ in the 15th century, and in 1762 was devised by Richard Cowper to his cousin John Coles, whose descendant, Capt. Cowper Phipps Coles, R.N., C.B., perished in the ill-fated *Captain* (1870), of which he was both the commander and the designer.

Henfield.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
TIPNOAK HUND.

SOME notion of the antiquity of our church endowments may be gathered from the fact that the chief manor in Henfield was given in the year 770 by Osmund, King of the West Saxons, to the see of Selsey, and that a thousand years later it was still attached to the Bishopric of Chichester. We may also infer from the entry in Domesday§ that when that Survey was taken (1086), the Bishop occupied certain of the lands, over which, in the reign of Henry I., his successor in the see obtained a right of free-warren. The Bishop's manor, which bears the name of *Streatham*,|| is situated on the south-west side of the parish, and extends beyond its limits into Cowfold. The old manor-house, which was once tenanted by

* The purchase money, £19,000, is computed to have been the value only of the timber on the estate.

† The precise relationship between the testator and Matt. Fetherstonhaugh, is not evident from the pedigrees of the two families. Sir Henry's pedigree, as entered in the Visitation of Sussex, 1634, begins with Cuthbert Fetherstone, of Heatherycleugh, co. Dur., who d. 1615, æt. 78, and was bur. in St. Dunstan's in the West, London.

‡ John Cowper, or Cooper, of Hertyng, Esq., by his will, dated 16 May, 1495, bequeathed to his son John (after the death of Alice his wife), the manor of Bosham (*query*, Ditcham), and to his sons, John and Richard Cooper, lands in the counties of Sussex and Southampton. Collins (Peerage of England) states that John Cooper, the eldest son, died s.p., and that Richard, his brother and heir, purchased the estate of Paulett, co. Som., and became the ancestor of the Earls of Shaftesbury. The identification seems hardly satisfactory.

§ It is described as the territory of the Bishop, who holds it personally in demesne. In the reign of the Confessor it had been rated at 15 hides, but now it was estimated at less than 11. The arable was 20 ploughlands, and there were 20 villeins, 15 bondsmen, and a church. The mill and fishery were in the hands of William de Braose.

|| Slight traces of a Roman road (indicated by this name) have been found.

the bishops,* is now little more than a cottage, but near to it Cartwright was able to trace the vestiges of a moat which enclosed a small piece of ground, called the "chapel garden." The demesne lands, about 400 acres in extent, and including both Streatham and New Hall farms, were held under the Bishop by the Rev. Mr. D'Oyley, by whom they were sold about the year 1810 to Mr. N. Hall.† From the family of the latter, the lease was purchased by Mr. Thos. Wisden, who, a few years ago, bought the freehold also from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Wantley or *Wantele*,‡ on the N.E. side of the parish, formed at the Domesday Survey part of the possessions of William de Braose, and at a later date belonged to Lewes Priory. At the dissolution of the greater abbeys, it was conferred on Thomas, Lord Cromwell, and devolving on his death and attainder to the Crown, was granted by Henry VIII. to Richard Sackville in 1561. He alienated it to Richard Michel (d. 1579), whose descendants held it for many generations. In the last century it was bought by Mr. Thomas Boniface, whose grand-daughter Susanna, wife of Rev. Ralph Healey, of Twineham, sold it to Edw. Medley, of Chestham, and he to Henry Wood, of the same place, from whose son it has been recently purchased by Major Wisden.

Sheeprods or *Shiprods*, is part of the manor of Ewhurst, and formerly belonged to the Coverts. Sir Walter Covert died seized of it in 1632, and by his son, Sir John Covert, Bart., it was sold in 1657 to Philip Cheale, Esq. His descendant of the same name died s. p. in 1746, when Shiprods became the property of his aunt, Anne, wife of Rob. Hoffman, from whom it passed to Robert Hoffman Faulkner, and is still in the hands of his representative.

A considerable portion of the parish—held under the manors of Streatham, Ewhurst, Horton, &c., and otherwise, belongs to William Borrer, Esq., of Barrow Hill, in the parish.§ His father, the late William Borrer, F.R.S., F.L.S., &c., finds a place in the *Worthies of Sussex* (p. 71), and is entitled to notice not merely as a man of science and a botanist of great ability, but also as a genuine philanthropist.

Chestham manor was inherited by Mr. Henry Wood, from Mr. Norton (having previously belonged to the Medleys), and remained in the family of the Woods until recently, when it was sold to Mr. Scott, who transferred his purchase to Mr. Copestake, of Shermanbury.

* Several episcopal letters are dated from Henfield. Bishop Sherburn (who annexed the prebend or estate here to the see) granted a curious manumission of a servant belonging to Streatham in these terms:—"We therefore enfranchise John Holden, son of James Holden, decd., of our manor of Streatham, a native and slave in our manor aforesaid on account of his merits in faithful services to us and our Church of Chichester for many years, and discharge and release him from every bond of servitude and fr. that servile state in wh. he has stood in any service bound by us and our Cathedral of Chichester, &c. Dated Aldingbourne 2 Feb. 1522." (Sherburn Regis., fol. 151.)

† A family of this name (but not, we believe, related to the above) was long established in Henfield. In 1314 Gilbert de la Bruere gave 20 marks to Nicholas atte Halle, of Henfield, for one messuage, 160 ac. arable, 7 ac. meadow, which were then held for life by Joan, late wife of Simon atte Halle. (*Ped. Fin.*, 7 Edw. II.)

‡ In 1199 Philip de Wantele sold to Bolland d'Estede two hides and half of land at Wantele, for 100s. (*Ped. Fin.*, 1 Joh.)

§ For a pedigree of this gentleman's family, see *Burke's Landed Gentry* (ed. 1871), p. 125. Will. Borrer, esq., d. 10 Jan., 1862, æt. 80.

ex. rel. Rev. Carey
Borrer.

Cartwright's
Bramber.

Cole's Escheats,
vol. v., 99.

In the sixteenth century (1535), Henfield gave birth to Thomas Stapleton,* a controversialist of high merit and reputation. He was one of the founders of Douay College, where, after having been stript of his preferments in England, he occupied the post of Catechist. As an opponent of the reformed faith, he displayed both zeal and candour, and deserved the Cardinal's cap, which was bestowed upon his contemporary Allen. "Stapleton's Ability," says Fuller, "was drowned with Allen's Activity; and one grain of the Statesman is too heavy for a pound of the Student: practical Policy in all Ages, beating Pen-pains out of distance in the race of Preferment." The Church mentioned in Domesday no longer exists, but in the Edwardian structure that has taken its place are numerous monuments, the most interesting being an altar tomb and brass to the memory of Thomas Byshopp, the pedigree of whose descendants will be found in the Visitation of 1634.

Heyshot,

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.

At the Domesday Survey, formed part of the twenty-three knights' fees which William de Perci held of Earl Roger, and the manor remained almost uninterruptedly in the Percy family until the sixteenth century.† Henry, Earl of Northumberland, then (1535) sold it for £800, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, who held it (of the Honour of Petworth) by fealty and a pair of gilt spurs. Lord Southampton gave it to William Gray,‡ "a Northern gentleman who had command in the Warres under him," and his descendant of the same name sold it in 1616§ (for £1300) to George Coquerell, whose ultimate heiress|| brought it, in 1710, to her husband, Charles Randall Covert, of N. Mundham, clerk. From the Coverts it passed by sale to Rich. Goodwin, and then by marriage to William Vigor, of Taplow, co. Bucks,¶ who sold it in 1761 to the Earl of Egremont, from whom it has devolved to Lord Leconfield, its present owner.

Vinc. Suss. MS.
penes Coll. Arm.

At *Hoyle*, which stands partly in this parish and partly in S. Ambersham,

* Thomas Stapleton is said to have been a scion of the great Yorkshire family of that name, but his name does not appear in the pedigrees. He was born July, 1535, educated first by Twyne at Canterbury, and then at Winchester and New Colleges. He was made Preb. of Woodhome, in Chichester Cath., and deprived in 1563, but afterwards was benefited in the Romish Church, and became Regius Professor of Divinity at Louvain, where he died on Oct. 12, 1598.

† John Percy had a grant of free-warren in Heyshot and Sutton, 36 Hen. III. (*Rot. Tur.*, 6) In 1290 Heyshot was, with Cocking, the jointure of Maud, wid. of Ric. de Amundeville (*Inq. p.m.*). It was one of the manors granted to Tipper and Dawein 1592.

‡ He married Margaret Bradbridge, who was included in the enfeoffment.

§ Indenture dated Jan. 8, 1615-6, by which William Grey (or Gray) grants to Agnes Feilden, widow, Geo. Cockquerell and his heirs, the manor of Heyshot, &c. (*Title Deeds.*)

|| Geo. Coquerell, jun., mar. (1669-70) Margaret Yalden, but had no issue, and Heyshot passed to his sister Martha, wife of C. R. Covert. (*Ibid.*)

¶ Richard Goodwin (wrongly called Godman by Dallaway), is described in 1718, as only son and heir of Geo. Goodwin, of St. Clements Danes, Middlx. clerk. (*Ibid.*) He, by his will, dated 1740, devised Heyshot to his sister, Mrs. Jane Roundean, who, before probate in 1756, married William Vigor, Esq.

Hampshire, there are traces of a manor house of considerable size, and *Dunford* demands notice as having been the birthplace of Richard Cobden,* a statesman whose honesty of purpose and simple eloquence procured him the highest respect and attention throughout the land. The house, which he rebuilt, still belongs to his widow, having been bought (together with a small estate) in 1846, for £70,000 by public subscription, and presented to her husband.

Horsham.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
SINGLECROSS HUND.

It has been suggested that this parish owes its name and origin to the brother of Hengist, but plausible as the etymology sounds, it cannot be adopted without some measure of proof.† Horsa was a common name among the Angles who crossed from Jutland into Kent, and all that it would be safe to infer from its occurrence is equally obvious in the affix *ham*. We know nothing certain about the place until its grant by the Conqueror to William de Braose, whose history has already been detailed. With Alina de Braose‡ it passed into the family of Mowbray, and again by an heiress into that of Howard,§ and is now by inheritance the property of the Duke of Norfolk, who represents the original Norman grantee in a more direct manner than almost any other landed proprietor in England at the present day.

The annals of Horsham are devoid of much interest. No event of historic importance occurred within its limits,|| and though kings have visited it from time to time, it does not appear that their visits were connected with State affairs. The palmy days of Horsham must have been when Thomas de Braose, whose monument¶ is a conspicuous ornament of the Parish Church, lived in splendour at Chesworth, and exercised his feudal rights throughout the Rape of Bramber. At later periods the Mowbrays and Howards, the Middletons, Copleys, Evers-

Burrell MS., 5685,
pp. 304-8.

See ante, pp. 46 et
seq.

* Richard Cobden was born in the farm house of Dunford, 3 June, 1804, and was the second son of William Cobden, the representative of an old family of Sussex yeomen. Having realised a competence by success in trade as a calico printer at Manchester, he entered Parliament in 1841 as member for Stockport, and subsequently represented the West Riding of Yorkshire, and the borough of Rochdale. By his wife, Miss Catherine Williams, he had an only son (who died in 1856) and five daughters. His own death occurred in London on 2d of April, 1865, and his body lies beside that of his son in West Lavington churchyard.

† We are aware that, on the one hand, Mr. Kemble asserts that Hengist and Horsa were merely mythical heroes, and had no real existence beyond the sagas, and on the other hand, that Prof. Lappenberg supports the tradition that a tumulus of flints at Horsted marks the burial-place of the latter chieftain, and connects him with this county. (See also *Taylor's Words and Places*, 2d ed., p. 310.)

‡ Alina was forced to convey it to Hugh le Despencer, Earl of Winchester, "by the terrors of an imprisonment in the Tower" (17 Ed. II.), but it was re-granted to the said Alina by Edward III. (See pp. 48, 49.)

§ Thomas West, Lord De la Warr, enjoyed from the 1st to the 10th year of Henry VII., but an act was then passed by which the Howard family was permitted to regain possession of their estate.

|| During the Civil War, Horsham seems to have been mainly Royalist in its sympathies, and at the Restoration, Thomas Middleton, Edward and John Eversfield were nominated as Knights of the Royal Oak. A sharp skirmish took place there in 1648 (?) between the Parliamentary troops and the townsmen, in which three of the latter were slain.

¶ On the S. side of the communion table, upon an altar tomb enriched with escocheons, is a mailed effigy, which is said to be that of Thomas de Braose, who died in 1395, aged 42. (See Pedigree, sub Bramber.)

fields and Carylls held the chief place, and in still more recent times, the Ingrams, Hursts, Wickers and Aldridges. The borough returned two representatives to Parliament from 1295 until the Reform Bill came into operation, but none of its members have attained any great celebrity.

Chesworth, the ancient seat of the de Braose family, is full of interest, but rather from its memories than its extant remains, of which we give an illustration by Mr. Penstone. Two Kings of England—Edward I. and II.*—were entertained within its walls, and it is very probable that King John may have visited it in the course of his many journeys through the kingdom. Not far removed from royalty, also, were the successive lords of Chesworth—the de Braoses,† the Mowbrays, and the Howards—‡ and if it was not the birth-place of the famous Earl of Surrey,§ there can be little doubt that it was his occasional residence. Tradition also states that Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was apprehended here in 1571, and that the papers which led to his conviction were found concealed beneath the roof.

From an Inventory taken in the reign of Edward VI., and from a Survey made by the Parliamentary Commissioner in 1650, we are able to gather an approximate notion of the size and character of the mansion. Besides the Great Hall, Chapel¶ and offices, were numerous rooms, distinguished by different names, as “The Lady of Richmond’s chamber,” “the late Lord Surrey’s chamber,” “my Lord’s bed chamber,” and “my Lord’s inner chamber,” &c. The mansion was surrounded by a moat (which can still be traced), and had evidently received additions and alterations at various dates. When it passed into the hands of the Crown on the attainder of the Duke of Norfolk in 1572, it was probably in good order, but, notwithstanding that provision had been made for its repair and maintenance,|| it had fallen into decay as early as 1608, and four years later, Sir John Caryll, the Crown lessee, obtained permission to deal with the premises (except the Earl of Surrey’s tower and the adjoining buildings) at his pleasure.¶¶ The

State Papers, Domestic Ser. vi., art. 3.

Survey, dated 12 Apr., 1650.
S. A. C. viii., 97.

Survey, Pub. Rec. Grant to Sir John Caryll, 9 Feb., 44 Eliz.

* Edward I. was at Chesworth 30 June, and again 2 and 3 Sept. (on his way to Canterbury, for his second marriage), in 1299, and 1324, Sept. 4, Edward II. dates a permit from Chesworth.

† The manor of Chesworth (with a moiety of the manor of W. Grinstead) was, 16 Ed. I., in the junior branch of the de Braose family, and subsequently formed part of the subject of dispute between William de Braose and his half-brothers. (See *Bidlington*, p. 49.)

‡ Henry Howard, Earl of Surrey, eminent alike as a poet and a soldier, was born in 1516, at which date Chesworth was in the possession of his father, the Duke of Norfolk. His son, Thomas (b. 1536), is stated to have been baptised at Horsham, but the Parish Register, beginning only in 1540, cannot confirm the fact. It records, however, the baptism, in 1543, of Elizabeth, dau. of Lord Thomas Howard (afterwards Visct. Bindon), a younger brother of the Earl of Surrey.

§ Miss Hurst, in her “History and Antiquities of Horsham” (1868), states that the Chapel has now been converted into the wash-house, store-house, and dairy of the farm which occupies the site of Chesworth House. “At one time bedrooms were formed across the whole of the upper part; some of these were destroyed by fire many years ago, and the building has been so altered and defaced, that it is difficult to trace its original form.” It runs N. and S. (45 ft. by 17 ft.), and at S. end is finished by hexagonal buttresses; in E. and W. sides are remains of perpendicular windows, surmounted with corbels, and ornamented with a string-course of carved brickwork. The general appearance suggests that it was re-modelled in the 15th century. In some of the smaller windows a simple round Norman arch is seen.

|| A hundred of wood and coal was yearly assigned by his Majesty’s woodward “for the ayting of the same besides tymbre for repaying.” (Survey, 1650.)

¶¶ The Parliamentary Survey of 1650 (quoted at length by Mr. J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, S. A. C., xiii., 280) recites a Warrant under the Privy Seal, dated 20 Jan., 1611, by virtue of which Sir John Caryll, farmer, was discharged from the repair of the general building (with the above exceptions), and it is further added that “the said tower and buildings thereunto adjoining with the stable, barne and barne rooms are very ould and ruinous and of small value.” They probably did not long survive the report.

natural result was that much of the ancient mansion (known as Chesworth House, or Chesworth Place) was demolished, and the materials sold.* The work of destruction was probably completed when Denne House was erected, and the *raison d'être* of the earlier structure had ceased, as both estates were then in the possession of the Eversfield family.†

Chesworth Park (223 acres) had a herd of 100 deer in 1549, when Lord Admiral Seymour, its owner, was attainted. It was probably disparked at the close of the sixteenth century, when, as we have said, the course of dilapidation commenced.

On the southern boundary of Horsham is a deer park, within which, and approached by a noble avenue of lime trees, stands the mansion house of Denne.‡ Its front is modern, but the chimneys, gables, and other features indicate that the main building dates from the early part of the last century, and was probably erected by the Eversfields soon after their acquisition of the property. The manor of Denne was held of the manor of Washington, and was included among the possessions of the de Braose family. Coming, together with Chesworth, to the Crown in 1572, it was granted§ to James Booth, only son of Eliz., widow of Henry Broadbridge, who sold it in 1599 to Stephen Barnham, of London, for £1,250. Stephen and Martin Barnham (sons of the last purchaser), conveyed it, in 1604, to Sir Thomas Eversfield, Bart., for £5,500, and in his descendants it remained until the death of Sir Charles Eversfield, Bart.,|| M.P., in 1784. He bequeathed it to his sister, Mrs. Olive Eversfield, at whose death, in 1807, it devolved to her nephew, William Markwick, of Catsfield, whose grandson Charles Gilbert Eversfield, now enjoys it.

Hill's Place, which derived its name from an early proprietor, unfortunately survives only in name. The mansion—which was a grand specimen of Tudor architecture, E-shaped, and built of brick with stone mullions and groins—was demolished early¶ in the present century. The only portion now standing is part of a wing added to the structure on the marriage of Wm. Lord Ingram, in one of the upper rooms of which is an escutcheon with the motto "*in celo quies*," for

Post Office Directory, 1870.

* In 1650 a Survey was made "of all that house called Chesworth House, with the lands commonly called Chesworth Parke (dysparked) &c. late parcell of the possessions of Charles Stewart kinge of England," wherein the "capitall mansion house" is said to contain five rooms below stairs, with garrets over them and outhouses adjoining, orchard, garden and fishponds, four acres in extent.

† Sir John Caryll, of Harting (who d. 1613), obtained in 1608, a lease of Chesworth for 60 years, at the expiration of which the lands were granted by Charles II. in trust for Queen Henrietta Maria. She demised them to different persons in a lease for 21 years. At length Charles Eversfield became lessee of the manor, which was eventually purchased by his descendant, and has devolved to his representative, the present owner.

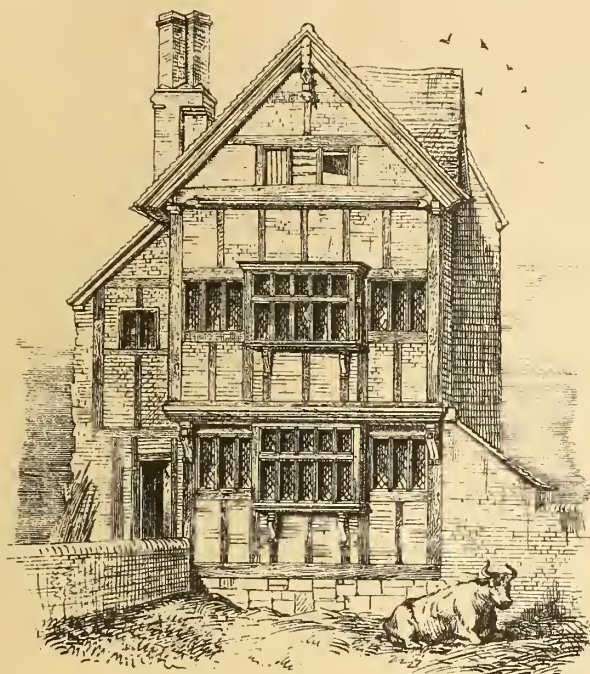
‡ The house occupies a position of great beauty, on the summit of Denne Hill. Tradition states that Denne or Dane hill, and the neighbouring eminence called Picts' Hill, formed the scene of an encounter between King Alfred and the Danes and Picts.

§ But it appears from the Barnham ped. (*Burke's Ext. Baronetage*), that Francis Barnham, Sheriff of London, in 1570, married Alice, d. and h. of ... Brobridge, of co. Sussex, and that the above Stephen was his third son. The grant, therefore, was probably to Brobridge or Broadbridge, and the award to James Booth by Sir Walter Covert, and Sir John Caryll, was probably the result of some family arrangement.

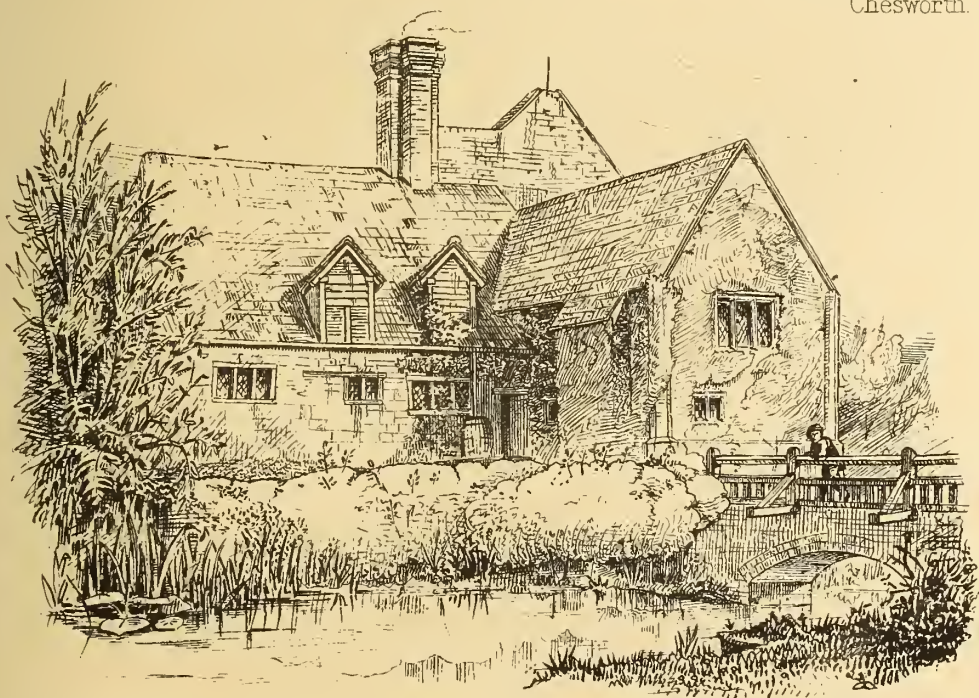
|| Sir Charles Eversfield, son and heir of Charles Eversfield, of Denne, succeeded in 1734 to the Baronetcy of Sir Henry Farnor, according to the limitation of the patent granted to the latter in 1725. He also died s.p. in 1784, when the Baronetcy became extinct. The above-mentioned Charles Eversfield (father of the Baronet) was great grandson of Nicholas Eversfield, of Grove, near Hastings, H. S. of Sussex in 1619, son of Thomas Eversfield, esq., H. S. in 1599.

¶ A fragment of an earlier house, which had been used as offices to the mansion erected by the Middletons, may still be seen, and part of a wing added on the marriage of William, Lord Ingram.

Halls Place.



Chesworth.



William Fenstone, delt.

HORSHAM.

an illustration of which, by Mr. Penstone, see p. 119 ante. The pleasure grounds, through which the Arun flowed, are said to have vied with those of Cowdray in beauty, and to have owed much to the taste of "Capability" Brown, who planted them with cork trees, allspice, and other aromatic shrubs. The site formed part of the demesne lands, assigned in 1447, by Richard Wakelhurst, for the foundation of a chantry, which, devolving to the Crown at the Dissolution, were granted to Sir Roger Copley, who conveyed them to Sir John Caryl, and he (in 1608) to John Middleton, of Horsham. His son—Thomas Middleton*—lost all his fortune by adherence to the cause of the Stuarts, and in 1654 sold Hill's Place to John Machel, whose grand-daughter, Isabel, brought it in marriage to Arthur Ingram, 3rd Viscount Irwin.† Francis, 2d Marquess of Hertford, by his marriage, in 1776, with Isabella Anne, eld. dau. and coh. of Charles Ingram, 9th Viscount Irwin,‡ became possessed of Hill's Place, which he sold, in 1811, to the Duke of Norfolk, by whose executors it was re-sold in 1816, and is now divided amongst several proprietors, the principal of whom, at the present time, is Mr. Charles Sharp.

Burrell MS.

Hewell's Manor, now the property of Henry Padwick, belonged to the Priory of Ruspur, and at the Dissolution was valued at £10 *per ann.*, and then leased to Henry Foyce and John Hall. In 1608 John Ravenscroft§ claimed to hold it by indenture from Sir Robert Southwell, knt., and Margaret his wife, and it was carried by his grand-daughter and ultimate heiress to her husband, Thomas Delves, who died in 1654. For a long period (nearly 150 years) the house was occupied by the Tredcroft family, one member of which, Nathaniel Tredcroft, was appointed Vicar of Horsham in 1657, by Oliver Cromwell.

Hawksbourne is a manor on the N. side of the town, and now included in the estate of Robert Henry Hurst, Esq. It seems to have been attached in earlier times to Broadwater, and to have descended with it from Robert le Savage to Eleanor, wife of Sir Roger Lewknor, who had it 1444. Her grandson Roger, dying in 1543, it was inherited by her dau. and coh. Constance, w. of John

See p. 53.

This Eleanor was
born 1408.
Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber.

* John Middleton, of Horsham, m. Frances, d. of Nic. Fowle, of Rotherfield, co. Sussex, and had a large fam., of whom his s. and h., Thomas, m. Barbara, d. of Henry Shelley, by Barbara, dau. of Wm. Crowmer, of Tunstall, in Kent, and had a numerous family; his 2nd son, Arthur, m. Ann, d. and heir of Thomas Falconer, and had issue; one of his daus. Mary, m. Walter Barttelot, of Stopham, Esq., another, Margery, m. John Covert, of Hascombe, co. Surrey, and his 4th son m. Elizabeth, d. and h. of Robert Eversfield, of Horsham, and left issue.

† Arthur Ingram, 3rd Visct. Irwin, m. Isabel, eldest d. of John Machel, of Hills, co. Sussex, Esq., M.P. for Horsham—and had issue—1. the 4th Visct.; 2. Richard Ingram, who succeeded his brother as the 5th Visct., 18 May, 1714, he was Governor of Barbadoes, a Colonel in the Guards, he died of small pox 10 Ap., 1721, when on the point of sailing for Barbadoes—buried in Westminster Abbey, 17 Ap., 1721; he m. Lady Anne Howard, 3rd d. of Chas. 3rd Earl of Carlisle, but left no issue, and she remarried Col. Jas. Douglas. [*Westm. Abbey Registers*, *Harl. Soc.* 1875, p. 303.]

‡ In 1724 Hills Place was the seat of Lord Irwin, who (according to the Burrell MS.) chose both members for the borough, Mr. Charles Eversfield having sold his burgages to the Ingram family.

§ John Ravenscroft was son of Peter Ravenscroft (of co. Cest., Gent. of the Horse to the Duke of Norfolk), by his wife Elizabeth, dau. of John Hall, of Horsham, and, in her issue, heir to her brother Geo. Hall. John Ravenscroft mar. Judith, d. of Geo. Ferne, and had 4 daughters (Jane, w. of Henry Bridger, of Ashurst, Elizabeth, w. of Wm. Richbell, and of Dan. Briggs, of London, Ann, w. of Thos. Petley, Mary, w. of Nic. Sheppard), and one son, Hall Ravenscroft, of Horsham, who compounded for knighthood in 1629, by payment of £10, and by his wife Eliz., d. of John Stapley, of Hickstead, in Twineham, had an only child, Elizabeth Ravenscroft, wife of Thomas Delves, s. and h. of Sir H. Delves, of Duddington, Bart. Her effigy in white marble is a conspicuous feature in Horsham ch.

See Warnham.

Foster. In 1585 it was the property of the Pelham family, and subsequently it was in the possession of the Tredcroft family. The manors of *Nutham*, *Marlpot*,* and *Shortfield*, are also the property of Mr. Hurst, whose residence, *Horsham Park*, is a good specimen of the brick-work of the 17th and 18th centuries. The E. side was built considerably earlier than the garden front, which was added in 1720, by John Wicker, its then owner. At his death in 1767, it descended, with the rest of his extensive property, to his only child, who married Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart. He sold it to William Smith, Esq., from whose son it was purchased by Robert Hurst, Esq.,† grandfather of the present proprietor.

See Miss Hurst's
Ant. of Horsham.

On the N. side of the town is an old timbered farm-house, lately converted into cottages, which bears the name of *North Chapel*. Its gables, chimney stacks, and casements are extremely picturesque, but scarcely support the tradition that it was once the residence of the Lord Hoo and Hastings, in the first half of the 15th century.‡ We should hesitate to attribute any portion of the buildings, which resemble a grange rather than the residence of a wealthy noble, to a period earlier than 1530. The name may have been derived from the chapel of the original mansion, which was probably occupied by Thomas Hoo,§ half-brother of the peer. To him also the manor of *Roffey* or *Roughey* belonged, and we have little doubt that the altar tomb in Roffey chancel was erected to his memory.

Roughey was successively in the possession of the Copleys¶ and Westons,|| and was sold by John Webbe Weston, together with Northchapel, to the Duke of Norfolk. It is now occupied by Thomas Sanctuary, Esq., J.P. A farm

* Within the manor of Marlpot is situated *Holbrook*, a mansion of considerable beauty. It formerly belonged to John Manley, esq., who sold it to Adm. Sir J. Hawkins Whitshed, K.C.B., from whom it was purchased in 1846, by the Rt. Hon. W. R. Seymour Fitzgerald, who has greatly enlarged and improved it.

† The Hursts are among the oldest landowners in Horsham. In the Parish Church is a stone inscribed to the memory of Robert Hurst, of Hurst Hall, who died in 1483; Nicholas, his son, d. 1533, and Richard, son of Nicholas, d. 16 Feb., 1592. Robert Hurst lived at the *Moated House*, near the foot of Hurst hill, now an unimportant farm, but at one time a house of considerable size. Many members of the Hurst family have represented the borough of Horsham in Parliament.

‡ Sir Thomas Hoo, K.G., Chancellor of France, &c., was eldest son of Sir Thos. Hoo, of Luton Hoo, co. Beds, by his 1st wife, Eleanor, d. and h. of Sir Thos. Felton. He was cr. Baron Hoo of Hoo, co. Beds, and of Hastings, co. Suss., 6 June, 1448, and d. 13 Feb., 1455, leaving issue by both his wives. From a MS. in Coll. Arm. it appears that he was bur. in Battle Abbey. His will is given at length in S.A.C., viii., 110.

§ Thomas Hoo, younger son of Sir Thomas Hoo, by his 2nd wife, Elizabeth, d. and coh. of Sir W. Echingham, was M.P. for Sussex from 1446 to 1448, and for Horsham, in 1472. He died without issue, 8 Oct., 1486, having married Alice, dau. of Nicholas Urrey, of Rusper, M.P. for Horsham in 1415. The wife of the latter was Wilhelmina, dau. of Sir Thos. Burcestre, by Margaret, wid. of Sir Thomas Braose, whose connection with Horsham has been already mentioned. The manor of Roughey, at the death of Thomas Hoo, passed, by bequest or otherwise, to his niece Anne, wife of Sir Roger Copley. Philpot (*Her. Vis.*) states that a William Hoo, who d. 2 Sep., 1465, was bur. beneath the communion table in Horsham ch., and that his monumental slab bore the arms of Hoo impaling a fess. His place in the pedigree is unknown.

|| The Westons had also the *Moated House* subsequently to the Hursts, but the whole of their estate has now passed to the Duke of Norfolk. The chief seat of the Westons was Sutton Place, Surrey, now held by their representative, Francis Henry Salvin.

¶ Sir Roger Copley, of Roughey, m. Anna, eldest dau. and coh. of Willm., Lord Hoo and Hastings, by his 2nd wife. In 1427 a fine was levied by John Michelgrove and others, by which Roughey was settled on Thomas Hoo and Alice his wife, and in 1428 they had lands conveyed to them in Horsham and Itchingfield, on which Godfrey Bolleyn and Thos. Bolleyn, clerk, had levied a fine. S.A.C., viii., 123. The m. was in Copley fam. till 1634, when Mary, dau. of Wm. Copley, m. Wm. Weston, s. and h. of Sir Richd. Weston, of Sutton Place. See "Horsham: its History and Antiquities," 1868, by Miss D. Hurst.

house now only marks the site of the ancient mansion, which appears, from traces of the foundations, to have inclosed a quadrangle of 420 feet on each side, and to have been surrounded by a moat.

The only other mansion of special note is *Coolhurst*, on the E. side of the town. Its present owner, Charles Scrase Dickens, obtained it by his marriage with Lady Elizabeth Compton, whose mother had purchased it of Lord Templemore. It had previously belonged to the Earl of Galloway (who greatly improved it) to whom it passed by purchase, in 1807, from the Lindfield family. *Stammerham* was, for several centuries, the seat of the Michells, a family of local importance, of which the poet Shelley's mother was a member.

More minute information about several of these places will be found in the Parliamentary Survey, which, under the editorial supervision of Mr. J. R. Daniel-Tyssen, was printed in a volume of the County Archæological Proceedings. The town has also been fortunate in finding a careful historian amongst its own inhabitants. To Miss Hurst's interesting notes we are under many obligations.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber, 340.

S. A. C. vol. xxiii.

Houghton.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUND.

IN early times this little parish derived some importance from the woods* within its limits, and also from its ferry or bridge† across the river Arun. Ceadwalla, King of the South Saxons, gave the manor to Bishop Wilfrid, in the year 673, and Henry I. granted a charter of free warren to the Bishop of Chichester, early in the thirteenth century. The right of the latter seems to have been contested by the Earl of Arundel, in 1292, who failed to make good his claim, and was compelled by the Bishop (Leofard) to do penance for three days, and make a pilgrimage to St. Richard's shrine, under pain of excommunication.

Another manor in Houghton was held by the Earls of Arundel, and, in the 15th century, under them by the family of Cheyney as mesne lords. In 1588 Edw. Higgins, gent., had it by fine from Henry, Earl of Arundel, and others, and two years later it was in the hands of John Caryll, Esq. (afterwards Sir John), who died seized of it in 1613. His son seems to have sold it to Sir Garrett Kempe, knt., who returned its value as £90 per ann. He sold it in 1652 to James Butler, of London, from whom it descended to the Cloughs, and was purchased from them in 1796, by Charles, Duke of Norfolk.‡ The present Duke is the Lord of the Manor.

Dugdale's Monas-
ticon, iii., 115.

A.D. 1217-1223.

See p. 8.

Burr. MSS. 5687,
pp. 334-388.

Royalist Comp.
Papers, 2, 39,
p. 277.
See p. 9 note.

* The bishops had a claim of "two bukkes a season" from the forest or chase of Houghton. (*Lower*.)

† The importance of a bridge to the Bishops of Chichester, when they lived at Amberley, is obvious, and on this account Bp. Praty encouraged its erection "about the middle of the reign of Henry VI." The stone bridge then built having fallen into decay was replaced by one of wood, with clappers, and this in turn by the present structure.

‡ The farm of Houghton Chapel (leased on lives by the Butlers and Cloughs), part of the Forest, the Parsonage and other estates were purchased from the Bishop of Chichester, by the Duke of Norfolk, in 1810, and added to the demesnes of Arundel Castle.

Hunston.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.]

See p. 41 and note.

THIS manor, which was held at the date of the Domesday Survey by one William of the Earl Roger (de Montgomeri) passed from the descendants of the latter to the families of de Haia and St. John, like the more important lordship of Halnaker. In 1330 William de Hunstan held the manor under John de St. John, for half a knight's fee, and members of the former family continued to be the mesne lords until the reign of Henry VI.,* soon after which date the manor passed† into the hands of Sir John Dautrey, knt., and went with his daughter and heir to Sir John Ernle, knt.‡ The Ernles retained the manor until the beginning of the 17th century, when it was sold to Sir Thomas Byshopp,§ whose descendant, Lord Zouche, is now the chief landowner in the parish, though the manor has passed into other hands.

Ifield.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
BURBEACH HUND.]

THE history of this little parish has been rather obscured by the resemblance of its name to that of Isfield, in the Rape of Lewes, and the consequent confusion between the two places. The names, however, in Domesday are very distinct; the one being *Sifelle*, and the other (with which we have to do) *Ifeld*. This manor was held at the date of the Survey by William Fitzranulph, of William de Braose, and included a wood wherein there was pasturage for six hogs. The oaks of the parish still evince the capabilities of the soil, although there are no enclosures of large extent.

In 1317 Sir John de Ifield|| died seized of the manor, which afterwards appears to have belonged to the Peverels, one member of which family—Andrew Peverel—was M.P. for Sussex from 1351 to 1373. From Sir W. Burrell's notes it would appear that the manor then passed into the hands of the Lords

* Godfrey de Hunstan (who was Sheriff, 14 Ed. III.) held it 11 Ed. III., and Thomas Hunstan, 6 Hen. VI. (Burr. MS., 5689, 280-4). Dallaway states that Dautrey acquired the manor by marriage with a coheir of Hunston.

† He died seized of the moiety of the manor held by Sir Thos. West, knt. It does not appear that the whole interest in the manor passed at once to the Ernles, as we find Sir Francis Dautrey, knt., mentioned as lord, 37 Hen. VIII., and William Ernle holding under him. The Ernle ped. (p. 74) erroneously states that Sir John Ernle, mar. dau. of Edmund Dautrey; it should have been dau. of Sir John Dautrey.

‡ The Manorial Courts were held successively by Will. Ernle (17 Hen. VIII.), by Sir Henry Hussey, knt., and Bridget his wife, widow of said Will. Ernle (3-5 Ph. and M.); by Ric. Ernle, s. and h. of W. Ernle, decd. (1 Eliz.—1605); Ric. Ernle, junr. (1609).

§ Another manor or moiety of the same manor was granted to Sir Thomas Palmer, who sold it to Thomas Byshopp. (Dallaway.) Thomas Byshopp who d. 6 Jan., 1560, held the manor of the Queen, as of her manor of Halnaker, by fealty, and the rent of one pair of spurs. (Surveys, 1-10 Eliz., fo. 159.)

|| He was probably related to Sir Willam de Ifield, whose land in Ifield was valued at £5 a year by the jurors at the inquest taken after the siege of Lewes, &c., in 1265 (S.A.C., vi. p. 118). Sir John mar. Margaret, d. and h. of Sir Henry de Apulderfield, of Westerham, and had by her 3 daus., coheirs, 1, Margaret, wife of Stephen de Asheway, 2, Catherine, w. of Sir Thomas de Foxby, and 3, Joan.

Poynings, if, indeed, they were not the chief lords at a much earlier date, and that it continued in them and their heirs until the beginning of the 16th century.*

In 1631 Sir W. Covert had the manor, and settled it to pass with Slaugham, his more important property. The Coverts retained possession of it for about 20 years after the above date, when it passed by purchase to Denzil Holles, who, after the Restoration, was created Baron Holles, of Ifield.† The Peerage expired on the death of Denzill, 3rd Baron, in 1694, when the estates passed to his kinsman and heir-at-law, John Holles, Duke of Newcastle, whose sister marrying Thomas, Lord Pelham, was mother of Thomas Pelham, created Duke of Newcastle. Henry Pelham,‡ only brother of the Duke, had the manor of Ifield settled upon him, and left it to his two daughters, Frances and Mary Pelham. The former, who survived her sister, sold the manor in 1786 to Thomas Dennett, Esq., from whom it has descended to his representatives,§ Lord Rodney and Major Pipon, of Deer's Wood, the present lords of the manor.

Among the families connected with the parish, in the 14th century, Mr. Cartwright mentions the names of Younge, atte Denne, Apslee, Benet, Colbrond, Palby, and Gorling, and in the Nonæ Return of 1341 the witnesses were Peter de Stumbalhole, Richard at Wode, Adam Goffe, and Henry de Langle—whose memories are perpetuated by Stumblehole, Ifield Wood, Goff's Hill, and Langleys—farms still existing in the parish. *Bonwicks*, another farm, is said to have belonged to the family of Ambrose Bonwicke, the well-known nonjuror, and *Westerford*, to the Changetons.|| The principal owners at the present time are Admiral Buckle and the Messrs. Lewin.

The site of the Corn Mill was formerly occupied by Iron Works, where government ordnance was cast, and of which the Gratwicks were some time proprietors.¶ The works were destroyed in 1613 by a detachment of Sir W. Waller's troops, after the siege of Arundel, and were probably not rebuilt, as the old flour mill was erected in 1683.

S. A. C. ii. 211.

* The descent is very obscure, but Sir W. Burrell cites Rot. Turr., No. 26, to shew that Eleanor, Countess of Northumberland (granddau. and heir of Robert, Lord Poynings) had Ifield manor and tenement, called Emmes, in 1483. Mr. W. S. Ellis considers that the effigy in the church has been wrongly supposed to be that of Sir John Ifield, and that it really commemorates a Poynings, whose arms may be traced.—(S.A.C., viii. 267.)

† Denzil Holles (2nd son of John, Earl of Clare), was born in 1597, and took an active part in Parliament as a popular leader and opponent of the arbitrary measures of Charles I. He was one of the five members of the Long Parliament arrested in 1642, and was certainly not the least conspicuous of them for independence and integrity. As a Presbyterian he was estranged from the ruling party, and retired from England, but at the Restoration was advanced to the Peerage, and employed in several diplomatic situations. He died 17 Feb., 1679-80, having issue by his first wife, Dorothy, only d. and h. of Sir Francis Ashley (mar. 4 June, 1626), a son, Francis, who was twice married, but left an only child, Denzill, who died unmarried, aged 19, in 1694.

‡ Henry Pelham, born 1696, a Capt. of Dragoons, M.P. for Seaford and Sussex, Secretary of War, 1724, First Lord of the Treasury 1743, died 6 March 1754. A statesman of much ability and honesty of purpose.

§ Capt. Robert Rodney, R.N. (4th son of George, 2nd Lord Rodney), mar. Anne, 7th dau. and coh. of Thomas Dennett, Esq., and by her had one son, Robert, who succeeded as 6th Lord Rodney, and is father of the present Peer, and one dau., Anne, wife of Major Manaton Pipon.

|| Proof of age of Wm. Changeton, brother and heir of Thomas de Changeton, in 1383. He was born 14 Sept., 1358. Thomas Changeton died, seized of Westerford and 80 acres of land, held of the Castle of Bramber, 7 Ric. II.—(S.A.C., xii. 39.)

¶ In 1570 Roger Gratwyck had one furnace in Ifield.—(S.A.C., iii. 243.) It appears from Chancery Proc. (Eliz. G.g. 5-54; 1597) that Roger Gratwicke had lands in Cowfold and West Grinstead, and that his brother and next heirs were Thomas Gratwicke, of Cowfold, yeoman, and Philip, of Bedingham.

Iping,

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.

Rot. Pat., 12 Ed. I.
Rot. Pat., 4 Edw.
III., m. 11.

Dallaway.

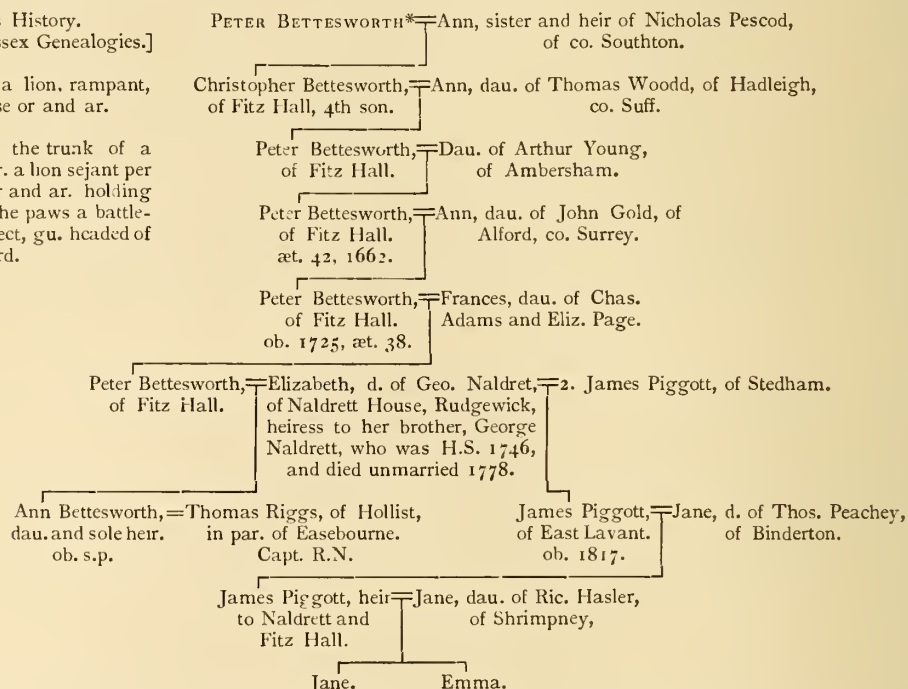
IN Domesday, called *Epinges*, was held at the date of the Survey by one Aldred, and at that time included a church and mill and a stone quarry. Before the unfortunate restoration of the fabric in 1830, traces of Norman work were visible, but nothing coeval with the period of the Conquest. In the reign of Edward I. the manor belonged to Richard de Amundeville, and his wife Matilda, and subsequently (namely in 1331) to William Musard, senior. Its next possessors were the Husees, of Harting,* from whom it passed by marriage of the heiress to John Goring, of Bodecton. But the lands appear to have escheated from some cause to the Crown, and were granted by Henry VIII. to Henry Audley. Soon afterwards they were purchased by Peter Bettesworth, whose son, Christopher Bettesworth, erected *Fitz Hall*, which has continued to be the residence of his descendants, although in the year 1709 the representatives of the family† sold the appendant manor to Everard Fawkenor, H.M. Ambassador to the Porte. In

PEDIGREE OF BETTESWORTH, OF FITZ HALL.

[Dallaway's History.
Berry's Sussex Genealogies.]

ARMS: Az. a lion rampant,
per fesse or and ar.

CREST: On the trunk of a
tree ppr. a lion sejant per
fesse or and ar. holding
betw. the paws a battle-
axe, erect, gu. headed of
the third.



* Another Peter Bettesworth (descended from an Irish family, and apparently unconnected with the above) was at Fyning, in Rogate (*which see*), in 1662.

* Ankerata, w. of Hen. Husee, senr., had the manor and church, 13 Ric. II., and in 6 Hen. VI., Henry Husee, and the prior of Lewes held half a fee in Iping.—(*Burrell MS.*, 5689.)

† Anne Bettesworth married Thomas Riggs, gent., and bequeathed it to her kinsman, James Piggott.

1776 William Fawkenor* aliened it to George, Earl of Egremont, from whom it was purchased in 1784, by Lord Robert Spencer, who sold it to Sir Charles Hamilton, Bart., K.C.B., Admiral of the Red. His son, Sir C. J. J. Hamilton, Bart., Colonel in the Army, is the present proprietor, but the house is occupied by his cousin, Harvey Drummond, Esq. *Fitz Hall*, an Elizabethan mansion modernised by James Piggott, devisee of the Bettesworths, is the property and residence of Mrs. Piggott.

Itchenor, West,

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
MANHOOD HUND.

WHICH stands upon a low promontory at the mouth of the estuary below Chichester, included at the Domesday Survey two manors, one belonging to Osmond, Bishop of Exeter; the other to Earl Roger (de Montgomeri). The former was part of the endowment of the College of Bosham, and seems to have been leased by the Rymans, of Appeldram, who in the 16th century had acquired an estate here.† Earl Roger's manor, strictly East Itchenor, became parcel of the Earldom of Arundel and Chichester, and was held by knight's service by Roger Esturmi. On the partition made at the death of Hugh d'Albini it was given to Robert de Montalte, from whom it passed to the S. Johns of Basing, and descended in the same way as *Birdham*, with which the parish, Itchenor, was incorporated in the 14th century.

See p. 36.

Eventually the whole parish and manor were purchased by Charles, Duke of Richmond, and bequeathed by him to Lord George Henry Lennox, who is the present lord of the manor. *Itchenor House* was built by the Duke, and was his occasional residence.

Itchingfield,

[BRAMBER RAPE.
EAST EASWRITH HUND.

OR ECHINGFIELD, is not mentioned in Domesday, because, says Cartwright, it was probably at the time of the Survey a dense forest, affording its lord no profit beyond the chase. The manorial rights seem to have descended with those of Broadwater, and in the 15th century we find the Radmylds presenting as patrons to the rectory of the parish.‡ In the sixteenth century the chief

Rape of Bramber.

* William Falkner, or Fawkinor, nephew of Wm. F., and eldest son of Sir Everard Fawkenor, knt., sold the estate, 16 Geo. III.—(*Burrell MS.*, 5689.)

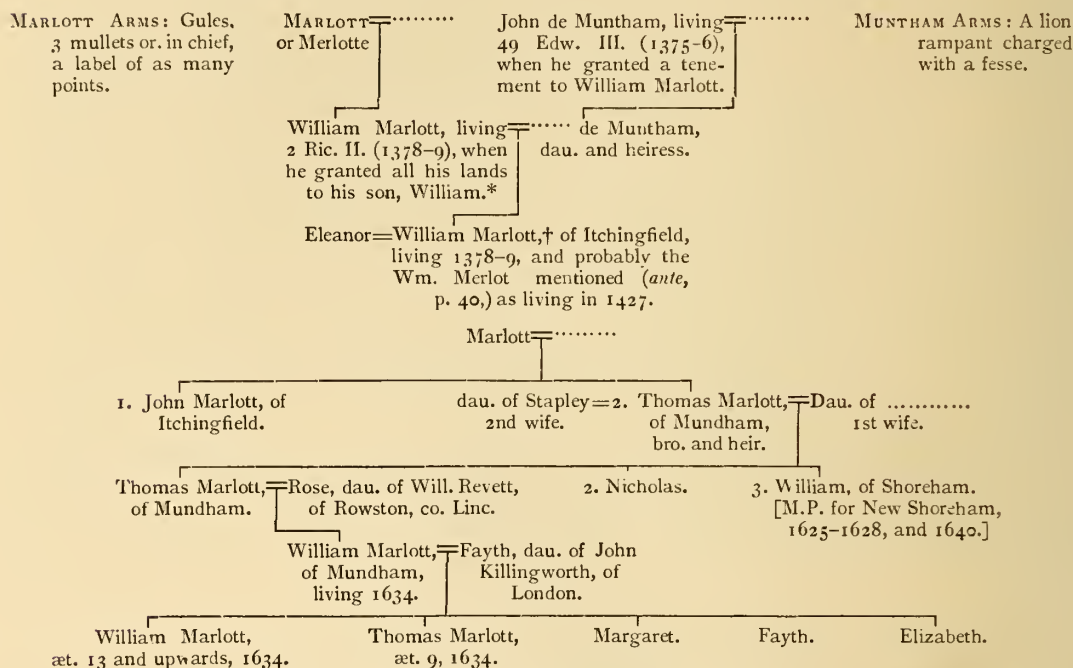
† In 1568 Humphrey Ryman died, seized of a capital messuage and 120 acres in W. Itchenor, which his son, John Ryman, inherited, and the property continued for many years a part of the Appledram estate.

‡ Ralph Radmyld presented 21 Hen. VI., and Rich. Radmyld, 35 of the same reign.—(*Rot. Turr.* 34. *Burr. MSS.*, 5685, p. 296).

John de Muntham,
in *Nona Return*,
1341.

landowners were the families of Hussey* and Shelley, the latter holding several distinct properties at a later date.† On the south side of the parish is the estate of *Muntham*, which gave its name to a family settled there in the 14th century, the heiress of which carried it by marriage to Will. Merlotte,‡ whose descendants resided here till the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Merlotte, in 1817, the last of the race, when it passed by her will to Charles Chitty, Esq., whose widow now

PEDIGREE OF MARLOTT, OF ITCHINGFIELD.



* The Nona Return for St. Botolph's parish in 1341 was taken on the oath of Wm. Merlot, &c.

† William Merlott, the elder, grants to William Merlott, his son, all his lands and tenements in Hechingfeild, Sheple, and Billinghurst, dat. 2 Ric. II.

Fine levied in West Grinstead, *Berry's Sussex Genealogies*, p. 122, to settle lands on William Merlot, of Chichester, and Eleanor, his wife. Ped. Fin., 5 Hen. VI., *Cartwright's Rape of Bramber*, p. 312.

* On 16 Nov., 1546, lands in Itchingfield were alienated by Sir Rd. Lee, knt., and his wife to Edward Shelley, and his wife and heirs.—(*Burr. MSS.*, 5685.) Also in 1557 by an inquisition held on Sir Hen. Hussey's death, it was found that he held 2 messuages and 100 acres, called the Well, in Hechyngfelde, held of John Hussey, Esq., as of his manor of Peters, in socage.—(*Hart. MS.*, 756.) In 1788 Robert Hurst, and in 1790 Sir Cecil Bisshopp, Bart., were chief owners.

† *Farnells*, or *Sharpenhurst* (probably identical with Farwell or Forewylde, which in 1341 (*Nona Return*) belonged to John de Covert) was part of the possessions of Richard Shelley at his death in 1625 (*Inq. p.m.*, 1 Car. I.). *Stammerham* has descended to Sir Percy Shelley, its present owner, from his grandmother, the heiress of the Michells. (See *Horsham*.)

‡ See Pedigree subjoined.

occupies Muntham,* and is the lady of the manor. A Mon. Ins. in the Church commemorates "John Wheatley, s. of Rob. Wheatley, gent., and Mary Horley, dau. of Stephen Horley, of this par., born 24 Sept., 1607; d. 22 Mar., 1668, aged 66, leaving Johanna, d. of Rd. Wheatley, gent., and Johanna Shelley, dau. of John Shelley, his heir, who intermarried with John Michell, of the ancient family of Michell, of Field place and Stamram, in this county, Esq."

Kingston, *alias* Kingston Wyke. [ARUNDEL RAPE. POLING HUND.

MR. DALLAWAY includes Kingston, in the parish of Ferring, of which it is ecclesiastically an appendage, but in other respects wholly distinct. Small in extent (its area now scarcely exceeding 580 acres), it is also deficient in interest, and its early history is almost entirely a blank. In fact, time seems to have done for its annals what the inroads of the sea have been doing for its boundaries, which during the last centuries have become more and more restricted.†

In the reign of Elizabeth, Kingston Wyke was held by Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., and descended to Peregrine Palmer, of Fairfield, co. Som., whose grandson, Thomas Palmer,‡ sold it in 1722 to James Colebrooke, Esq. In 1771 it was settled by Sir Jas. Colebrooke, Bart., upon his two daughters, Mary, wife of John Aubrey, of Boarstall, co. Bucks, and Emma, wife of the Earl of Tankerville. By the trustees of the settlement Kingston was sold in 1772 to John Bagnall, of Early Court, co. Berks., from whom it was purchased two years afterwards by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bart., by whose son it was resold to George and William Olliver, and, in part, to Samuel Henty and others. At the present time Mrs. Olliver, Colonel Lyons, and Mr. Agate are conjointly lords of the reputed manor. Sir W. Burrell infers from the names of certain fields (*e.g.* Great Mote, Little Mote, the Park, &c.) that the owner of the manor had in remote times a moated mansion surrounded by a park within the parish, but no traces of any ancient building are now to be seen.

Inq. p.m. 24 Eliz.

Burrell MS. 5687,
pp. 477-481.

Ibid.

Ibid.

* From *Pedes Finium* we gather the following. In 1223 Hugh de Mabel and Susanna, his wife, sold to Rob. atte Feching one messuage and half a carucate of land at Hethinfeld. In 1341 Edmund de Lenham sold to Symon atte Forthying, of Hethinfeld one messuage and 90 acres of arable. In 1422 a fine was levied between Geoffrey Boleyn and Thomas Boleyn, clerk, plffs., and Brian Roodcliffe, Richard Pigot, Rob. Tanfield, and Barth. Bolne, def., respecting 2 mess., 200 acres of arable, 30 of meadow, 100 of wood, and 27s. 11d. rent in Horsham and Itchingfield. In 1428 these same premises were conveyed to Thomas Hoo and Alicia his wife. (*See Horsham.*)

† In Speed's Map, and even as late as the 17th century, Kingston Chapel is distinctly marked, but whether it has since submerged or fallen into decay past recognition is doubtful. The Parish Register, extending from 1570 to 1660, still exists, the latter probably marks the date when the Church was disused for parochial purposes.

‡ It was mortgaged in 1697 by Nath. Palmer to Richard Westbrooke.—(*Burr. MS.*)

Kingston Bowsey.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
FISHERSGATE HUND.

THE distinguishing affix to the ordinary name* of this parish, has been corrupted in modern times into *By Sea*, but in point of fact its origin is rather historical than geographical. From the 12th to the 14th century, the family of *de Busci*† held the manor under the lords of Bramber, who had acquired their rights from the Crown. The descent of the *de Busci* or *Bucy* family is not very clear, but the name of one of its members occurs as early as the reign of K. John, in connection with Kingston,‡ and, in 1279, an allegation was made in support of a claim to wreckage, that Hugh *de Bucy* and his ancestors had enjoyed the right from before the Conquest, and beyond the memory of man. The last male heir of the family seems to have been one Hugh *de Bucy*,§ who, having no issue, sold his portion of the manor in 1334, to Sir Will. *de Fyfhide*, whose son of the same name died seised of it Jan. 23, 1387-8, and bequeathed it to his niece and heir, Joan, wife of John *Sondes*. Five years later the other portion of the manor came into the same hands by a release from Sir John *de Lillebon*.

The *Sondes* family retained possession of it until the close of the fifteenth century, when it passed to the *Lewknors*, of *Goring*, and was held by them for about 250 years. Its next owner was Sir John *Fagge*, Bart., from whom it descended to John *Meres Fagge*,|| whose only daughter married Sir John *Peachey*, Bart., and brought it in settlement to her husband. By a Private Act of Parliament, it was sold in 1760, to Sir Will. *Peere Williams*, Bart., and in 1790, belonged to Thomas *Norton*, Esq., who, a few years later, sold it to William *Gorringe*, Esq.

The manor house stands on the south side of the church, and appears to have been built in the reign of Henry VII. or Henry VIII., contiguous to the site of a larger mansion, of which there are still some traces. It was probably the birth-place of Sir Edw. *Lewknor* (eldest son of Edw. *Lewknor*, of Kingston Bowsey, groom-porter to Edward VI., by Dorothy, dau. of Sir Rob. *Wroth*, of *Enfield*), whom Mr. *Lower* ranks among “the *Worthies of Sussex*.” He was born about the year 1543, and was distinguished as a scholar at the University of

Pedes Fin.,
7 Ed. III.
Inq. p.m. 10 Ric.
II. No. 17.
Rot. Claus. et Pat.
15 R. 2.

Lords' Journals,
33 Geo. II.

* There are two other places of the same name in the county, viz., Kingston-juxta-Lewes, and Kingston near Worthing. How far it may be true that any of these were the residences of Saxon kings, we cannot say, but of Kingston Bowsey, the Domesday Survey states that, before its grant to Will. *de Braose*, it had been held of King Harold by one *Azor*.

† Testa *de Neville* states that Rob. *de Busey* held 4 knights' fees in Kingston of the Honour of Bramber. Hugh *de Busey* was lord 7 Edw. I. In 1404, *Isabella*, wife of Sir Ric. *Poynings*, and in 1409, *Blanche*, wife of Sir Thomas *Poynings*, had an interest in the manor. (*Burr. MSS.* 5685, p. 340-4.)

‡ Robert *de Busey* sold, in the year 1199, half an ingate of land, to Philip *Hoel*, and bought one hide of Will. *Hansard*, in 1203. (*Pedes. Fin.* 1 and 4 *Joh.*)

§ He was probably son of Robert *de Busey* (of full age in 1288), and grandson of Hugh *de Busey*, son of Rob. *de Busey*, lord of Kingston, in 1267, when he paid Will. *de Braose* 48 marks to exonerate his lands from the service of murage. (*Cartwright*, pp. 61 et seq.)

|| Son of Thomas *Fagge*, of *Glynley* in *Westham*, Co. *Sussex* (by his wife *Elizabeth*, widow of John *Meres*), who was third son of Sir John, 1st Baronet.

Cambridge, where he obtained a fellowship in St. John's College in 1562. From 1571, until his death in 1605, he was almost uninterruptedly in Parliament, taking an active part in politics, but withal retaining his high position as a man of letters.* The arms of Lewknor are to be seen on the rood-screen and in one of the windows of the interesting parish church, within which are monuments to the memory of members of the Blaker, Dawson, Mills, Monke and Norton families.

Kirdford.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.

It has been thought by some that this place derived its name from Cerdic, founder of the West Saxon kingdom, and was the scene of an important battle with the British inhabitants, in 519.† But the earliest authentic information which we possess respecting the place is, that in the reign of Henry I., it formed part of the endowment of the Abbey of Seez, in Normandy, by gift from one of the Montgomeries,‡ and that, in the same reign, the Abbot claimed the right of warren in the demesnes, &c., in the ville of Keuredford, by charter of the king. The chief estates remained attached to the Honour of Arundel, and at the partition made in 1243, two knights' fees in Kirdford and Billingshurst were assigned to Roger Someri, and on his death reverted to the Honour. We find that in 1317 John de Ernle had free-warren in Kirdford, and in 1401, Thomas de St. Owen occurs as a lord of the manor, but it does not appear that there was one distinct manor of Kirdford, the parish being subdivided into several manors, the chief of which is *Shillinglee*. This was detached from the Honour of Arundel by Henry VIII., and assigned to Richard Bowyer, the Crown Parker, having been made part of the Honour of Petworth. Queen Mary, however, rescinded this Act, and restored Shillinglee to the Earl of Arundel, with whose successors it remained until the year 1641, when it passed by sale to Gerard and Christopher Gore, of London, and was carried by the heiress of the former in marriage to Sir Edward Turnour, sometime Speaker of the House of Commons,

Bodley MS., 146.

See p. 33.
Rot. Tur. 26. 43.

32 H. 8, Norfolk
Deeds.
Treas. Rem. side
of Exch. Roll,
104.
Burrell MS., 252-6.

* M.P. successively for Tamworth, Shoreham, Malden and Newport, co. Corn.; knighted at the Charterhouse, 11 May, 1603, M.P. for Malden again 1603-4, died at his house, Denham Hall, Suffolk, 4 Oct., 1605, and buried in Denham ch. To the Funeral Verses written upon his death, many distinguished members of his University (including Bedell, aft. Bp. of Kilmore, Jos. Hall, aft. Bp. of Norwich, Sancroft, aft. Master of Emmanuel) contributed.

† Battlehurst is the name of a hamlet in this parish.

‡ Earl Roger de Montgomery, the founder of St. Nicholas Priory, Arundel, and the restorer of the Benedictine Abbey of Seez, was probably the benefactor referred to above. One of his successors appropriated Kirdford, and certain rents therein, to S. Nicholas' Priory, and this endowment was subsequently transferred to the College at Arundel. (*Tierney's Hist.*) Dugdale states (*Mon.* iii., 2, 102d), that the manor formed part of this endowment, but this statement must be accepted with reservation.

and Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Ultimately,* through failure of issue, it devolved to Sarah (dau. of Francis Gee, by Sarah, dau. of Sir Edw. Turnour, Bart., M.P., and) wife of Joseph Garth, and from her passed to her son Edward Turnour Garth, who, in 1744, assumed the surname and arms of *Turnour*, and was created Baron in 1761, and Earl of Winterton in 1766. His successor in the title, Edward, 4th Earl, is the present proprietor.

The mansion was built in the early part of the 18th century, and in 1778, a south front, with vestibule, &c., was added by the first Earl. Its chief beauty is derived from the extensive† and picturesque park in which it stands, and which, even as late as the reign of Elizabeth, adjoined the great Park of Petworth. Shillinglee was visited by Edward VI. in the year 1552 (July 21), when the king dined there. It was at that time occupied by one Bonner, but belonged to the Earl of Arundel.

Another manor, attached to the Honour of Arundel, in Kirdford, bears the curious name of *Hibernon* or *Ivernoll*, &c. Like Shillinglee, it was severed by Henry VIII. from the Honour, and again united to it by Queen Mary. But in the reign of Elizabeth it was sold to John Brown, who died seised of it in 1593, when it descended to his son, William Brown, who immediately alienated it to John Smyth.‡ In 1703, William Peachey, Esq., was lord of the manor by purchase, and it has continued with his descendants until the present time. "A neat country seat" was erected on Ibernow Common, about the year 1785, and is now the residence of Will. Peachey, Esq.

Another manor (attached to the Shillinglee estate) is that of *Langhurst*, wherein Thomas, Earl of Arundel, obtained a grant of free-warren as late as the year 1617. *Playstow*, once belonging to the See of Canterbury, is parcel of the manor of Slindon, and has descended with it to Col. Leslie, and the manors of *Bedeham* (see p. 98), *Palingham*, in Wisborough Green (Lord Leconfield's), and *Barkfold*, extend into this parish. The last of these was purchased, in 1817, by Rich. Hasler, from Will. Margesson, having previously belonged to Nicholas Turner, and, at an earlier date (1596) to Sir Thomas Shirley, knt.

Ifold is a mansion built about 50 years ago by Edw. Napper, and now the property of John Napper, Esq.

* Although the descent of the Earls of Winterton is given at length in the Peerages, it may be useful to notice that, in 1678 (19 July) Gerard Gore, (for the love he bore to John Gore, his nephew, and to Arthur Turner, youngest son of Sir Ed. T., Kt., deed., by Sarah his wife, only dau. of sd. Gerard Gore, and for settling the premises), granted and conveyed the manor of Shillinglee, &c., to Sir Will. Turner, Kt., and Wm. Blennerhasset, to the use of Gerard Gore for life, remr. to said John Gore for life and other remrs. In 1736, Edw. Turnour, Esq., by his will, devised all his estate to Chas. Baldwin, gent., in trust for his cousin, Sarah Garth, granddau. of his uncle, Sir Edw. Turnour, deed., and then wife of Joseph Garth, gent., for life, and then to Edw. Turnour Garth, gent., her son and his heirs.

† In 1581 it was six miles in compass within the pale. John Scarlett, gent., was keeper of the Park, 12 Eliz., by grant from Edward VI. for life. He built on his own copyhold, within the said park, a convenient house for a gentleman. (*Dulwich Coll. MS.*)

‡ There is some confusion in the descent of this manor, which is sometimes said to have been attached to Halnaker, and have passed with it until the end of the 16th century, when it was in the hands of Sir Anthony Browne. It is certain that Sir Anthony inherited a manor in Kirdford from his half-brother, the Earl of Southampton, in 1543, but what manor it was is not equally clear.

Harris's Survey.

Dugd. Bar. 1,
324a.
Burrell MS., 5687.

Burr. MS.

Ibid.

Of other families connected with Kirdford, mention must be made of the Osbornes, the Kempes,* Eldriges,† Steeres and Lees—the two last being lessees for several generations of lands in Playstow. Mr. Lower also mentions an entry in the Parish Register of the baptism, in 1581, of “David, son of Mr. Baker, glassmaker, stranger,” from which he infers that the manufacture of glass was pursued in this place, as well as in the neighbouring village of Chiddingfold.

Hist. of Sussex, ii.,
8.

Lancing.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
[BRIGHTFORD HUND.

It has been conjectured that this parish owes its name to *Wlencing*, one of the sons of Ælla, the founder of the South Saxon kingdom, and there can be no question of the high antiquity of the place, and the existence of a station upon its site in Roman times.‡ The Domesday Survey states that Lewin held Lancings of the Confessor before the Conquest, and that subsequently Robert held it of William de Braose, lord of Bramber.

A.D. 491.

At a later date Lancing was divided into several manors, two of which—*South Lancing and Lyons*—were held under the Lord of Bramber, by Robert le Savage, and descended, as Broadwater, to Sir William Radmyld, at whose death, s.p., they passed to his cousin, John Goring, of Burton, and thus devolved to the Biddulphs.

See p. 51.

See Wiston.

See p. 1.

North Lancing seems to have been held of the de Braoses by the families of Broc and Avenel§ in the 13th century, and then to have passed, probably by marriage,|| to Michael de Poynings, who died seised of it in 1349. With his descendants the manor remained until the end of Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was purchased by Sir Reginald Bray, who exchanged it with Lord Abergavenny in 1503, for the manor of Kempston Dawbney, co. Beds. In the following century¶ it was sold by Lord Abergavenny to Sir W. Goring, and thus became re-united with S. Lancing. In 1827 the two manors were sold by John Biddulph, Esq., to James Martin Lloyd, whose grandson, Colonel George Carr Lloyd, now enjoys them.

* Sir Garrett Kempe, knt., had lands in Kirdford, valued in 1649, at £170 13s. 4d. (*Royalist Comp. Papers*, 2 ser., vol. xxxix., 277.)

† The great tithes of the parish were bought (circa 1775) by John Eldridge, yeoman, from Sir Rich. Worsley, Bart.

‡ In the year 1828, considerable remains of Roman buildings were discovered on Lancing Down. The coins ranged from the reign of Claudius to that of Gallienus. (See *Coll. Antiqua*, Vol. i., p. 92.)

§ Christiana, widow of Nigel de Broc, grants to Will. Gerveys 6s. 8d. a year out of her premises at Lancing, during her widowhood, or as long as said William shall take upon himself all pleas in the law courts, now or hereafter to be moved against her. Dat. 28 Dec., 1289. Again, in *Ped. Fin.*, 8 Ed. I., we find an agreement between Nigel de Broc, and Matilda his wife, pffs., and Thomas Avenel, def., by which the manor of Lancing (two-thirds of which were held by sd. Thomas, and one-third by Aveline, wife of Dunstan de Broc), was settled on Nigel and Matilda and their heirs; if Nigel should die s.p., then on Matilda, sister of Nigel, and on failure of her issue, on right heirs of Nigel.

|| Michael de Poynings is supposed to have married Matilda, sister of Nigel de Broc, mentioned in the preceding note.

¶ Mr. Cartwright quotes a letter (from the Biddulph Papers) from Sir W. Goring, to John Taylor, Esq., dated 8 July, 1696, in which the former says, “I send you a deed of the purchase of the manor from Lord Abergavenny.” The date of the purchase is not given.

Burrell MSS. 5685,
pp. 360-4.

A third manor, called the manor of *Lancing*, of small extent and history, is united with the above. A Mr. Raynes seems to have held it as lessee under the Crown, in 1629, but in 1647 John Wood held his first court as lord of the manor, and it continued to be owned by members of his family until about the year 1733, when John Fowler occurs as lord. Mr. John Browne, attorney-at-law, purchased it after 1759, for £30, and sold it in 1775 to Mr. Lloyd, from whom it passed to the Biddulphs, and thus to J. M. Lloyd, Esq.

See p. 70.

Howcourt is a manor of ancient date, having been held by Earl Godwin before the Conquest, and at Domesday Survey* by William Fitz-Barnard, of William de Warrenne. In the 13th and 14th centuries it was (not without controversy†) in the hands of the family of Combe or de Combes, and passed with the heiress, to Sir John Halsham, of West Grinstead, and then, with the latter property, to Francis Shirley, who died seised of it in 1551.‡ Sir John Caryl claimed it in 1608, by lease for 99 years, from James Shirley, and on the dispersion of the Caryl estates it was purchased by James Lloyd, Esq., ancestor of the present owner.

The small manor of *Grants* gave its name to a family in the 14th century, when Robert le Grant held it.§ Its later history is obscure, but in the reign of Elizabeth we find it in the hands of the Boord family,|| and it is now part of the Lloyd estate.

7 Edw. I.

The rights of the lord of the manor to wreckage and foreshore, have been the subject of frequent litigation. In the 13th century the former right was claimed by Nigel de Broc and Hugh de Buscy, but the jurors decided in favour of William de Braose, as lord of the entire Rape of Bramber.¶ At a much later date this decision seems to have been reversed, as Mr. Biddulph, in 1755, sustained his claim to a certain sloop as wreck of the sea on the ground of being

2 Wilson's Rep.,
23, 24, 25.

* Will. Fitz Banard holds a boroughwick of William, which was included in the manor of Herst, in the occupation of Will. de Warene. It is called How. Earl Godwin held it, then assessed at 6 hides, it is now rated at 2, withhold 1 rood land. The arable is 6 plough lands. There are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 14 villeins, and 8 bondsmen with 4 ploughs. Here are 6 salt pans, of 7s. 6d. A knight holds one hide of this district, where he has half a plough. The total value t. v. E. was £4; present estimate, £8. (*Domesday Survey*.)

† From *Placita de Jur.* 7 Edw. I., we learn that Will. de Stainis, and Alice his wife, claimed 40 acres of arable, and 12s. rent in How, against John de Combe. The sd. Alice claimed, as dau. of Margaret, wife of Elyas de Baselipe, but John de Combe alleged that Margaret left also two sons, Will. and Elyas—the latter still alive. Alice rejoined that both sons had been guilty of felony, and were outlawed, and that Margaret being seised of the premises, by right they descended to the pff. As the title of John de Combe was thus impinged, he gave 20s. to Will. and Alice, who thereupon levied a fine in Mich. Term, 1280. From an Inq. p.m., 1351, it appears that Rich. de Combe held certain tenements in Hoo of John de Mowbray, by service of the eighth part of a knights' fee and 5d. rent.

‡ See West Grinstead, Ralph Shirley, of Wiston, who d. 1545, bequeathed How Court to his son Thomas Shirley.

§ In 1302, Alicia, wid. of John le Graunt, of Henfield, brought an action agst. David, the chaplain, for one-third of a messuage and 20 acres of land in Lancing, but, on David shewing that they were demised to him by John, the son of Rob. le Graunt, to hold for life, and that Nicholas, son of John, was under age, &c., her plea was disallowed. (*Placita de Banco, Sussex, M.* 47.)

|| By an Inq. p.m., held 9 Eliz., it appeared that Stephen Boorde d. 20 Aug., 1567, seised of it, and on 25 Jan., 1602, his son, Thomas Boorde, died, leaving it to his Ninian, who had it in 1607. (*Cole's Escheats*, 4, 199.)

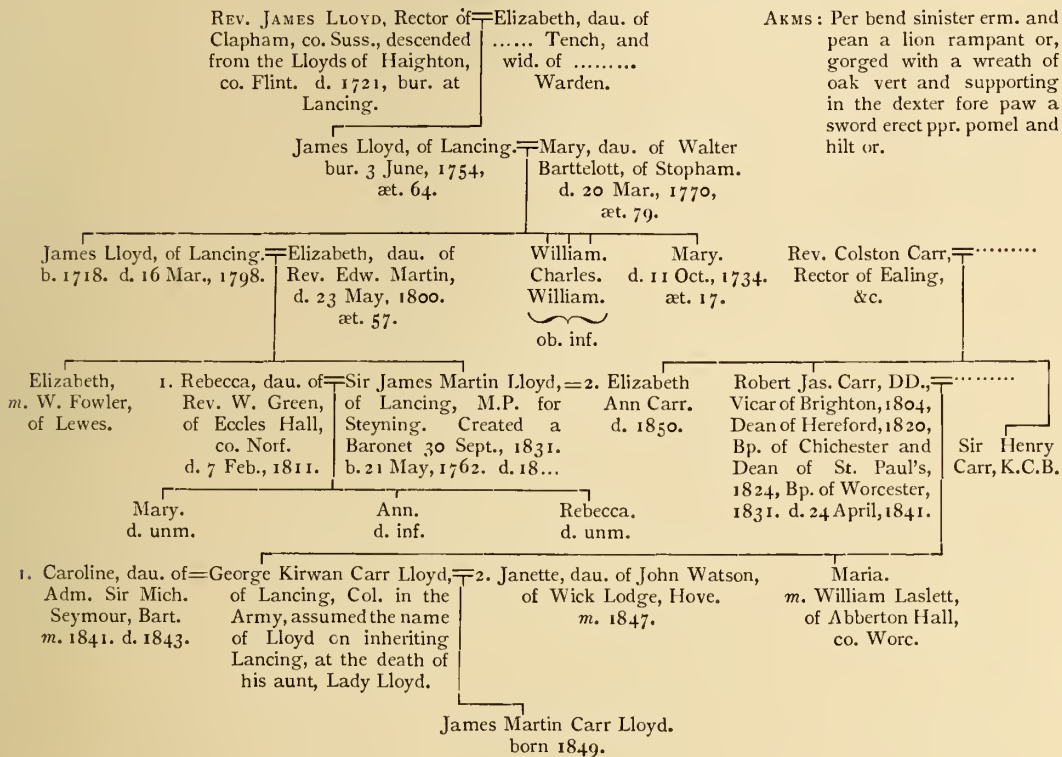
¶ Mr. Cartwright says that the right of wreck was *always* decided in favour of the lords of this manor, but this seems doubtful. He quotes from the Hundred Rolls, to the effect that William de Braose, Lord of Bramber, had wrecks of the sea against the port of Shoreham, and that John de Camois, Nigel de Broc, and others had wrecks of the sea against their lands by ancient tenure.

lord of the manor of Lancing. The question of foreshore has been complicated by the continual shifting of the mouth of the Adur. That river now debouches at a much more easterly point than in former times, and it has now been decided that the rights of the lord of Lancing are not carried with the river.*

The great tithes, with certain exceptions,† were given by Sir Michael de Poyninges in the reign of Edward III. (16 Jan, 1350) to the Friary of Mostynden, in the parish of Headcorn, co. Kent, and after the Dissolution were leased by the families of Barttelot and Lloyd.

See Lambarde's
Perambulation
of Kent.

PEDIGREE OF LLOYD, OF LANCING.



The manor house stands about a quarter of a mile E. of the church and, although of no special interest or antiquity, seems to occupy the site of a more ancient mansion.

* It is evident that the coast line has undergone considerable changes. The salt-pans mentioned by Domesday imply the contiguity of How manor to the sea, and in the *Nonæ Rolls* (1341) certain lands and a watermill are said to have been destroyed by the sea. On the other hand, Sir William Goring, in 1684, embanked about 600 acres of land, and added them to his estate by the name of the "Salts-Farm."

† About 294 acres pay tithe of corn and hay to the rector of W. Grinstead, and about 45 acres to the Vicar of Henfield.

The church, with central tower, and of various styles of architecture, is rich in modern monuments, but contains no remarkable features. More conspicuous, from its size and situation, is St. Michael's College, an educational establishment, which owed its origin and success to the zeal of the Rev. N. Woodward, D.C.L., now Canon of Manchester.

East Lavant.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
ALDWICK HUND.

Dallaway.

Charter Roll, 8
Edw. II., m. 10.
Rot. Pat., 21 Ric.
II.
2 Eliz. (1560.)
Ing. p. m. 30 Eliz.

THE configuration of the three villages which derive their common name from the little river Lavant is curious, and perhaps we shall be right in assuming that all of them were included in the manor of *Levintune* at the Domesday Survey. At a later date Mid Lavant was formed into a distinct parish, and East and West Lavant, although separated from each other by this intervening parish, remained one for all ecclesiastical purposes. The aforesaid manor of *Levintune* or *Lavant*, was held in the time of the Confessor by Godwin, a priest, and afterwards by Osborne, Bishop of Exeter. It was transferred from the latter to the see of Canterbury, and ceded by Archbishop Cranmer to the Crown in 1543.* Queen Elizabeth granted it in socage to Sir Richard Baker, and in the same reign we find it vested in John Morley, Esq. It remained in the Morley family until the death of Mary (Morley) Countess of Derby, in 1752, when, in accordance with her will, it devolved to John Peyto Verney, Lord Willoughby de Broke, who, in 1775, sold it to Charles, Duke of Richmond, ancestor of the present owner.

Dallaway.

The families of Heberden† and Compton‡ were anciently established in E. Lavant, but their properties are now included in the manor. Another estate called *Test House* belonged to a younger branch of the Scardevilles, and passed from them by an heiress about the year 1670, to Nicholas Westbrook.

In WEST LAVANT was *Crowshall House*, the seat of the baronetical family of Miller.§ It was sold to the Duke of Richmond, and has descended as Rawmere, in Mid Lavant.

See Ped. of Henshaw, ante.

The church (partly Norman) contains a monument to Jane (May) wife of Dr. Joseph Henshaw, who died 1639, æt. 29, and an ancient slab bearing the legend, "Priez qui passez payci pur l'alma Luci de Mildebi."

* The Rectory and advowson of East Lavant were granted 17 Oct., 29 H. VIII., to Sir Wm. Fitzwilliams, knt., and his heirs, to hold in capite, and in 1560 the said premises were granted to Thomas Reve.

† Elizabeth Heberden, widow, d. 1729, æt. 77. Nicholas Heberden, d. 1735, æt. 48. Thomas, son of Joseph and Ann Heberden, d. 1757, æt. 23 (*Mon. Ins.*) The celebrated physician, Dr. William Heberden, was born in London in 1710, and does not appear to have been connected with the Heberdens of Sussex.

‡ Anthony Compton, gent., d. 21 May, 1681, Ann, his wife, d. 1680. John Compton d. 1788, æt. 81. Richard Compton d. 1740, æt. 66. Edw. Compton d. 1788, æt. 71. (*Mon. Ins.*) The name of Will. de Compton occurs in the Epis. Reg. of 1368, as a landowner in W. Lavant.

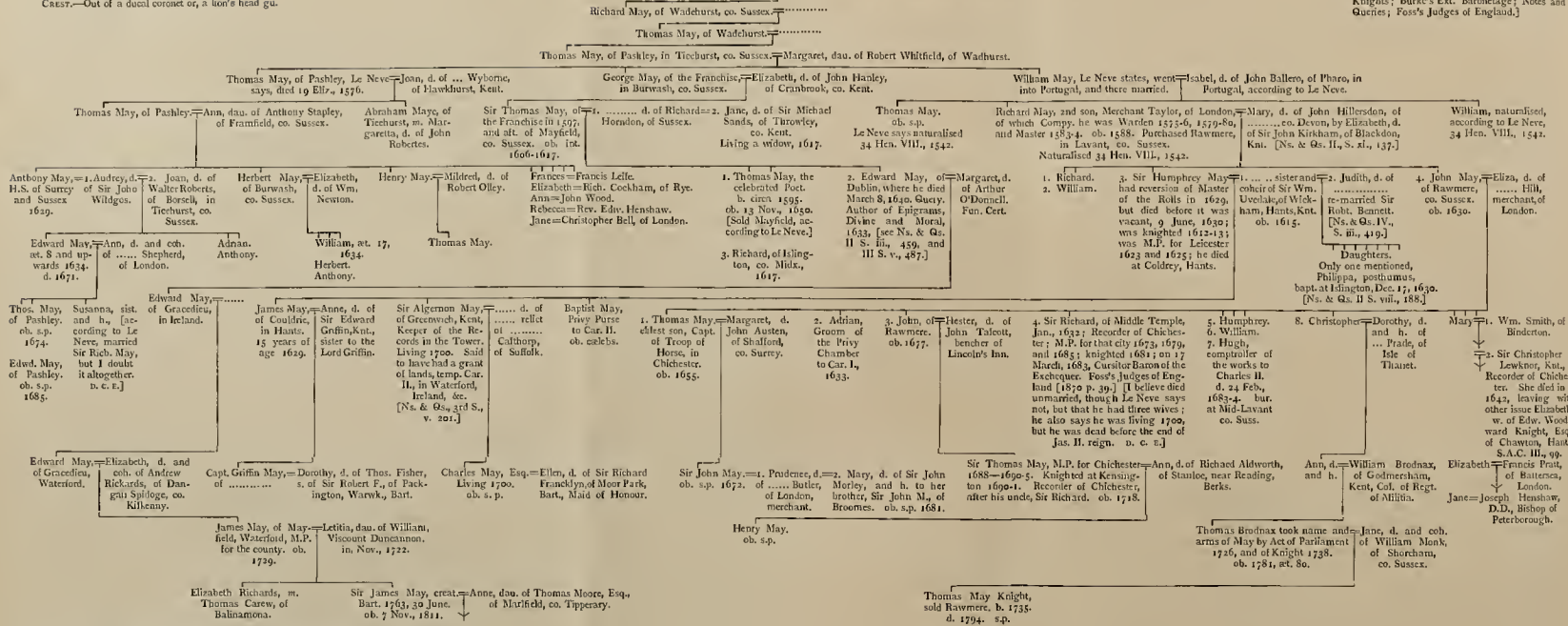
§ Thomas Miller, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, created a Baronet 29 Oct., 1705.

MAY, OF MID-LAVANT.

Arms.—Gu. a fesse betw. 8 billets or.
Crest.—Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's head gu.

JOHN MAY, of Kennington, co. Kent. Alice, d. of Shoyeswell, of Shoyeswell, in Etchingham, co. Sussex.

[Berry's Sussex Genealogies; Le Neve's Pedigree of Knights; Burke's Ext. Barometage; Notes and Queries; Foss's Judges of England.]



Mid Lavant

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
WESTBOURNE HUND.]

LIES, as has been already stated, between East and West Lavant, but is situated in a different Hundred. Its early history is identical with that of East Lavant,* but early in the 14th century it had become the property of Shulbred Priory, and continued such until the dissolution of monasteries,† when, lapsing to the Crown, it made part of the extensive grant acquired by Sir W. Fitzwilliam, afterwards Earl of Southampton. In 1560, Anthony, Viscount Montagu, aliened it to William Brown, who sold it three years afterwards to John Wiseman, Esq.‡ Its next possessor was Richard May, citizen and merchant taylor of London, who erected a mansion at *Rawmere*, which continued in the occupation of his descendants, male and female, until Thomas May Knight, sold it in 1777 to the Duke of Richmond. By him the mansion was pulled down, but the estate remains in the Lennox family.

A pedigree of the Mays of Rawmere is subjoined. More than one of its members are worthy of notice, and their distinctions are therein duly recorded, but of Thomas May some more detailed account must be given. He was born about the year 1595, and was educated at Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge, where he graduated as B.A., in 1612. Afterwards he went to London, nominally for the study of the law, but actually for the pursuit of literature, in which he joined the most eminent wits of his time. Like most of his relatives he was a Royalist, and fond of Court life, but—says Clarendon—he changed sides on account of a personal disappointment, and “seemed to all men to have lost his wits when he left his honesty.” Certainly his *History of the Long Parliament* is a dreary compilation, and contrasts unfavourably with some of his comedies (the best of which is *The Heir*, acted in 1620), and his translation of Lucan’s *Pharsalia*. He died 13 Nov., 1650, and his remains, after having reposed for awhile in Westminster Abbey, were exhumed in 1661, and re-interred on the north side of the Abbey walls.

Linch,

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.]

OR LYNCH (Domesday, *Lince*), is an unimportant and scattered parish now attached to the Cowdray estate. It is divided into two parts: the largest part, called Lynch farm, lying together at the northern foot of the South Downs: the other part, situated six miles northward in the woodland district of Fernhurst.

Dallaway, Rape of
Chichester, 299.

* In *Testa de Nevil* (94), certain lands are mentioned as having been held of the Crown by petit serjeanty. In the reign of Hen. III., Henry Husee, lord of Harting, obtained a grant of them, and by one of his immediate descendants, lands and tythes were added to the endowment of Shulbrede Priory. In 12 Ed. III. we find Thomas Cooke and Will. de St. George mesne tenants under Sir Henry Husee, knt. (*Rot. Pat.*)

† Valued at the suppression at £28 7s.

‡ John Wiseman, son of Sir John Wiseman, who was Auditor of the Revenue to Henry VIII., and knighted at the Battle of Spurs, was M.P. for East Grinstead, in 1555. He took an active part in suppressing monasteries, and married Mary, d. of Sir W. Waldegrave. From his 4th son the present Baronet of Canfield Hall, co. Essex, descends.

Rot. Turr., (51 9
H. 5.)

It seems to have been included in the grant to Roger de Montgomeri, and to have been subsequently held by the Stophams, Echinghams, Zouches and St. Johns.* In the reign of Henry V. it belonged to Sir John Arundel of Arundel, and continued in the possession of that family and its representatives until the 16th century,† when it passed to Viscount Montague, and has since descended with the Cowdray estate.

Hollycombe, the principal property in the northern division of the parish, was purchased at the beginning of the present century from John Utterson, by Charles William Taylor (created a Baronet, 1827), who erected thereon a very pretty *cottage ornée* after designs by Nash. The house and estate were sold by Sir Charles to James Hawkshaw, Esq.

Linchmere.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.]

Dallaway. Rape
of Chichester,
p. 301, *et seq.*

but see Linch, ante.

S. A. C., ii., 213.

See H. and G., vii.,
313.

THIS parish was anciently known as Woolynchmere, and is noticed in Domesday as containing demesne lands, a church, and meadows of the annual value of £5. Roger de Montgomeri was at that date the lord of the manor, which subsequently was held by William de Percy of the Honour of Arundel. In 1295 the privilege of free warren was granted to William de Echingham, and renewed to John de St. John in 1355, but the chief lordship seems to have been retained by the Arundels until the year 1541, when it went to the Crown. In 1543 the King granted the manor to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, and since that date it has always formed a part of the Cowdray estate. At the present time the chief owners are the Earl of Egmont, Mrs. Hasler Hollist and W. Chalcroft, Esq. *Shotter* iron-mill, in this parish, was anciently held from Shulbrede Priory by the family of Shotter, the last member of which, William Shotter, gent., sold it in 1793 to Anthony Capron, from whom it has descended to Mrs. Hollist. The works were extensive, and, in spite of the competition with the North of England, were not abandoned until 1776. Shulbrede Priory was founded within this parish early in the reign of King John, by Ralph de Arderne, of whom but little seems to be known. He obtained a grant of the advowson of the Priory in 1208, and it was purchased from his heirs in 1240, by William de Percy, of Petworth. At the Dissolution the site was granted first to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, and then to Sir Anthony Browne, and is now attached to the Cowdray estate.

* The Stophams were probably the mesne lords (under the Arundels), and from them the Echinghams derived their right. In Subsidy Roll, 24 Edw. I. (1295-6), Isabella de Stopham paid 35s. 1d. for the township of Lynch, probably holding the same in dower from her husband, Ralph de Stopham. Her dau. Eva de Stopham, mar. Will. de Echingham, who had license to alienate the manor 9 Edw. II. The purchaser was Sir Will. la Zouche, to whom it was confirmed 19 Edw. II., by Will. le Moyenne, on death of Eva de Echingham. (*Pelham Deeds, Burr. MSS.*) Edm. St. John had the manor 23 Edw. III.

† Lord and Lady Lumley, with Lord Arundel covenant (12 Eliz.) to convey this manor to the trustees of Thomas Duke of Norfolk, but as Anthony, Visct. Montague, died seised of it in 1592, the Duke's tenure must have been brief.

The scanty remains of the Priory* now form part of a farm house, the picturesque features of which are delineated in a sketch already given in this work. The Prior's Chamber, reached by a stone staircase, is a room of fair dimensions, and exhibits some fresco paintings of doubtful merit. The chief of them represents the Nativity of our Saviour, about which a group of animals is conversing. A cock stands crowing *Christus natus est*; a duck enquires *Quando, quando*; a raven replies, *In hac nocte*, and, in answer to the cow's question, *Ubi, ubi*, a lamb bleats *Bethlam*. The arms and motto of James I. fix the date of this fresco.

See p. 43.

Littlehampton,

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
POLING HUND.

KNOWN in modern times as a quiet watering-place, derives little interest from its historical associations. Its position on the sea coast, at the mouth of the Arun, gave it some little importance in past times,† and an inconsiderable amount of trade in the present as the Port of Arundel. The lords of the latter place held the manor of Little Hampton (with Tottington in Lyminster) until the middle of the 16th century,‡ when, having become forfeit to the Crown, it was granted by Queen Elizabeth to John Palmer, Esq., of Angmering. But in 1611 Sir Thomas Palmer sold the lordship of Little Hampton and Tottington to John Holland and John Cornwallis, who appear to have been trustees for the Earl of Arundel,§ and from that date until the present time it has (although often mortgaged)|| remained attached to the Arundel estates.

Letters Pat., dat.
30 Jan., 1562.
Burrell MS., 5687.

From the grant to John Palmer, it appears there was a mansion house attached to the manor, but the only house of importance was that known as Baylis's Court, a name acquired from its having been the residence of a monk who acted as Bailiff for the Abbey of Seez in charge of the monastic estates¶ in the parish. Baylis's Court, though belonging to Little Hampton, is locally situated in Climping parish (*which see*). It was acquired, shortly after the

* See S. A. C., vii., 220, for a letter from Dr. Layton to Thomas Cromwell, giving an account of the Priory immediately after the Suppression. The deposed Prior seems to have been a profligate, but, if the writer's account be true, the Bishop of Chichester had dealt with the place in a very high-handed way, pulling down the chapel and refectory and appropriating some of the goods to his own uses.

† The Empress Maude is said to have landed here in 1139, on a visit to Queen Adeliza, at Arundel, after which she was besieged there by K. Stephen. (*Lover.*)

‡ Earl Roger de Montgomeri had it at the Conquest, and the Earls of Arundel subsequently, but in 1558 (when the advowson was granted to John, Bp. of Chichester) it is stated that the lordship and manor were held by Thos. White and others—possibly as lessees under the Crown.

§ As the King granted to Thos., Earl of Arundel and Surrey, free warren in this manor in 1615-6 we may conclude that the Earl was then virtually its lord, and we find the name of Sir John Holland, associated with that of Thomas, Earl of Arundel, in a mortgage of the manor in 1632, to Edward Pye. (*Burrell MS. from Norfolk Deeds.*)

|| Sir W. Burrell makes the perplexing statement that, in 1702, "Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, was lord, about which time Mr. Carlton supposes the Duke to have bought it of ... Palmer, Esq. ... This manor does not appear part of the Arundel estate, as it is not mentioned in the Act of Car. II., for settling the Duke's estate." But perhaps it was then in the hands of mortgagees.

¶ The Abbot of Seez claimed warren in Hampton by Charter of K. Henry.

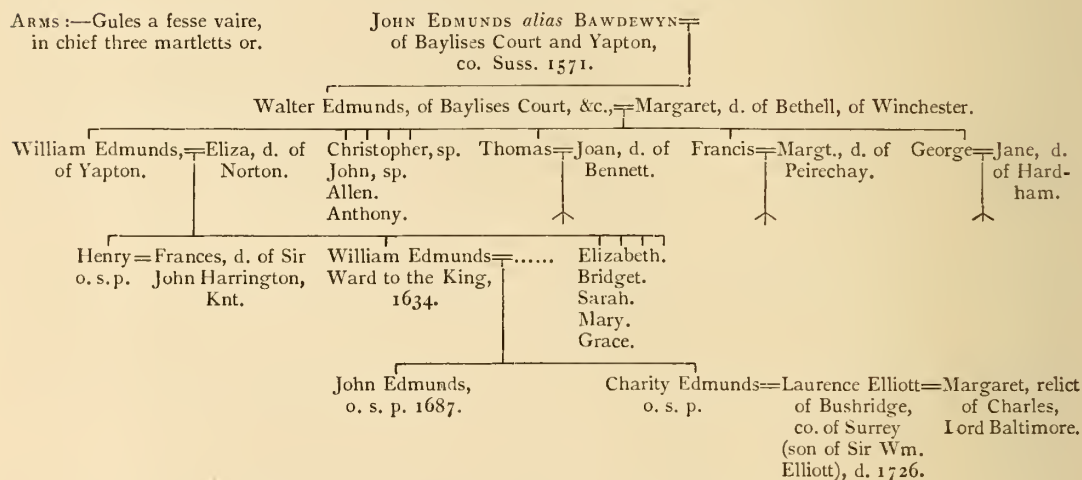
Dissolution, by John Edmunds *alias* Bawdewyn,* who purchased considerable property in the parish, which had belonged to Arundel College. A pedigree of the family is subjoined, from which it will be seen that it terminated in an heiress who became the wife of Lawrence Elliott, Esq. By him the estate was sold, and is now the property of Christ's Hospital, London.

Mr. Turner (S. A. C., xiv., 155), mentions the term "Holybread land," as applied to certain plots of ground amounting to about 2 acres, and is at a loss for an explanation of the term. But from the Terrier of S. Bersted (printed in S. A. C., xxiv., 67), it is evident that the land was so called from being subject to the payment of a sum necessary to purchase the consecrated bread for use at high mass in the parish.

It was from Littlehampton that the unfortunate Philip Howard, 1st Earl of Arundel, endeavoured to escape by ship in 1585. But his intention was discovered by Walsingham, who took care to have the vessel in which he was allowed to set sail boarded by a pretended pirate, and the Earl arrested. The rest of his life was spent in imprisonment, and a career, which opened with brilliant promise, was miserably ended in the year 1595.

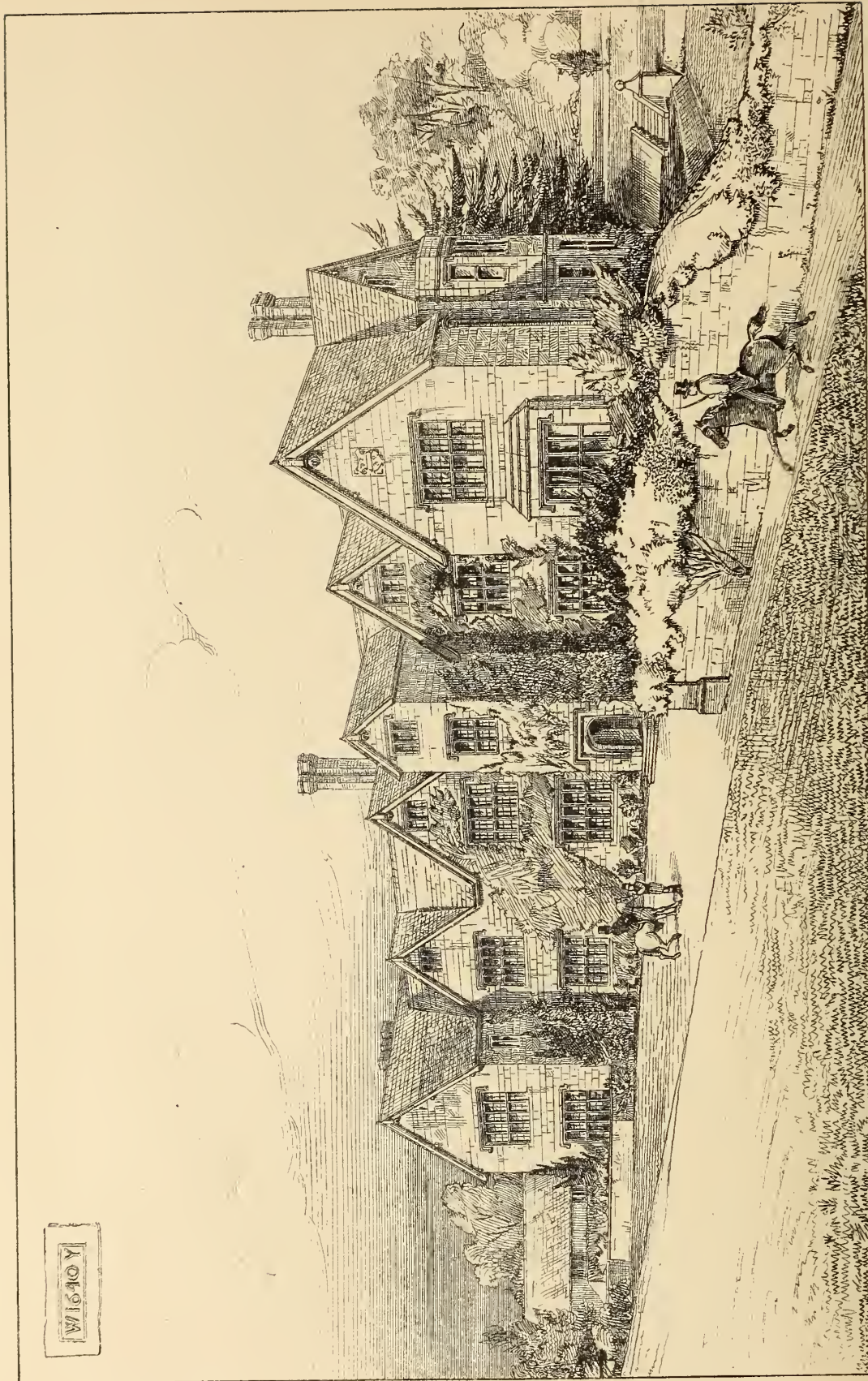
EDMUNDS, *alias* BAWDEWYN.

ARMS:—Gules a fesse vair, in chief three martlets or.



* The probable ancestor (if not father of John Edmondson) was Edm. Bawlewyn, of Little Hampton, who, by his will, dated Dec., 1523, left his body to be buried in the ch. of St. Mary, of Little Hampton, and two ewes for the maintenance of a light for S. Katharine and S. James. (S. A. C., xii., 92.)

W. 1640 A



BLACKDOWN HOUSE.

William Penet me, d. 1.

Lodsworth

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUNDRED.

Is not mentioned in Domesday, and of its early history very little seems to be known. At some remote period the manor was granted to the Bishop of London, who obtained for it certain privileges which constituted it a *Liberty*. These privileges consisted chiefly of exemptions, and, as confirmed by a Writ of *Inspeximus*, dated 1425, were as follows:—1. Exemption from all suit and service to any Hundred Court: 2. Exemption from tolls to the King at all markets and fairs throughout England and Wales: 3. Exemption from the jurisdiction of the Sheriffs—all writs being returnable by the Bishop's bailiff: 4. A three-weeks' court to be held by a jury of free suitors with imprisonment for debt within the gaol* of the Liberty: 5. Exemption from all Inquests *post mortem*. The extent of land within the parish held by the Bishop of London was half a knight's fee, and the manor was valued in the King's books among the temporalities of the See at £31 16s. 8d.

Pat. Roll, 6 Hen VI.

Rape of Chichester, 296-8.

Lower, ii., 35.

Burrell MS., 5690, pp. 2-3.

At what period the manor was alienated does not appear, but Dallaway conjectures that Henry VIII. obtained it by means of an exchange, and there can be no doubt that in 1543 it was granted by the Crown to Sir Anthony Browne, and by him annexed to Cowdray, of which it is still a part. The manor house was close to the churchyard, and is now occupied by a farmer. It is in good repair, and though shorn of its original dimensions, still preserves some interesting architectural features. "In the kitchen is a good fire back, with the arms of the 1st Visct. Montague, with sixteen quarterings and supporters. There is a dungeon in the house."

The manor of *More* lies partly in Lodsworth and partly in the parish of Easebourne and in Ambersham, co. Hants. In the last century it belonged to Anthony Capron, who sold it and the appendant estate to Mr. Poyntz, from whom it has passed to the Earl of Egmont. The Capron family† is represented by the widow of Hasler Hollist, Esq., who owns about 190 acres in the parish, and resides at Lodsworth House, a modern mansion situated within a small park.

Fitzlea or *Fishley* was held early in the last century by a branch of the Pages of Donnington, by whom it was sold to Bulstrode Peachey Knight, Esq. By an Act of Parliament in 1774, it‡ passed from Sir Jas. Peachey, Bart. (in exchange for other lands) to Walter Barttelot Smyth, Esq., who transferred to W. T. Mitford, Esq., of Pits Hill, its present owner.

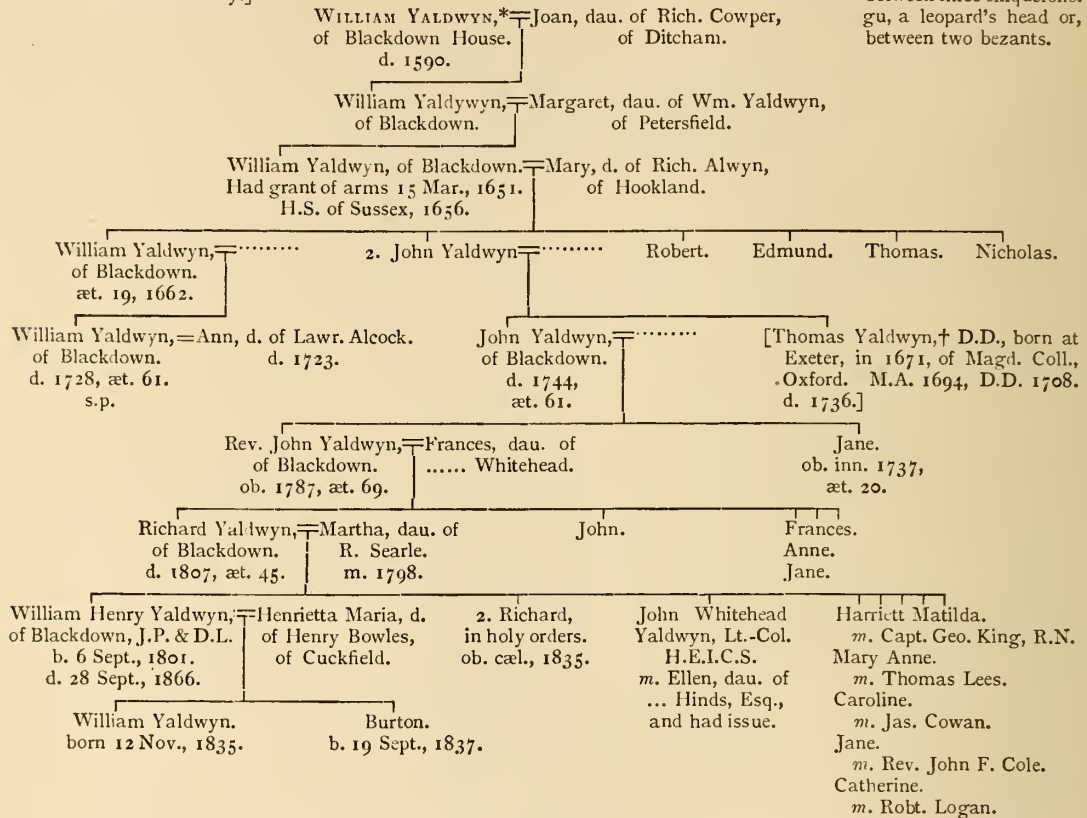
Blackdown, with an old mansion dating from the year 1640, of which we give an illustration drawn by Mr. Penstone, lying partly in Lodsworth and the adjoining parishes of Lurgashall and Selham, was for many generations the seat of the Yaldwyn family, but was sold in 1844 to James Henry, Esq.

* It has been conjectured that this was the dungeon still to be seen at the manor house.

† The Caprons are an ancient family, and appear to have resided for many generations in a moated house in Ambersham, adjoining Lodsworth. Anthony Capron (5th in descent from Thos. Capron, of Ambersham Manor, who d. 1543), was born in 1697, m. 1733 Elizabeth Lee, and d. 1735, leaving an only son, Anthony Capron, who m. Anne Vincent, and d. 1811, leaving an only son, Anthony, b. 1762, m. 1796, Margaret, yt. dau. of Richard Hasler. He assumed the name of Hollist in 1833, and was succeeded at his death in 1836 by his only son, Hasler Hollist, late of Lodsworth House. (See *Burke's Landed Gentry*.)

‡ In the Act of Parliament it is styled "*Visseley* or *Fitzlee*," and estimated at about 120 acres.

YALDWYN, OF BLACKDOWN.

[Berry's Sussex Genealogies,
Burke's Landed Gentry.]ARMS:—Arg. on a chevron
between three cinquefoils,
gu. a leopard's head or,
between two bezants.

Lurgashall.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.]

Hist. of Sussex.

MR. M. A. LOWER considers that in the ancient spelling of the name of this parish—Lodekersale, Lotegershale, &c.—we have a clue to its derivation, and that in Saxon times it contained the hall of one Leodgar or Leger. There is no manor co-extensive with the parish, but the latter is partitioned between the two manors of *Diddlesfold* and *River* or *Rivershall*.

* Descended from William Yaldwyn, living in 1330, and probably of Saxon ancestry. The present representative possesses many early deeds relating to lands held by the Yaldwyns from the reign of Edward III. downwards.

† The friend of Addison and others. We feel some doubt in assigning to him the place in the pedigree which Mr. Lower seems to claim for him.

Diddlesfold extends also into the adjoining parishes of Petworth, Heyshott, Sutton and North Chapel. It was given by Queen Adeliza, Dowager of Henry I., to the Abbey of Reading,* and formed part of the endowment of that house until its suppression. It seems then to have been granted to Will. Goring, John Dawtrey, and Christ. Moore, Esqrs., but to have soon reverted to the Crown,† and subsequently to have been leased‡ to various individuals, until it was acquired by the Yaldwyn family, who had possessed the chief estate therein from the year 1590. By the late W. H. Yaldwyn, Esq., of Blackdown House, this property was sold to James Henry, Esq.

See Lodsworth.

River or *Rivershall*, extends into Yapton, and was for some time the property of the Dawtreys; about the year 1573, William Dawtrey, jun., sold it to John Ive, Esq. It seems afterwards to have been annexed to the Cowdray estate, and thus has devolved with it to the Earl of Egmont, who, with Lord Leconfield, W. T. Mitford, and H. Hollist, Esq., are the chief proprietors in the parish.

Chancery Proceedings.

Besides the Dawtreys and Yaldwyns, the ancient families§ of Shelvestrode, Enticknapp and Laundor were connected with the parish, of which also James Bramston, a minor poet of no little wit and skill, author of "The Art of Politics," "The Man of Taste," and "The Crooked Sixpence," was Rector from 1724 until his death, 16 March, 1744.

Lyminster, alias Leominster. [ARUNDEL RAPE. POLING HUNDRED.

LIKE its namesake in Herefordshire (with which it has sometimes been confounded), this parish seems to have owed its origin|| to an ecclesiastical foundation of an early date. Soon after the Conquest, this establishment, a nunnery of the Benedictine order, was re-founded by one of the Montgomeries,¶ and the church and demesnes were then given to the Convent of Almanesches in Normandy, of which Lyminster became a cell. At the Confiscation of alien Priories, the endowments came into the hands of the Crown, and the inappropriate tithes were granted in 1440 to Eton College. No trace of the nunnery now exists.

Dallaway's Rape of Arundel.

* Charter of Jocelin, brother of Adeliza the Queen, of Dudesfield, in the Honour of Petworth to Hilary, Bp. of Chichester. (*Out of the Chartulary of Reading Abbey, in poss. of Henry Worsley. Bodley. MS., 342, p. 206.*)

† The Crown had the manor from the reign of Henry VIII. until the 6th year of James I. (1608) at least. (*Surveys.*)

‡ A grant is extant of a lease to Sir Thomas Palmer in 1553 (*Ayscough MS., Brit. Mus., 606-7*). Henry Apsley had it afterwards, and the Yaldwyns seem to have acquired the manor from the latter in the 17th century. The first Court of Will. Yaldwyn, Esq., as lord of the manor, was held in 1744. (*Burrell MS., 5687*.)

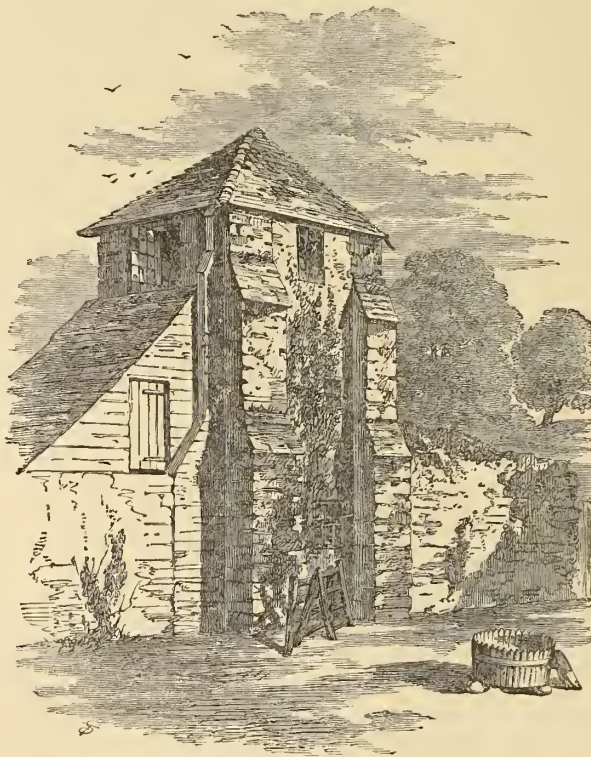
§ John de Shelvestrode, kinsman and heir of Eva. de St. John, of Halnaker, heiress of Wm. de Ros, of Hamlake, died 1355, leaving as heir his son Roger, who was born and bapt. at Lurgashall, 24 June, 1334. (*Proofs of Age, S. A. C., xii., 29*). The supposed Saxon family of Enticknapp still survives, but the name has been corrupted into Emllet. (*Lower's Hist.*) The Laundors had Wingfold Hill, Lurgashall, in the middle of the 16th century. Chancery proceedings occurred on the death of Wm. Launder, in 1547, between his brother George (with his son William) and John Searle, of Lewes, son of Agnes Searle, dau. and heiress of the deceased.

|| The name occurs in Domesday at *Lolinminster* (the etymology of which is obscure), and in other early records as *Nonneminster*, from the nunnery above mentioned. It has been suggested that the derivation of Leominster is not from "Leonis monasterium," the convent of St. Leo (as Mr. Lower states), but from *lleian* (B), a nun, and *mynstre* (E), a monastery = nun's minster.

¶ Roger de Montgomeri gave the manor of Pallinges (? Poling), to Levenestra Priory, which gift was confirmed, A.D. 1178, by Pope Alexander III. (*1 Dugd. Mon. 607d.*)

A more important religious establishment within the limits of the parish, was the Augustinian *Priory of St. Bartholomew, de Calceto*, or of *The Causeway*, built upon a parcel of land called *Pynham*, which name was sometimes given to the Priory itself. The exact date of its foundation is unknown, but it must have been before the year 1151, in which Queen Adeliza, its foundress (widow of Henry I., and William, Earl of Arundel), is said to have died. By the foundress the number of inmates was limited to two persons, who had charge of the bridge and causeway, but after the death of Adeliza the establishment was enlarged, and a corresponding addition made to its revenues. These were subsequently increased by Richard de Bure in 1309, and by grants of land in the parishes of Warblington, Westbourne and Selham. But in spite of these benefactions, and certain valuable immunities, the Priory fell into decay, and the canons, unable to subsist on the foundation, had to find a maintenance elsewhere.* It was suppressed in 1524, and its revenues appropriated by Cardinal Wolsey for the endowment of Christ

See Tierney's Arundel, 182, et seq.



* At a Visitation made in July, 1478, the impoverished condition of the establishment was proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioners. The rental had sunk from £40 to as many marks, and the buildings were greatly dilapidated. The canons had few vestments for their altar, and were almost, if not entirely, destitute of books. (*Reg. Episc., D.f. 29-30.*)

Church, Oxford, but, his disgrace interfering with the scheme, the lands and site became vested in the Crown, and were given (by way of exchange)* to Lucy, 4th dau. of John Nevil, Marquess of Montacute. In that lady and her descendants the property remained till 1805, when it was purchased of George Samuel, Viscount Montague, by Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and has since formed part of the Arundel estates. Of the conventual buildings (which stood at the foot of the hill which overlooks the town of Arundel from the south side of the river), very little now remains. A strong square tower, buttressed at the angles, but exhibiting no monastic appearance, is the only fragment worthy of notice, and forms our illustration.

The manor of Lyminster was held, almost uninterruptedly, by the lords of Arundel from the Conquest until the latter part of the 16th century,† when it was bought by Nicholas Knight, described as “yeoman” in the purchase deed. His descendants (seated also at Chanton, co. Hants) retained it until 1679, when Sir Richard Knight, knt., bequeathed to his wife, who re-married Richard Martin. He, on acquiring this property, took the name of Knight, as also did William Woodward, Bulstrode Peachey and Thomas May, who, *jure uxorum*, became successively lords of the manor. By T. May Knight it was sold in 1786 to Charles Goring, of Wiston, to whose representative it now belongs, though the Duke of Norfolk claims the paramount lordship.

Courtwich, formerly called “Powers in Wyke,” was granted as a mesne manor by Henry III. to Stephen le Power, whose daughters ultimately (1382) became its co-proprietors.‡ But the moieties were subsequently re-united, and formed part of the possessions of Tewkesbury Abbey,§ at the dissolution of which the undivided manor was granted to Robert Palmer, of Parham. By his descendant, Thomas Palmer, it was sold, in 1722, to James Colebrook, whose son conveyed it, in 1772, to John Bagnall, and he, in 1774, to Richard Wyatt, ancestor of Hugh Wyatt, LL.D., the present proprietor.

Tottington, a distinct manor within Lyminster, is often confounded with Tortington, a parish situated at no great distance, and connected with it. It seems to have passed with the chief manor through the hands of the successive lords of Arundel, and thus devolved to the Duke of Norfolk, who now enjoys it.

Warningcamp, called “Warnecha” in Domesday, is a tything which includes about one-third of the entire parish (919 acres), and is itself included|| in the

In l. and fine 17
Eliz. Licence
dated 21 Eliz.

See West Dean.

Grant, 1540.

See p. 83.

* In exchange for her portion of an annuity, granted to her ancestor, Sir Thomas de Bradstone, in the reign of Edward III. (*Tierney's Arundel*, p. 687.)

† It appears that on 9 July, 1565, Henry, Earl of Arundel, for John, Lord Lumley, and Jane his wife, conveyed this manor and others to trustees for payment of a large sum of money due from the Florentines to the Queen. (*Burr. MS.*) A portion of the manor seems also to have been acquired by Will. Tyrwhitt and others in 1582, but the Knights were or became lords of the entire manor.

‡ Of the two daus. and coh., Margaret m. Stephen Apsley, and Joan m. Clothall. The grand-dau. and ult. heir of the latter m. Ralph Bellingham, who thus acquired an interest in the manor.

§ From the fact that the manor was charged with a small reserved payment to the heirs of Apsley, it is probable that it was granted to the abbey by some member of that family. (*Valor Ecc.* ii., 475, *S. A. C.* x., 213.)

|| So Lower, but Sir W. Burrell says “this manor lies in the parish of Clapham. It is a small copyhold manor which extends through the tything of Warningcamp.....has a Court Baron which is held as occasion requires.”

Lower's Hist.

manor of *Blakehurst*. It was anciently a distinct parish, and probably the priory church of Calceto was used for worship by the inhabitants.* The chief lordship was and is attached to Arundel Castle,† and the mesne manor has been held in succession by the families of Morley, Geere, Cheale, Whitbread and Margesson.

Batworth Park, one of the more ancient appendages of Arundel Castle, encloses 160 acres. The lodge, rebuilt by Edward, Duke of Norfolk, commands a good view of the castle. *Heycrofts* is the name of an estate near the Priory, which now belongs to Robert Blake, Esq., by whom the house has been rebuilt.

S. A. C., xviii.,
180-183.

Our space and our scope forbid us to do more than mention the parish church, a building of much architectural interest, and the *knucker-hole*, a deep pool hard by it, and the subject of a local legend. Mr. Evershed tells us that the dragon which haunted this pool was in fact the British chieftain‡ who held the hill-fort of Arundel, and harried the Saxon homesteads in the valley beneath, and that the Dragon-slayer (whose gravestone is pointed out on the left of the church-porch), was none other than some Saxon hero who rid the country of its pest.

Madehurst.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUNDRED.

Burr. MSS., 5688.

See Slindon.

THIS manor extends through the parish of Madehurst, except as hereafter mentioned. It formed part of the Arundel estate§ until the reign of Elizabeth. It then appears to have been bought by William Dixe,|| who sold it to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst, and he to Anthony Kempe, Esq., who died seised of it in 1596.¶ The Kempes held the manor for more than a century and a half, and it then passed by settlement to James Bartholomew, Earl of Newburgh, who, in 1749, had married Barbara, dau. and eventually sole heir of Anthony Kempe,

* It was ecclesiastically united with Lyminster before 1292, but is mentioned as a chapelry two centuries later, and within a recent period traces of the chapel were to be seen at the north-west of the hamlet.

† From Roger de Montgomeri it passed to the d'Albinis, then to Roger de Someri, next to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. Margaret (Fitzalan) wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall, had it 1 Hen. VI. for life. Harris's Survey (12 Eliz.), states that Thomas Edmonds holds the farm place of Warningcamp, &c., by lease from Lord Lumley for 55 years, he to find an able man on horseback arrayed for the wars when called upon.

‡ Dragon in British means a leader, chief, or sovereign, says Mr. Evershed; but perhaps we ought to say that the confusion arose from the use of the red dragon, *y ddraig coch*, as the armorial standard of the Britons.

§ Although the notes made by Sir W. Burrell seem to imply that the manor was held in succession by Dionysius Toppes, Esq. (1544), John Palmer (1547), Edw. Pirley (1547), and Thos. Browne (1552), Stephen Boorde and his heirs, it is more probable that all these persons were simply lessees under the Earls of Arundel, and held lands within the manor.

|| In the Return of the Commissioners appointed to inquire into the estates of Philip, Earl of Arundel, attainted for high treason (dated 20 Sep., 1589), occurs this entry:—"Nota. The Manor of Maydehurst £7 8. 2. per ann. ys alleged to be conveyed to William Dyxe in fee simple." In 1591, Wm. Dixe and Richard Cutts conveyed and sold it to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst and Thomas Sackville, his son. (*Norfolk Deeds.*) The name of Wm. Dixe occurs in the statement of the Earl of Arundel's debts, &c. in 1585 (*Lansd. MS.*, xiv., No. 84), in conjunction with the Earl and Lord Thomas Howard. He was the Earl's steward, and the sale was probably fictitious.

¶ In the Inq. p.m. of Anthony Kempe (d. 29 Oct., 39 Eliz.), he is said to have held the manor of Thomas Pettey.

Esq. By his son it was alienated to Sir George Thomas, Bart., whose successor sold it to Thomas Read Kemp (only son of Thomas Kemp, of Hurstmonceux and Lewes Castles), well known as the projector and builder of Kemp Town, Brighton. Madehurst was retained by him for a few years only, and was then purchased by John Smith, Esq., whose son, John Abel Smith, Esq., M.P. for Chichester, sold it in 1847 to the Marquis of Abercorn. His lordship's tenure did not exceed five years, the next purchaser being John Charles Fletcher, Esq., whose son, Charles John Fletcher, Esq., is the present proprietor.

The manor of *Hyburden*,* in Boxgrove, extends into Madehurst, and is thought by Mr. Dallaway to comprehend what is now known as *Dale Park*. The latter estate was for some generations in the family of Andrews, and devolved by inheritance to Edward Carleton, of Arundel. From him it was purchased, in 1780, by Sir George Thomas, who inclosed the lands, and by planting and other alterations formed the park, comprising an area of 400 acres. By him also the mansion was erected, after designs by Joseph Bonomi, A.R.A. The house was largely improved by its late proprietor, and is one of the most commodious mansions in the county.

Dallaway.

East Marden, [CHICHESTER RAPE. WESTBOURNE HUND.]

WHICH had previously been held of the Confessor by allodial tenure, was bestowed by the Conqueror upon Roger de Montgomery, and formed part of the Honour of Arundel. In the reign of Edward I. (1298), William Aquillon held three knights' fees of that Honour in Nutbourn and Marden, and it seems probable that, with the latter, the prebend in Chichester Cathedral, which bears the name of this manor, was then endowed. Like most church lands, East Marden has been generally leased for three lives by the successive prebendaries, and among the lessees we find the names of Juxon,† Brereton,‡ Longcroft,§ Barwell and Woods. W. Leland Woods, Esq., purchased the fee simple of the manor from the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and at the present time J. W. Woods, Esq., and Admiral Hornby are the chief proprietors.

Domesday Survey.

Testa de Nevill.

Mr. Dallaway notices that a considerable estate in East Marden and Stoughton belonged to William Battine, LL.D., whose ancestors removed to it early in the last century, from Burley and Havant, co. Hants.

Rape of Chichester,
p. 185.

* In (1302) 30 Edw. I., the manor of Hyburden was valued at £4, and consisted of 80 acres of arable land and 40 of pasture.

† In 1631 the manor was devised by William Juxon, LL.D., late Preb. of Marden, to Thomas Juxon, of Somerton, co. Oxon, for three lives. (See *Pedigree*, p. 3.)

‡ Richard Brereton, clerk, succeeded Dr. Henry Aldworth, of Asted, co. Oxon (lessee in 1711), and held it in 1735; his sons, Thomas and William, had it until 1756, when it passed to Thomas Longcroft.

§ Thomas Longcroft, of Havant, attorney, sold the manor and estate to Richard Barwell, Esq., in 1784, who, some few years afterwards, transferred it to John Woods, Esq., of Chilgrove.

North Marden.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
WESTBOURNE HUND.]

Burrell MSS. 5690,
pp. 4-8.

Inq. p. m., 6
Hen. vi.

Dallaway.

Inq. p. m., 15
Edw. iv.

Licence, 26 Mar.,
17 Eliz.

See p. 70.

THIS manor was the estate of Githa, Earl Godwin's widow, before the Conquest, and afterwards was bestowed upon Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and attached to the Honour of Arundel. In 1428 the Prior of the Canons of Maiden Bradley, co. Wilts, and William de St. John, were found upon an Inquisition to be possessed of half a knight's fee in North Marden, described as having formerly belonged to Roger de Lynche. The mesne manor seems to have descended through a junior branch of the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel, to the Brownes of Betchworth Castle, co. Surrey, and in 1475 was held by Sir George Browne, but, on his attainder and execution* by Richard III., in 1483, it reverted to the Crown, and so continued until Queen Elizabeth granted it to William Greenfield. His successor, Thomas Greenfield, aliened it to William Jenman or Jenman, from whose coheirs† it was purchased, in 1668, by Robert Peckham, of Little Green. On the death of Richard Peckham, an infant, in 1738, this manor and other estates devolved to his sister Sarah, who, in 1742, married Thomas Phipps, and thus descended to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., father of Rear Admiral G. P. Hornby, R.N., the present proprietor.

Merston

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.]

See Warnham.

FORMED‡ part of the vast possessions of Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and at the partition of the estates devolved to Robert de Monte Alto. In 1353 it was held by Henry Fitz Roger,§ whose daughter and heir conveyed it in marriage to John Bonville, from whom it descended to Sir William Bonville, of Chuton, knight, who died seised of it in 1461. It then reverted to the Crown, and was granted, in 1571, to Sir Edw. Caryll, whose descendant, John Caryll, Esq., sold it in 1777, to Thomas Steele and Henry Longcroft, of Havant. Having been inherited by the Rt. Hon. Thos. Steele (who purchased the other moiety), it was

* Sir Thomas Browne, treasurer of the household to Henry VI., mar. Eleanor, dau. and sole heir of Sir Thomas Fitzalan, of Betchworth Castle, brother of John, Earl of Arundel. His son, Sir Geo. Browne, espoused the cause of the Earl of Richmond, and was included in the proclamation for apprehending the Duke of Buckingham and his associates. He was seized and beheaded in London in 1483.

† William Jenman died in 1576, having had two sons, Thomas and Robert, of Elsted. The former had a son John, and the latter a son Richard. These were coheirs of William, and were both living in 1634. Richard Jenman died in 1655. (*Cole's Escheats*.)

‡ Oismelin holds Mersitone of the Earl: Gort held it of K. Edward; it was then assessed at 8 hides, now rated at 6 . . . in the demesne are 10 villeins, 6 cottars have 3 ploughs, there are three mills of seven shillings. (*Domesday Survey*.)

§ Henry Fitz Roger is mentioned in Tow. Rec. 37, 26 Edw. III., and Hubert Fitz Reginald, in Tow. Rec., No. 2., 3 Ric. II. In 1396-7, John Bonville and Elizabeth his wife, had it, and in 1427-8, William Bonvyle had it. The Bonville pedigree is not very clear, and that given by Mr. Dallaway differs largely from that compiled by Banks. (*Dormant, & Ext. Bar.* ii., 51.) In our own version, we have endeavoured to reconcile the conflicting statements.

aliened by him to Joseph Godman, whose representative of the same name is now lord of the manor and chief proprietor.

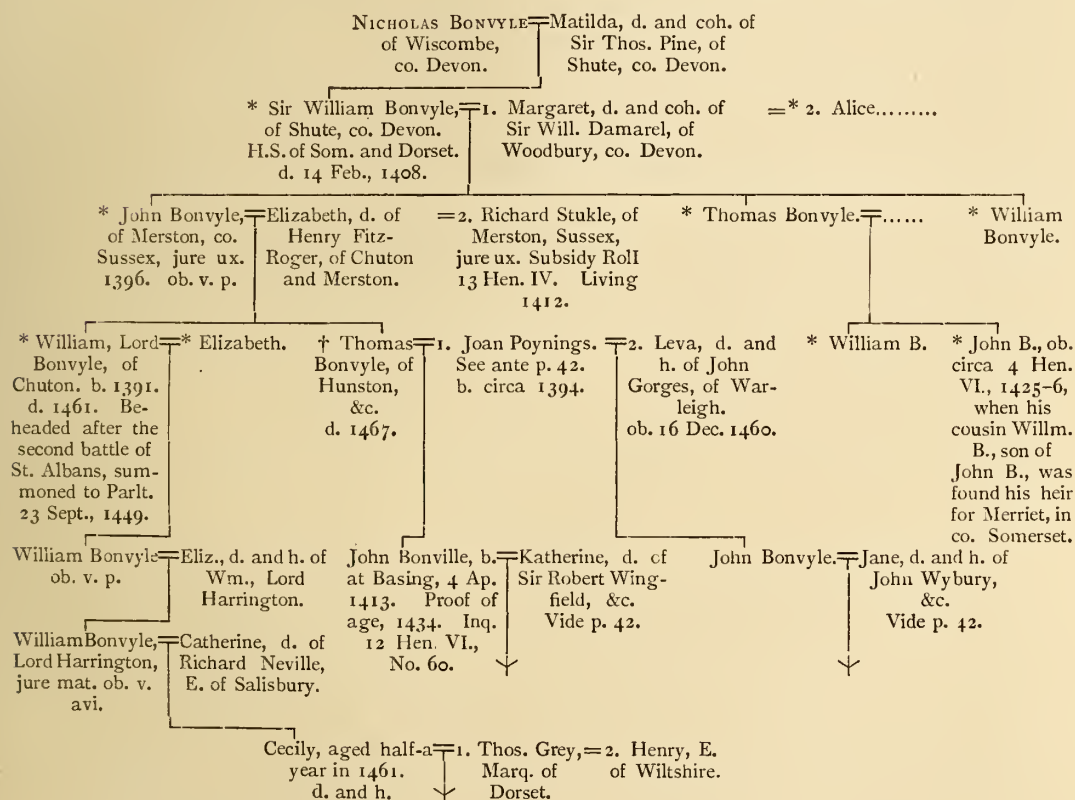
The paramount lordship being included in Lord Lumley's division of Henry, Earl of Arundel's estates, was claimed by the late Lewis Way, of Stanstead, Esq., but the rights, if any, must be merely nominal.

Dallaway.

BONVYLE, OF MERSTON, &C.

Arms :—Sable, six mullets arg. pierced gu., 3, 2, 1.

[Sir W. Burrell's M.SS. Inq. p. m. Courthope and Banks' Ext. Baronage. S.A. Collections, &c.]



* Inq. p. m. 9 Hen. IV. No. 42.

† It seems more probable that this Thomas was brother, and not son of William Lord Bonvyle, as stated by Mr. W. D. Cooper, in S.A.C., xv, 57, and in the pedigree at p. 42 of this work.

Middleton.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUND.

Burrell MSS.
5688.

THIS parish seems to have suffered more than any other in the county of Sussex, from the encroachments of the sea. At the time of the Domesday Survey it was assessed at five hydes and two roods, with three ploughlands. Estimating the hydes at 96 acres each, and the ploughlands at 80 apiece, we may put the area of the whole parish at just double what it now is, and conclude that 360 acres have been absorbed. Even since the year 1832, the ravages of the sea have been remarkable, and the church, once in the centre of the parish, has, in the interval, entirely disappeared.*

See p. 42.

Earl Roger de Montgomeri had the manor by gift from the Conqueror, but its subsequent descent is a little complicated. In the reign of Edwards II. and III., we find it in the hands of John le Warre, who died seised of it in the year 1347.† It then seems to have passed into the St. John family, and to have been held successively by Henry de Burghersh and Lucas de Poynings, in right of their wife, Isabel St. John, who died seised of it in 1393-4. In 1426, the manor was in the hands of Thomas, Lord la Warre, and passed to the Wests as his heirs. At what date it was alienated by the Wests we have not been able to ascertain, nor have we any certain information‡ about its ownership, until the year 1662, when Thomas Bridger occurs as lord. In 1775, Henry Sparkes, yeoman, sold the farm and manor to Richard Coote, yeoman, and from the Cootes it has lately been purchased by Edw. Snooke.

Burrell MS.

Elmer‡ is a small manor held of the Honour of Arundel. Early in the last century it became the property of the Powys family, and, having been sold by the late Lord Lifford, descended to Thomas Palmer, and now belongs to Mr. Redford.

Midhurst.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[EASEBOURNE HUND.

THE name of this place aptly describes what must have been its position in ancient times—enclosed on all sides by woodlands,§ of which abundant traces still remain. Of its early history we know little, for in the Domesday Survey it appears to have

* The church, dedicated to St. Nicholas, is described by Cartwright as a small, low building. "The south aisle, tower, and half the chancel, with the south side of the churchyard, have been absorbed, and are now covered with shingle." A new church was erected in 1849.

† It seems doubtful whether this and the following extract, cited by Sir W. Burrell, refers to this manor or to Middleton in Pevensey Rape:—"17 Oct., 28 Eliz. (1586), Sir Philip Sidney died seised, and Elizabeth, wife of Roger, E. of Rutland, was, on Inq., found his dau. and heir."

‡ William de Elmere, *temp.* Henry III., held half a knight's fee of the Honour of Arundel.

§ This etymology is much more reasonable than that which derives the name from Mida or Miba, a supposed Roman appellation for the place.

been included under Easebourne (*which see*), and not to have obtained any importance until the de Bohuns made it their seat. It came into their possession early in the twelfth century, for it was in the year 1102 that Henry I. granted Easebourne, Midhurst and Lynchmere out of the Honour of Arundel (then an escheat of the Crown), to Savaric Fitz Cana,* whose wife was probably one of the de Bohuns,† and whose descendants certainly bore the latter name. He was succeeded by his son, Ralph Fitz Savaric, whose patrimony was augmented by grants of lands in the neighbourhood, but he died without surviving issue before 1157, and his estates were then divided between his two brothers, Savaric Fitz Savaric (who had Ford), and Gelduin Fitz Savaric, who inherited Midhurst. The latter married Estrangia, who is thought to have been a daughter of Joscelin de Bohun, Bishop of Salisbury, and died about the year 1180, when Midhurst devolved to his elder son,‡ Franco de Bohun, who also succeeded to Ford and Bohun, on the death of his uncle, Savaric Fitz Savaric, *circa* 1187. Although the parentage of Estrangia§ is doubtful, it appears that she was distantly related to the Emperor Henry VI., and possibly too closely to her husband Gelduin. Hence the legitimacy of her children was questioned, and her son Franco was for a while dispossessed of his estates by his kinsman Ralph de Arderne.|| They were, however, restored to him by Richard I., in 1190, and at the same time a declaration was made in the charter of confirmation, to the effect that the previous confiscation had been “made against reason and on account of the anger of our said father (Henry II.) towards the said Franco and his kindred and not of right.” Thus Franco Fitz-Gelduin, known as Franco de Bohun, became lord of Midhurst, Easebourne, Ford, Climping, Rustington, Preston and Lavington in Sussex, and of the fief of Bohun in Normandy. He died on 5th October, 1192, leaving issue by his wife, Rohese (who survived him) two sons, Engelger and Savaric. The former succeeded, and had to maintain his rights both at home and abroad against the revived claims of Ralph de Arderne. Ultimately a compromise was effected, by which Engelger retained the chief part of his inheritance, including the manor of Ford, which was thenceforward annexed to the Barony of Midhurst. Engelger was a staunch adherent of King John,

A.D. 1187.

Inspex. Charter,
8 Ric. ii. Rot.
Pat.Annals of Waver-
ley.

* Savaric Fitz Cana was, according to the best authorities, a native of Maine, and probably a son of Cana, dau. of Gelduin II., lord of Saumur, and her second husband, Raoul le Vicomte du Mans. It must be admitted that there is great difficulty in establishing these assertions conclusively, but the reader who desires further information on the subject is referred to Mr. W. D. Cooper's Paper in S. A. C., xx., pp. 1-33, and to *The Herald and Genealogist*, vols. vi., 429-436, and vii., 289-315. In the last of these notices, the writer, Mr. E. C. Waters, appears to us to have settled the points in dispute so far as is possible.

† Namely, a daughter of Engelger, Sieur de Bohun, in right of his wife who was dau. and heir of Richard de Meri, Sieur de Bohun, 1070, brother of Humphrey II. de Bohun, of Wilts, the ancestor of the Earls of Hereford.

‡ His younger brother, Savaric Fitz Gelduin, Chancellor of Burgundy, and Bishop of Bath and Glastonbury, died 8 Oct., 1205.

§ Her name denotes her foreign origin, and, says Mr. Waters, “if we can depend upon the accuracy of the monks of Canterbury, in a matter on which they ought to be well informed, Bishop Savaric's mother was the sister of Reginald de Bohun, Bishop of Bath, and Archbishop Elect of Canterbury; for a letter has been preserved in which the monks remind Savaric of the ‘sincere affection with which they regarded Reginald of pious memory *avunculum vestrum*.’” *Herald & Gen.*, vii., 300.

|| Ralph de Arderne was probably a son of Gelduin Fitz Savaric's sister. His estates were in Herefordshire, of which he was Sheriff 1184-1189.

Excerpt Ret. Fin.
H. iii.

37, 38, 39 Ed. iii.

See also p. 77.

and was one of the two marshals of the King's army in Normandy in 1213.* He died five years later, without issue, and was succeeded by his brother Savaric de Bohun, who married Margaret, dau. of Geoffrey Fitz Peter, Earl of Essex,† and died a lunatic in 1246. Of his descendants, one, John de Bohun,‡ who fought at Cressy, was summoned to Parliament in the reign of Edward III., and died in 1367. Neither his son Humphrey nor his grandson John enjoyed the same dignity (which was not then hereditary), and on the death of the latter in 1499, his daughter Mary, wife of Sir David Owen, K.B., grandson of Owen Tudor, became heir to the Sussex estates. Either Sir David or his son, Sir Henry Owen,§ sold Midhurst, &c., to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, K.G., and it descended, like Easebourne, to the Brownes, Viscounts Montague. The lordship of the Borough was held till the beginning of the last century, jointly with the manor. The first complete alienation appears to have been to John Meres Fagg, and was in part transferred by him to his son-in-law, Sir John Peachey, Bart., whose uncle, Bulstrode Peachey, also acquired a share by marriage with the relict of W. Knight. Anthony, Lord Montague, re-purchased the different interests, and during the minority of his son, George Samuel, they were sold entire to George, Earl of Egremont, who re-sold them to John Smith (brother of the 1st Lord Carrington), whose grandson, Jervoise Smith, is the present owner.||

The residence of the Bohuns, a castle of which not a fragment remains,¶ was upon the hill above the river Rother, and within its domains, known as the Shingle, Cowdray** is situated. Perhaps we may venture to believe that the

* Mr. Chester Waters (from whose paper in the *Her. & Gen.*, vol. vii., we have drawn most of the above particulars) mentions that "in 1215 he formed the design of making a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and began to build a ship His voyage, however, was delayed by the death of the King, and he was still in England on 9th Dec., 1218, when he had leave from Henry III. to sell his woods near Chichester for the expenses of his journey." But he died very soon afterwards, and before making his pilgrimage.

† She was the half-sister of Matilda, Countess of Essex in her own right, the widow of Henry de Bohun, Earl of Hereford, and thus the two houses of Bohun became again connected.

‡ John de Bohun was son of John or James de Bohun, grandson of John de Bohun, by his wife Joan, dau. and heir of John de Bathonia, and great-grandson of the Franco de Bohun (son and heir of the above Savaric), by his wife Sibyl, dau. of William de Ferrers, Earl of Derby, and coheir of her uncle, Anselm Mareschal, Earl of Pembroke.

§ We have stated the matter thus doubtfully, because Banks (*Bar. Angl. Com.*, i, 129) asserts, on the authority of Family Evidences in his own possession, that "Henry, his eldest son, was a great spendthrift, and sold the reversion of the manor of Cowdry, co. Sussex, &c., after his father's death, to Sir William Fitzwilliam, for £2193 6s. 8d." Very possibly the son merely joined the father in the sale which took place in 1528—the year before Sir David's death.

|| The Parliamentary History of the Borough does not come within the scope of this work, but we may mention that it has had representatives since the reign of Edward II. Among the most notable have been many of the Lewknors, Cawley the Regicide, Henry Fox, Lord Coverdale, Charles James Fox, Samuel Warren, Q.C., the novelist, and the Rt. Hon. Spencer H. Walpole, sometime Secretary of State.

¶ The whole vallation, overgrown with trees, lies within a circumference of 400 yards. The foss thrown up to strengthen the natural mount may still be traced, and foundations embedded in grouted mortar are frequently dug up. It has been conjectured that, about the reign of Edward III. it ceased to be occupied as a residence, and was retained merely as a stronghold.

** There was certainly some sort of mansion at Cowdray as early as the reign of Edward III., for, in the Proof of Age of John, son of John de Insulade Gatcombe, taken at Midhurst on the 7th Nov., 1363, the deponents stated that he was born at *la Coudrey*, in the par. of Easebourne, and bapt. in the church of St. Mary there, 6 Nov., twenty-one years ago. (*S. A. C.*, xii., 32.)

The derivation of the name Cowdray has been much disputed, the vulgar notion being that the place was a cow-dairy attached to the Castle at Easebourne! It is probably a Norman word, signifying a hazel wood, and we find, in an Inq., dated 1285, mention is made of the wood called *Le Coudray*, and of wood there being sold to the damage of Anthony Beck, the lord of the manor.

mansion which Lord Southampton built, at Cowdray, was constructed in part of the materials of the old Castle. The chapel was dedicated to St. Anne, and the hill upon which it and the castle stood is still called St. Anne's Hill, *vulgo*, Tan Hill.

See p. 77.

The Liberty of St. John, granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Fitzwilliam, and then annexed to the Cowdray estate, was a district extending into several parishes,* and enjoying the same privileges which have been already mentioned under Lodsworth. It derived its name from the Knights Hospitallers of St. John, who had jurisdiction over it, and whose establishment was known as the *Commandery*.† The ancient mansion, thus designated, was pulled down in 1811, and upon its site a modern house was erected by a Mr. Seymour, and subsequently occupied by Charles Shirley, Esq., and Adm. Sir Robert Stopford. In 1864 it was purchased from Mr. Pannall by Admiral E. Tatham, who now resides in it.

of ante.

On the opposite side of the river was the mansion of GREAT TODHAM, now surviving in name only, which was built in 1606, by George Dennis, whose dau. and heir mar. 1st, Robert Birch, of Eastergate,‡ and 2nd, in 1634, William Rose of the same place. Even in 1815, the house had become greatly dilapidated, but in one of the larger rooms might be seen various shields, bearing the arms of Denis,§ Rose, Pelham, and the cognizance of Henry, Prince of Wales. The house is now the property of Mullins Dennett, to whom it has devolved from George Mullins, of Lodsworth, its owner, in 1815, but except in the extensive vaults beneath it, there is no trace of its former importance. The old Grammar School,|| founded by Gilbert Hannam, in 1672, has also fallen into a state of ruin, and although the Charity Commissioners are engaged in re-establishing the foundation, they cannot renew the decayed buildings.

Midhurst Church, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, and dependent on Easebourne, possesses very few features of any interest, and the monument¶ to the first Lord Montague and his two wives has been, with some audacity, removed from the west aisle, which his executors built to receive it.

Of families connected with Midhurst, we have already mentioned the Bohuns,

* From a paper in the possession of Adm. Tatham, we learn that the Liberty was surveyed in 1840, and was then found to extend to Upper Buddington lane in Easebourne, bearing N.W. about Milland in Iping, bearing likewise N.W. about 5 miles to Moses Hill in Fernhurst, bearing N. 6 miles to Hazle Farm in Heyshot, bearing S.E. nearly 3 miles.

The grant to Sir Will. Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, is dated 24 June, 33 Hen. VIII., and confirms to him all the manor "lately belonging to the Hospital of St. John in England with the chapel of Midhurst, to hold to him and his heirs and assigns *in capite* by the service of a 20th part of a knight's fee and a yearly rent of 6s." George Blackburne, in 2 Eliz., held by a lease for 24 years, the ancient chapel of St. John, in West St., Midhurst, and 102 acres lying in the parish of Easebourne. (*Burrell MSS.*)

† A sketch of the Commandery has been happily preserved in the British Museum Library.

‡ He died 21 May, 1627, and was buried at N. Mundham.

§ Arms of Denis or Denys, erm. 3 battle axes gules, headed arg. The family was seated at Orleigh, co. Devon, and in the ped. entered at the Visit. of that county in 1620, Richard Denny, of Sussex, is stated to have married Jane, dau. of John Denny, of Orleigh.

|| Among its distinguished scholars are reckoned Richard Cobden, M.P., and Sir Charles Lyell, Bart.

¶ William Fitzwilliam, Earl of Southampton, in his will, dated 34 Hen. VIII., desires to be buried in the parish ch. of Midhurst, and a new chapel to be made there, with tomb there for himself and Lady Mabel his wife, for the building whereof he assigns 500 marks.

Montagues, and some others. To these may be added the names of Mellish, Cresswell, Bailey (three of this name, all D.D.'s, were masters of the Grammar School), Stent and Stokes.*

No events of much importance have happened in connection with the borough. Its annals record no tedious siege or bloody struggle, and even during the long struggle between King and Parliament, it escaped molestation. In later times its history has been only marked by electoral contests of some severity, Sir Henry Holland, Bart., being its present representative.

North Mundham. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

OF this place, as of so many others in Western Sussex, we have to begin† our notice by stating that it formed part of the possessions of the great Earl Roger de Montgomeri, having previously been held by Goda, the mother of Harold. At the partition of the Earldom of Arundel it devolved to Robert de Monte Alto, in right of his wife, and descended to the St. Johns.‡ Isabel St. John, sister of Edmond, Lord St. John, became the heir of that family, and carried the estates with her in marriage, first to Henry de Burghersh and secondly to Lucas de Poynings. By her first husband she had no issue, but by Lucas de Poynings she became the progenitress of an important family, of which one of the co-heirs—Joan Poynings—became the wife of Sir Thomas Bonville, brother of William, 1st Lord Bonville. In 1458 a division of the Poynings estates took place, the result of which was to vest Mundham in John Bonville, who was also lord of Halnaker. His daughter Elizabeth brought it in marriage to Thomas West, Lord de la Warr, who exchanged it (together with other lands) for the site of Wherwell Abbey, co. Southton.

The Crown thus became once more possessed of Mundham, but granted it immediately to Thomas Bowyer, citizen and grocer of London, whose family had long been connected with the county.

The Bowyers, adherents of the Royal cause, established themselves at N. Mundham, where Sir Thomas Bowyer, the first baronet,§ rebuilt or enlarged

See p. 41.

See pedigree *sub*
Boxgrove, and
also subjoined.

Pat. Roll. 31
Hen. VIII.

* In Guillims' Heraldry is a pedigree of Stokes, of Midhurst, beginning with Richard Stokes, of co. Chester, Steward to the Earl of Northumberland, who died at Petworth, and terminating with the issue of William Stokes, of Sandwater, at Southampton, æt. 55, in 1686.

† The Domesday Survey notices that the manor included a church and two and a half (water) mills. Alcher was the tenant.

‡ William de St. John was seised of this lordship in the reign of Henry II., and is said to have granted one-third part of it to Boxgrove for the vestments of the brethren. (*Dugd. Mon. i.*, 5746.)

§ He was sometime M.P. for Midhurst, and having taken up arms in defence of the King, was seized at Chichester in 1642. He was fined the large sum of £2033 18s. 7d., but cheerfully remarked that "he had gotten a cheap pennyworth to preserve peace of conscience."

Leythorne House, and made it the family residence. The lordship appears to have remained with the Bowyers until the year 1675, when Anne Morley, of Chichester (widow of Sir John Morley, and daughter of Sir Thomas Bowyer), sold her interest in it to Charles Ballett, of Clement's Inn, London, whose heirs acquired also the fee simple of the manor from Benjamin Covert.* From the Balletts N. Mundham passed by will to John Halfpenny,† who assumed the name of Ballett, and died unmarried and intestate in 1755. The estate then devolved to his sister and sole heir, Susanna, wife of Cholmley Brereton, whose son, William Brereton, inherited it. It is now the property of W. H. Ballett Fletcher, as heir to his father, J. Ballett Fletcher, Esq., of Bognor.

Court Rolls.
Ind. dated 27
Car. II.

Leythorne or *Leighthorne* was acquired by Bishop Sherburne in the 16th century who made it his occasional residence, and by his will, dated 27 Mar., 1523, bequeathed it to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The mansion was re-built by Sir Thomas Bowyer, who by his will, dated 1659, charged "*Leythorne House* with the park and 100 acres of land with annuities of 40l. each to his daughters Anne and Lucy." Sir W. Burrell has preserved a drawing of the house made by Grimm in 1771, from which we gather that it was a substantial mansion without any very special features. It was pulled down in 1793.

Vinitrow was occupied by a younger branch of the Bowyer family, in the 17th century, and belonged subsequently to the Peachey's of Chichester, and to Bishop Buckner.

Dallaway.

Runcton, which seems to be the same as *Rochintone* in Domesday, formed part of the possessions of Bruton Priory, co. Somerset, and coming to the Crown at the Dissolution of Monasteries, was included in the grant to Thomas Bowyer. It was purchased from J. Knott by Richard Merricks at the end of the last century, and is enjoyed by the heirs of the latter, one of whom has married Mr. Bowdler and resides in the house, which has been improved and enlarged.

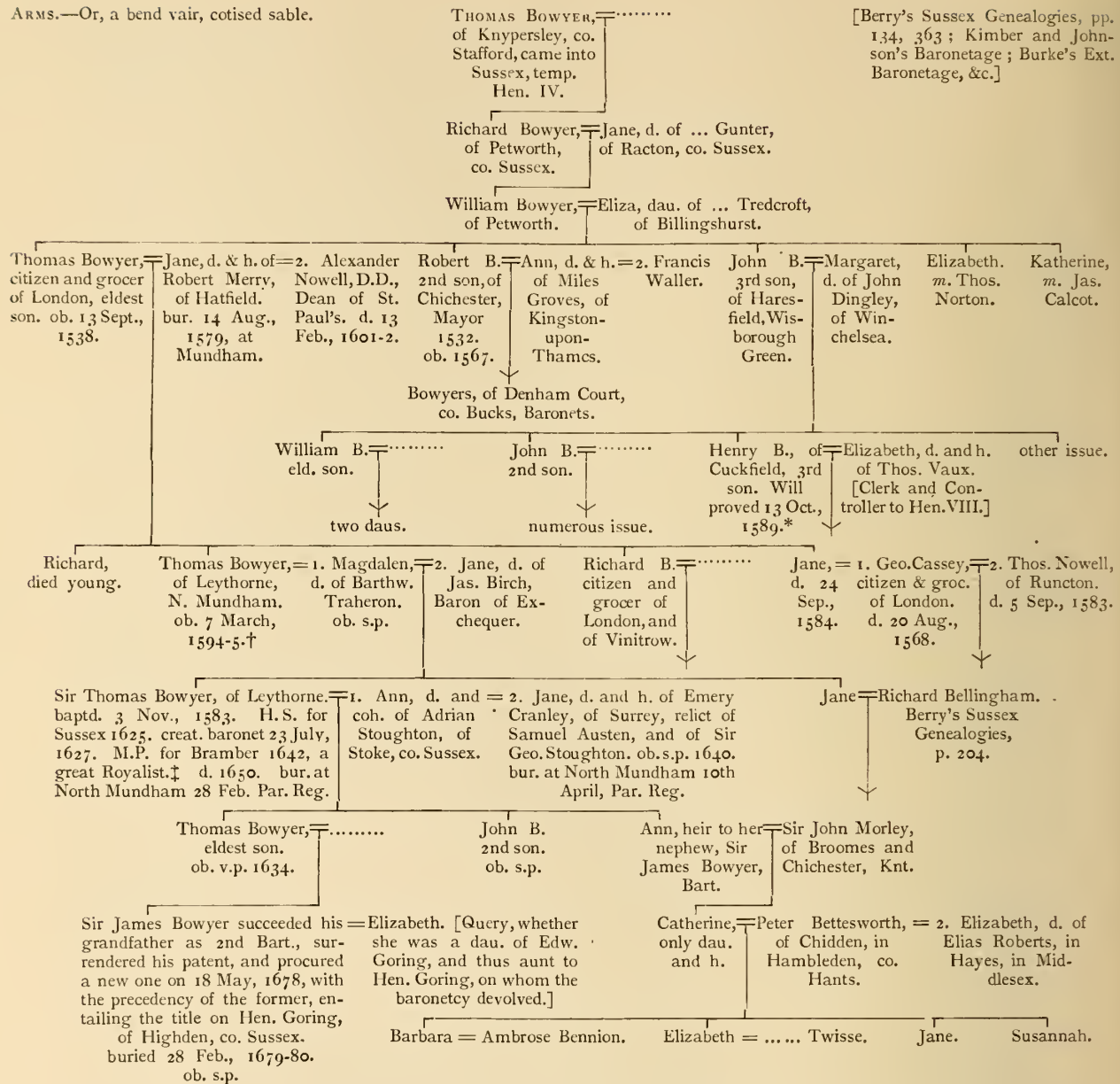
The church was granted to the Priory of Boxgrove, by Robert de St. John, elder son of Roger de St. John and Cicily, only dau. and heir of Roger de Haia, and their grant was confirmed by Bp. Greenfield, circa 1176. The fabric is supposed to have been built by the Priory, and at the end of the N. aisle was the chantry of St. Mary Magdalen of Halnaker, founded by one of the St. Johns before 1348.

* This seems to be the simplest solution of a rather confused transaction, of which Sir W. Burrell and Mr. Dallaway give different accounts. It seems that Nicholas Covert (grandfather of Benjamin) bought the reversion in N. Mundham which Peter Bettesworth had through his wife, the ultimate heiress of the Bowyers, about the year 1683, and that his grandson Benjamin sold it *inter* 1724-1738, to John Ballett. (*Court Rolls*.)

† Charles Ballett devised, in 1703, his estates to the use of John Halfpenny (2d. son of his dau. Sarah Ballett, by her husband, Bernard Halfpenny), who assumed the name of Ballett, and mar. Susanna Vicars, a widow. By her he had 1, Charles, 2, Susanna, wife of Cholmley Brereton, and 3, John, who died unmarried in 1755, æt. 23, having cut off the entail.

BOWYER, OF LEYTHORNE, NORTH MUNDHAM.

ARMS.—Or, a bend vair, cotised sable.

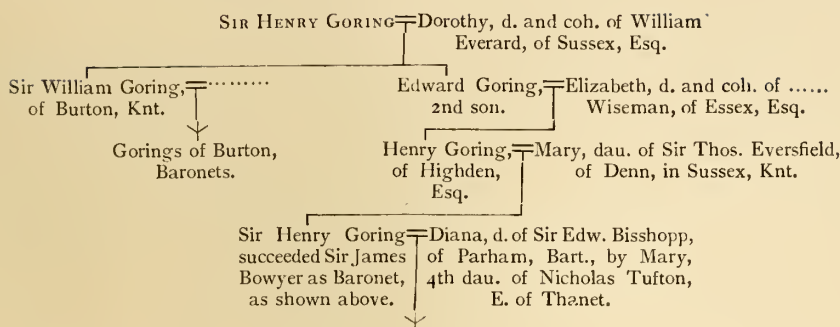


* This Henry Bowyer mentions in his will [c.p. c. Cant. Leicester 74] his cousin, Thomas Br., of Leythorn, and numerous other of his relatives.

† On 19 March, 1588, this Thomas contributed £30 to defence of England, at the time of the Spanish Invasion. S. A. C. i., p. 33. And on the 8 Oct., 1587, was described as "a lawyer, who is a great favorer of religion and the Commonwealth." S. A. C. ii., 60.

‡ This Sir Thomas, the 1st Baronet, was disabled 23 Nov., 1642, for assisting to seize Chichester, and was assessed by the sequestrators on 23 Oct., 1644, to pay "one third of his estate at the least." He cheerfully laid down £2033 18s. 7d., and declared that "he had got a cheap pennyworth to preserve his peace of conscience." He built Leythorn House. S. A. C. v., pp. 47, 101.

GORING, OF HIGHDEN.



North Chapel

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.]

WAS formerly a part of the Honour and also of the Parish of Petworth. In 1693 it was converted into a distinct parish by Act of Parliament, but the manor still remains attached to Petworth, and has descended with it to Lord Leconfield, its present owner.

Besides the copyhold estates held under the above proprietor, there are about 300 acres of freehold, chiefly in the hands of George Baker, Esq., who resides at Broadlands, within the parish.

The church, which until recent times was of the simplest character, was originally a chapel belonging to Petworth, and appears to have been dedicated to St. John Baptist.* Mr. Lower mentions that the Rev. Colin Milne, LL.D., author of a Botanical Dictionary (1770) and other works, held the rectory in the last century.

Hist. of Suss., ii.
67.

Nuthurst.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
[SINGLECROSS HUNDRED.]

THE name indicates its situation on the confines of St. Leonard's Forest—one of the most beautiful districts in West Sussex. The early descent of the manor has been already traced in the account of Broadwater (p. 54), but Sir Will. Burrell adds that Nuthurst was sold by Mr. Delves to John Wicker, of Horsham, and devolved to his only daughter, Mary, wife of Sir Thos. Broughton, Bart.

Burrell MS. 5686,
pp. 74-6.

* Henry Berkeley, of Petworth, made a bequest to it in 1546, in these terms:—"Item, I will to the chappel of St. John called North Chappel," &c. (*Arnold's Petworth*, p. 113.)

From the Broughtons it passed to the Hursts, of Horsham, and the lordship of the manor is now vested in Robert Hurst, Esq.

Nuthurst Lodge was built by Sir John Bennett, Knt., Sergt.-at-law, at the beginning of the last century, and afterwards sold to Charles, Duke of Richmond. After his death it was purchased by Joseph Tudor, who, dying in 1774, bequeathed it to his nephew, William Nelthorpe, uncle of the present proprietor, James Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq.* The mansion house, now occupied by Rob. Henderson, Esq., is situated on high ground, and commands an extensive view over the Weald of Sussex. The appendant estate, including most of the parish, is within the manors of Shortsfield and Nutham.

Highhurst is a detached portion of the parish (about 95 acres), in Cowfold. It is held on lease of lives under the Dean and Chapter of Chichester.

Among the names connected with Nuthurst must be mentioned Thomas Patching, yeoman, who compounded for knighthood in the reign of Charles I. for £10, and William Pierce, who was fined as a Royalist £465 7s. 8d. At a much earlier period we meet with Agnes, wife of Valentine Feber (*Placita coram Rege*, 17 Edw. I.), Philip atte Gate and Juliana, his wife, and Robert Nowel (*Fine Rolls*, 1304) among the possessors of land. The Parish Register commemorates one "Walter Parcele, cit. and clothworker of London," who was bur. 2 May, 1562, and was father of John Parcele, the Vicar of the Parish.

Oving.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

THE name of this parish† does not occur in Domesday, as the manor seems to have been included in Aldingbourne, at that date attached to the see of Selsey.‡ It gives its name to a prebendal stall in Chichester Cathedral, the manor-house and *corpus* of which belongs to the Precentor, who from time to time has leased

* Among the mural monuments in the Parish Church are those of Joseph Tudor, of Sedgwick Park, d. 14 June, 1774, æt. 82; Rebecca Nelthorpe, his niece, d. 29 Sep., 1784, æt. 68; Will. Nelthorpe, Esq., d. 19 April, 1791, æt. 74; Elizabeth Nelthorpe, d. 9 Nov., 1801, æt. 83. Eliza Sarah, d. of James Tudor Nelthorpe, Esq., of Nuthurst Lodge, who d. at Paris, 8 Oct., 1826, æt. 39; and also several inscriptions relating to the Aldridge family.

† An epigram by the Rev. T. A. Holland, a former Vicar, contains a happy allusion to the name which, with the hamlet of Shopwyke (= sheep wick), is certainly suggestive of pastoral care:—

In Oviniam.

Pasce meas pecudes ter Petro dixit Iesus,
Quo, velut in scopulo, condidit Ipse Domum.
Sic mihi (num sperem?) præbetur Ovinia curæ,
In cœlos agni quin ut agantur oves. 1828.

‡ It formed part of the grant made by Ceadwalla to Wilfrith, the alleged date of which is 673. This date, as Mr. Stephens points out (*Memorials of the See of Chichester*, p. 35), is too early for the facts by 13 years at least, and there are other anachronisms in the document. Neither of the two copies of the charter among the Cathedral muniments is earlier than the 14th century, and much faith cannot be placed in these transcripts.

them on lives to various families. The family of most note and longest connection with the place is that of Elson*, one member of which rebuilt the Prebendal house in the reign of Charles II.. The subjoined pedigree shows the descent of the Elsons, who, having suffered the lease to expire in 1730, were succeeded by the Walters,† and whose eventual heir, Sir Hen. Poole, Bart., sold it in 1811 to John Woods.

See Pedigree annexed.

The manor is now vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, in trust for the Chapter of Chichester.

Burrell MS. 5690,
p. 3426.

COLWORTH, another prebendal manor within the parish, was held for some time‡ by the family Sandham, and subsequently by the Wakefords§ and others. Of WOODHORN, a third prebendal manor, all that we find on record is, that from 1682 to 1691 the lessee was Thomas Carr, who was succeeded by his nieces and heirs, Anne, wife of Edmund Millington, and Bridget Copton, her sister (1714-1722). From 1746 to 1777 it was held by the Dawson family.|| Both Colworth and Woodhorn now belong to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners. A more important estate is the ancient manor of SHOPWYKE or *Shapwick*, held originally as the Honour “de Aquila,” and hence sometimes styled Shopwick Eagle. Having reverted to the Crown, it was granted by Henry I. to one Reginald Hareng,¶ whose heirs held it till the reign of Henry III., when it was annexed to the Earldom of Arundel. In 1471 it was alienated by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, to Thomas Hoo, Esq., from whom it passed, in 1475, to Sir George Browne, of Betchworth Castle, co. Surrey, who held it of the Earl of Arundel, by knights service. Upon the attainder of Sir George by Richard III., it devolved to the Crown, but was soon afterwards recovered, and continued to be part of the Betchworth estate, until the death of Sir Matthew Browne, in 1670. By his coheirs it was sold to Stephen Challen, whose dau. and heir mar. . . . Miller. From the latter family it passed by purchase to Edmund Woods, whose representative is the present Rev. G. H. Woods, of Shopwyke House, by whose aunt, the late Miss Woods, a mansion was erected in 1841, but not upon the site of the older house. It would also appear that, in the 14th century, the manor was

Testa de Nevil.

* In 1650 the manor and impropriate rectory were demised by Precentor Potter to John Ashburnham, who, in 1669, sold his interest to Will. Elson, sen. (*Burr. MS.*)

† The lease lapsed to the Rev. Daniel Walter, as Precentor, who granted it to his son of the same name. He left 2 daus. and coheirs—Mary, wife of Henry Poole, and Eliz., wife of Rev. John Tench.

‡ A pedigree of the family, given by Dallaway, deduces its descent from Thomas Sandham, of Colworth, in 1626 (descended from Thos. Sandham, of Nyetimber in Pagham, 1529), who, by his wife, Eliz., d. & coh. of Taylor, had William Sandham of Colworth and Chichester. He m. Alice, d. and coh. of Christ. Sacheverel, of Barton Druid, co. Som., and had Brune Sandham, ob. inf., and Sacheverel Sandham, of Colworth, in 1662.

§ William Peachey, Lessee, in 1604; Thos. Sandham, 1649; John Wakeford, 1700; Richd. Woodyer, 1730; John Wakeford Bridger, 1776. (*Burr. MS.*, 5690.)

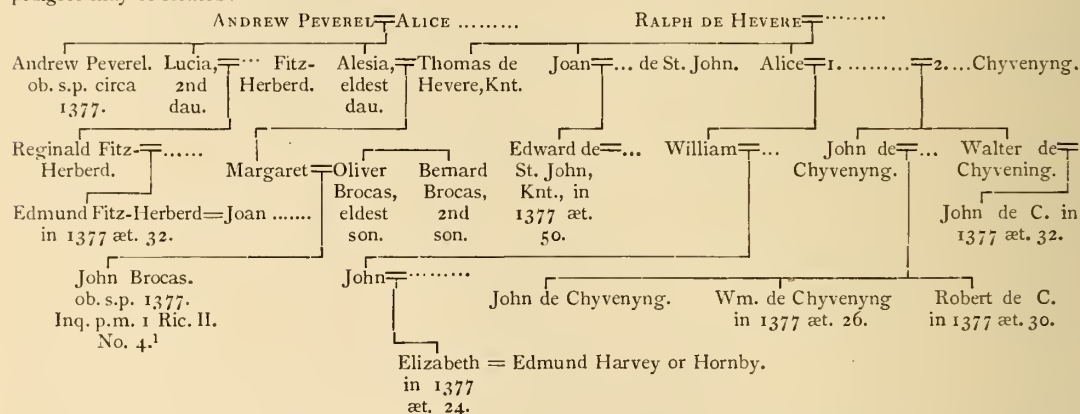
|| Henry Dawson, Esq., had it in 1746, apparently in succession to Bridget Platt, widow (no doubt the Bridget Clopton above mentioned); Henry Dawson, LL.D., in 1754, and Henry Dawson, gent., and his sister, in 1777.

¶ The entry states that “Martinesque, Draieton and Shepewike and the barns of the king and of the church in the time of King Henry the elder appertained to the City of Chichester, so that the reeves of Chichester received geld and brought it to the Exchequer, but now they receive nothing thereof. Henry the King in time of peace gave to Reginald Hareng 10 pounds of land of the appurtenances of Chichester, viz., Sheepwike for 100s. and tilled lands out of Chichester for 100s. The heirs who now hold them are unknown.” It appears that in later times a store was kept at Shepewike for the supply of the Earl’s household when at Chichester. (*MS. Fitzalan.*)

held under the Earl of Arundel, by John Brocas,* to whom it had descended as heir to Thomas de Hevere, who obtained a grant of free warren in Shopwyke, in the fourth year of Edward III.'s reign. John Brocas died in 1377, and the manor of Shapwyk descended to his kinsman and heir, Edward de St. John. The manor of DRAYTON or *Westcote Drayton* (extending into the parishes of Oving, Merston, and Iping) formed part of the endowment of Boxgrove Priory.† At the Dissolution it reverted to the Crown, and the estate and manorial rights appear then to have been separated. The latter have descended, with Halnaker, to the Duke of Richmond, but the former was granted, in 1560, to Richard Sackville, sold by him to Thomas Bisshopp, ancestor to the present Lord Zouch. The estate is now vested in the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

See Boxgrove.

* From the Inq. held at the death of Sir John Brocas, in 1377, it appears that his heirs were, 1, Sir Edmund Fitzherbert, æt. 32, son of Reginald, son of Lucia, sister of Alesia, mother of Margaret, mother of said John Brocas, and (to the manor of Shopwyke), 2, Sir Edw. de St. John, as son of Joan, sister of Thomas de Hevere, father of Margaret, mother of John Brocas. (*Inq. p.m. 1 Ric. II., No. 4.*) From this inquisition on John Brocas the following interesting pedigree may be formed:—



1 On this John Brocas' death considerable property came to be divided in Kent and Sussex. The *m.* of Blachyngton next Sefforde, *m.* of Rypp, &c., &c., in Sussex, went to Edmund Fitz-Herbert, Knt., who was found his kinsman and heir because they were of the inheritance of Andrew Peverel, Knt., who lately died thereof, seized in fee without heir of his body.

The *m.* of Shapewyk went to Edward de St. John, Knt., Lord of Wyldebrugge, being son of Joan, sister of Thomas de Hevere, father of Margaret, mother of John Brocas.

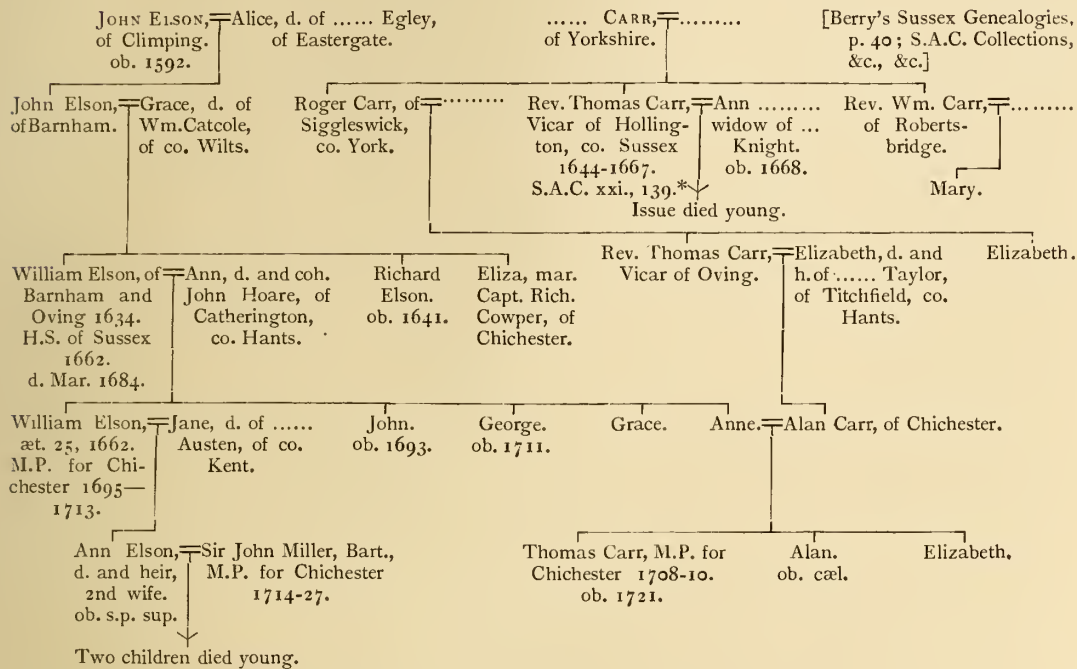
In an Inquisition, taken in Kent, John Brocas is said to be son of Oliver, elder brother of Bernard who is (as to a certain manor) his uncle and heir.

In another Inquisition, in Kent, John Brocas has six heirs, according to gavelkind, viz., (1) Edward de St. John; (2) Elizabeth, dau. of John, son of William, son of Alice, sister to Thos. de Hevere; (3) John, (4) William, and (5) Robert, sons of John de Chyvenyng, son of Alice, sister to Thomas de Hevere; and (6) John, son of Walter de Chyvenyng.

† The gift to Boxgrove Priory must have been subsequent in the early part of Edw. III.'s reign, in which year Margaret wife of Barth. de Badlesmere, made good her claim to it, and the Mortimers had it, as her husband's heirs. The early descent was as follows:—In the reign of Henry III., Roger Somari had it on the death of Hugh Albini, but 10 Ed. I., Geoffrey Picheford obtained it in exchange from Queen Eleanor, who is said to have acquired it by gift from John Tregoz. John, son and heir of Geoffrey, granted the reversion of the manor to Sir Barth. de Badlesmere, who certainly obtained it in spite of the opposition raised by certain members of the Tregoz family. (*Parl. Rolls, ii., 417. Petitions in Parl., No. 222.*) Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, inherited it from his ancestress Elizabeth, sister of Giles, Lord Badlesmere, and died seised of it, 3 Hen. VI., when the Duke of York, son of his sister Anne, became heir to it. We are unable to ascertain the date of its gift to Boxgrove Priory.

The estate of *Groves* belonged also to Boxgrove Priory, and after the suppression was held by the Chatfields,* and subsequently by the Elsons and Carrs. In 1815 Philip Lawrance was the proprietor, and it now belongs to the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

ELSON AND CARR, OF OVING.



* This Rev. Thos. Carr left by his will (proved 2nd Dec., 1667) property in Sussex to his nephew Thomas, son of his elder brother Roger, of Siggleswick, co. York, and so did his widow Ann, by her will (proved 4 May, 1678). Berry, in his *Sussex Genealogies*, commences with Roger Carr, from Yorkshire, so we have no doubt the above is a correct drawing out of the pedigree.

* A Pedigree of the Chatfield family is given in the *Herald's Vis.* of 1634, from wh. it appears that the first settler in Oving was Francis Chatfield (son of Richard, of Ditchling and Treford, and brother of George, Mayor of Chichester, in 1586), who was living in 1560, and by his wife Ann, d. of Geo. Peckham, had 5 sons, viz., 1, Richard, 2, Francis, 3, Thomas, who mar. a Dutchwoman, and was living in the Low Countries in 1634; 4, William of Oving, who d. 1600, leaving a son of the same name, who died at Oving in 1644; 5, James, who mar. Joan, d. of Rich. Simnett, of London, and had issue. The second son, Francis Chatfield, was of Oving, and had issue (by his wife Mary, d. of John Cawley, of Chichester), 1, John Chatfield, of Groves in Oving, who mar. Ellenor, dau. of Nicholas Newnham, or Newman, of the I. of Wight, and relict of G. Wood, Master in Chancery; 2, Francis, 3, Thomas and eight daughters.

Pagham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[ALDWICK HUNDRED.

Dugd. Mon. 18. 19.

THE early history of this once important but now neglected parish presents many points of interest. It was at Pagham, then* perhaps a port of some size, that Cella, with his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing and Cissa, landed in 477, and three centuries afterwards the manor was granted by Ceadwalla, king of the South Saxon state, which Cella had established, to Wilfrith, who may be called the first and only Bishop of Sussex.† Whether Pagham lapsed to the see of Canterbury after the departure of Wilfrith to York, when Sussex became ecclesiastically dependent upon Wessex, or in the latter half of the ninth century, when the early English Church had reached its lowest ebb, does not sufficiently appear, but there can be no doubt that the Archbishop was its possessor at the time of Domesday,‡ and that his successors in the see resided within the limits of the manor. It was at Pagham that Archbishop Anselm, in 1108, consecrated Richard de Beaumis Bishop of London, and the place figures also in the chequered history of Becket,§ to whose memory the parish church is said to be dedicated. The Archbishop obtained, in 1204, a grant for a market and fair in Pagham, the tolls of which, as well as of the mill mentioned in Domesday, formed no inconsiderable items in the archiepiscopal revenues. Cranmer surrendered it to Henry VIII. and by James I. it was granted to the Earl of Sandwich. From his heirs it passed to Richard Barwell, and then through the Breretons to the late J. B. Fletcher, Esq.

Dallaway.

ALDWICK is an important manor, which gives its name|| to the hundred, and comprises the greater part of the parish.¶ It passed to the Crown with Pagham, and was granted by Queen Elizabeth to Sir Richard Baker and Sir Richard Sackville, knts., and was subsequently held by the Dingleys. It then appears to have reverted to the Crown, and in 1677 the estate was purchased by John Comber, of Donnington, whose sister Mary brought it to her husband, Mark Miller, Ald. of Chichester. From him it descended to Sir John Miller, Bart., who bequeathed it to his two sons, Coombe Miller, Dean of Chichester, and Charles Miller. Their moieties were purchased at the close of the last century by Sir Richard Hotham, who let much of the sea-board on building leases. Many good residences were then erected by the Earl of Newburgh, Sir

See S. Bersted.

* Pagham Harbour is said to have been formed by a sudden irruption of the sea about the beginning of the 14th century, which, according to the Nonæ Roll, devastated 2,700 acres of land. Only small craft can enter this little port. (*Lower.*) It appears also by a survey made in 1608, that much of the land in the parish had been devoured by the sea, "which," says the surveyor, "doth every year eat up more still." The sea continues to encroach on the coast.

† Wilfrith, who converted Ceadwalla to Christianity, was confirmed by the latter in the see to which Æthelwealh had placed him in 682, but did not occupy it more than 3 years, as in 685 he was restored to his former see of York.

‡ The Archbishop holds Pageham in demesne: of this manor Oismelin holds 1 hide of the Abp.

§ At the Council of Northampton, October, 1164, Becket was cited not as a peer, but as a criminal, to be tried on the charges of John the Marshall, for refusing to pay certain fees due from the archiepiscopal manor of Pagham. (*Pipe Roll*, 18 H. II., rot. 10, p.)

|| The name Aldwick (= old wick) implies its antiquity, and from the fact that the Lord of the Manor of Aldwick is also Lord of the Hundred, we infer that by ancient custom it is possessed of paramount rights.

¶ The parishes of Pagham, E. Lavant, S. Bersted, Tangmere and Slindon.

T. Pechell, Bart., General Stuart, &c. The present lords of the Manor and Hundred of Aldwick are Fredk. W. J. Caldwell and Robert G. Raper, as Trustees during the life of Mrs. Fletcher, of Bersted Lodge, and the beneficial owner of the manor and hundred is William Holland Ballett Fletcher, Esq.

NYETIMBER* appears to have followed the same descent as Pagham till the reign of Henry VIII., when it was granted by the king to Thomas Bowyer, citizen and grocer (see *N. Mundham*), whose descendant, Sir James Bowyer, Bart., gave a lease of it for 99 years to Nicolas Covert, of Chichester, gent. Its subsequent descent has been the same as that of *N. Mundham*, and its present owner is W. H. B. Fletcher, Esq.

35 Hen. viii.

Of *Boley* or *Bogheley*, Dallaway states that it was a very ancient manor farm, held in the time of King John by William de Gardinis by the tenure of knight's service,† and that his posterity, known by the name of Jarden or Jordan, retained it for several centuries. In 1693 Laurence Alcock, of Midhurst, purchased it, and bequeathed it to his son Laurence, of Trotton, whose daughters and coheirs (Jane, wife of John Radcliffe, and Anne, wife of Geo. Bramston) inherited it. In 1774, Nathaniel Newnham, Alderman of London, bought it, and from his descendants it has passed to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.‡ The manor house was occupied in the 16th century by a branch of the Darell family§—one member of which, Edmund Darell, Esquire, Clerk of the Caterie to Queen Elizabeth, died in 1579, and is commemorated by a monument in the parish church.

S. Mundham, after having been enjoyed by the Jarden or Jordan family, reverted to the Crown, and was granted in 1599 to Anthony Uvedale. From his heirs female, it descended, in 1649 to Richard Jeffrey, and in 1705 was sold to Robert Elson. Subsequently it passed into the hands of the Rev. Mr. Dornford, and from the Quantocks to the Duke of Norfolk. It is a tithing within the Hundred of Aldwick, in which also are included the hamlet of Lagness|| and the tithing of Crimsham.¶ Mr. James Peachey is the largest landowner.

* John Bourer and Alice, his wife, founded, in 1383, a chantry in Pagham church, endowing it with lands in Nyetimber. The Sussex names of Borrer and Bowra may be identical with the foregoing, and it is a curious coincidence that the Bowyers should also be connected with this manor.

† The early tenants of Pagham were men of importance. William de Pageham (descended from Richard de Pageham, principal tenant 12 John) was sheriff from 16 to 21 Edw. I. Contemporary with Richard de Pageham was Will. de Gardinis, whose descendant, John Jarden, left Margery, his dau. and coh. in 1428 (6 Hen. VI.).

‡ The manor of Boley seems to have held under that of Bosham, and on this account Henry, Lord Berkeley, in 1608, recovered the wardship of one Thomas Payne. Yet, in 1786, Lord Berkeley paid a quit rent to the Lord of Aldwick, and his death was presented on the Court Rolls of the said manor.

§ A pedigree is given in the Visit of Notts, 1569 and 1614, which states that William Darell, who mar. Jane, d. and h. of Wm. Knotsworth, and had Marmaduke Darell, was of Pagham. Margaret, d. and sole heir of the latter, mar. Edward Darell, younger son of Thomas Darell, of Scotney, and had Sir Thomas Darell, knt., who, by his three wives left a numerous family.

|| The ancient manor farm bears upon it the date 1616. The manor belonged to Boxgrove Priory, and at the Dissolution was granted to Richard and John Sackvyle. It reverted again to the Crown, and was subsequently held by the Peachey family.

¶ An exempted manor held of N. Bersted. In 1665 John Woodyer had it *jure uxoris*, and it descended to Richard Merricks, Mayor of Chichester, 1813, from the heir female of the Woodyer family.

Aldwick Place was the property and residence of the late Benj. Bond Cabbell, F.S.A., a well-known philanthropist, and has lately been purchased by Baron Grant, who has pulled down the old building, and is about building a mansion there, and within Aldwick is the cottage ornée of the Rev. Edward Houghton Johnson.

Parham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
WEST EASEWORTH HUND.]

WITHIN the limits of this little parish, whose history is of some interest, is situated one of the most important mansions of Western Sussex, *Parham House*, built in part by an ancestor of its present possessor, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. Before particularizing its features, it may be desirable to trace the descent of the manor and chief estate. In Domesday there are two references to the place. It occurs among the vast possessions of Earl Roger,* under whom it was held by one Robert, and elsewhere in the same record it is stated that "the Abbot of St. Peter's Westminster holds Perham and held it of King Edward." The latter entry relates to the chief manor which, at some period antecedent to the Conquest, had been granted to the Abbey of Westminster.† This tenure was not disturbed by King William, and when, four centuries later, enquiry was made, the manor and estate in Parham were found to form part of the endowments of the Infirmary attached to Westminster Abbey. On the dissolution of Monasteries, the manor fell to the Crown, and in 1540 was sold for £1,225 6s. 5d., to Robert Palmer, citizen and mercer, to hold by the 20th part of a knight's fee and a yearly payment of £6 12s. 4d.‡ But between 1591-1601 the purchaser's descendant, Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., sold it to Thomas Bisshopp, Esq., who was afterwards knighted, and in 1620 created a Baronet. The manor has never since been alienated, but has passed, with the Barony of Zouche, through a female heir, into the family of Curzon. The present Lord Zouche, or de la Zouche, is the son of Robert Curzon, 13th Baron, who succeeded his mother, Harriett Anne Bisshopp (wife of Robert Curzon, son of

Valor Eccles.
temp. H. viii.

Pat. Rot. 32 Hen.
viii., pt. 7, m. 26.

* The Duke of Norfolk claimed, probably as representative of Earl Roger, the paramount lordship in the reign of George III. (*Burr. MS.*, 5688, 114). The lands held by Robert are probably identical with those which belonged to the family of Tregoz (see p. 102). In 1331 Thomas Tregoz had grant of free warren in his demesnes in Parham. In the reign of Hen. VIII. the Gratwick family had these lands, which subsequently passed to the Mills, of Greatham, and have since been added to the Zouche estates.

† The abbey had also a grant from Hen. I., confirmed by Hen. II., of six hides and a half. These were in 1212 claimed by Peter Peverell, son of Herbert, and grandson of Herbert and Sibylla his wife, who had held them. He offered to the king 4 palfreys and 2 goshawks to have an inquisition, but the king, though refusing the present, held an inquisition, which terminated in favour of the abbey. The arms of Peverell (Andrew P. was knight of the shire in 1351), occur on the font.

‡ In 1670 this rent was granted to Francis, Lord Hawley and others, the trustees appointed for sale of fee farm rents.



The West India Docks, London.
Engraved by J. G. Thompson.
From a Drawing by J. G. Thompson.

Assheton, 1st Viscount Curzon) in the Barony which had fallen into abeyance.* His lordship is the sole proprietor in Parham as well as lord of the manor. *Parham House* occupies a site of great beauty at the foot of the South Downs, and in the midst of a picturesque park. It is built of chalk, faced with stone, and is thought to embody (if we may use such a term) a smaller fortified house of an earlier date. The present mansion, of which, by the kindness of the S. A. Soc., we are enabled to give an illustration, mainly belongs to the Elizabethan era, when the S. and W. fronts were probably altered or added by Sir Thomas Palmer, and by his tenant and successor, Sir Thomas Bisshopp, Secretary of State. The date, 1583, with the arms of the Queen and her motto, "Semper Eadem," occur on the wall at the upper end of the hall, and certainly suggest that that apartment was then constructed or modified. The present flat ceiling is of the same date, but Mr. Cooper considered it probable that it was inserted by Sir Thomas Palmer to carry the great gallery which runs above it, and that originally the hall had a high-pitched timber roof. The gallery is 160 feet long, 18 wide, but only 13 feet high, and was probably used as a dormitory; leading out of it is a small chapel, the ceiling of which was enriched with elaborate carving, but, being much out of repair, it was removed in 1832. The other Elizabethan apartments are known as "the great parlour," the dining room, the old drawing room, and the oak bedroom. The N. and E. sides of the mansion are of earlier date, and the kitchen bears a striking resemblance to that of Christ Church, Oxford. It is about 25 feet square, and of the same height, and furnished with two great fire-places beneath Gothic arches, 14ft. 6in. in width. The courtyard measures 180ft. 8in. from E. to W., and 125ft. from N. to S. In its centre is a fountain fed with water from the neighbouring hills. Parham House is said to have been visited by Queen Elizabeth in her progress to Cowdray in 1591,† and tradition adds that she dined within the hall, sitting beneath the spot now marked by her arms and motto. But the mansion derives less lustre from its past associations than from the treasures of art and literature with which successive owners, and most conspicuously amongst them the late Lord Zouche, have enriched it. The collection of ancient armour‡ is almost unrivalled, and of even greater interest are the specimens of gold and silver plate, enamels and ivory carvings. But surpassing these in intrinsic, if not in pecuniary, value, are the contents of the Library, wherein are stored a large number of ancient MSS., collected by the late peer, in "The Monasteries of the Levant" (which he described so well), numerous printed volumes from the

S. A. C., xxv.,
1-22.

S. A. C. V., 197.

* Sir Cecil Bisshopp, 8th Baronet, made good his claim in 1815 to the ancient Barony of Zouche, of which his mother was a coheir. But at his death without male issue, in 1828, the Barony again fell into abeyance between his two daughters. It was terminated by the Crown in favour of his elder daughter, Harriett Anne, and at her death, in 1870, devolved to her eldest son.

† The Queen was proceeding westward through Parham and Pulborough to Cowdray. We are unable to find any authority for the statement that she dined in the new hall at Parham.

‡ An account of the armour will be found in S. A. C., xxv., 4-17. Some of the armour, brought from the deserted church of St. Irene, at Constantinople, was worn by the defenders of the Palæologi against the Turks in 1452.

presses of Caxton and Wynkyn de Worde, first editions of Homer, Virgil and Shakspere, and other book rarities which would delight the heart of "Tom Folio" and his modern representatives. Nor is the deer-park, in which the mansion stands, without its special claim to notice. It contains one of the few remaining heronries of which England can boast. The genealogy of the Parham herons is not without interest. In the reign of Elizabeth, the Steward of Robert Dudley brought a stock of birds from Coity Castle, S. Wales, to Penshurst, where they built and continued to dwell until the beginning of the present century. The trees in which they nested were then cut down, and a migration to Michelgrove, some 50 miles S.W. of Penshurst, took place. Here they were again disturbed, and in 1826 took flight to Parham, where in 1872 they had no less than 117 nests, and, we trust, have found a permanent home.

Patching.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
[PATCHING HUNDRED.

Cartwright's
Bramber, p. 70.

ALTHOUGH this parish gives its name to the Hundred in which it is situated, and with which it is co-extensive, it does not seem to have been at any time more important than it now is. The manor was attached to the See of Canterbury in the 10th century, and in the Domesday Survey is reckoned among the estates of the Archbishop, and as being appropriated to the clothing of the monks at Canterbury. The Rectory is still in the gift of the Archbishop, and was, until quite recently, a Peculiar under the jurisdiction of Canterbury.

With the mesne tenure of the manor, the important family of Walys* (chiefly seated at Glynde) was associated from the 13th to the 15th century, and after its lapse to the Crown it was granted by Henry VIII. in 1542, to Judge Shelley, of Michelgrove, in the adjoining parish of Clapham. His descendants held it until the year 1800, when Sir John Shelley, Bart., sold it to Richard Walker, of Liverpool, from whose son, Richard Watt Walker, it was purchased, in 1828, by the Duke of Norfolk, and is now vested in his grace's representative.

The ancient family of Wolvyn† had considerable property in Patching in the 14th and 15th centuries, but at the present time the Duke owns nearly all the land except a small estate belonging to Lady Pechell.

* In 1446 the king granted the custody of the manor to Sir John Fortescue, the Judge, during the fatuity of William Waleys. (*Pat. Roll.*, 24 H. VI., pt. 2, m. 10.) This Wm. W. was probably a son of Sir William of Glynde, by his wife Mary, d. of John St. Clere, of E. Grinstead.

† John de Mundeham and William Tardewayes confirmed to John Wolvyn, and Agatha his wife, dau. of Gilbert Michelgrove, the lands which he had by gift and feoffment of Isabella, late wife of Wm. Wolvyn decd., which she inherited after the death of her mother in Patching and Sullington. In 1413, Rd. Figg, clerk, and Rd. Green, conveyed lands in Patching to Rd. Wolvyn. In 1455, John Wolvyn, of Goring, conveyed his lands in Patching, called Wolvyns, to John Michelgrove and John Threlee, and the next year the trustees re-conveyed the same lands to John Wolvyn. (*Cartwright*, p. 71, from original deeds.)

See p. 65.

Of the Church, which until 1282 was dependent on Tarring, it may be enough to say that it cannot be the one mentioned in Domesday, that it seems to have been built in the latter part of the 12th century, to have been mutilated at various times, and to have been restored in 1856 by Sir John Kirkland, then a resident in the parish.

Petworth.

SCARCELY inferior in interest to the history of Arundel or Bramber is that of Petworth. With it, as with the former places, an illustrious family has for generations been connected, and the annals of the Percies are not a whit less eventful than those of the Braoses or of the house of Howard. It is true that Petworth House lacks the grandeur of Arundel Castle, and that the memorials of a glorious past have not there survived, as is the case at Bramber; yet, on the other hand, in beauty of situation it surpasses the latter, and in the richness of its art-treasures the former of these two great historic sites in Western Sussex.

The Domesday Record states that Petworth* had been held in the reign of the Confessor as a free manor by a Saxon lady named Eddeva or Edith, and that at the date of the Survey, Earl Roger (de Montgomeri) was its lord, and Robert, his eldest son, the tenant. Of Robert de Belesme, the Earl's son, it may be sufficient to say that he was pre-eminent among his contemporaries for craft and cruelty, and that, by his rebellion against Henry I., the manor of Petworth became forfeit to the Crown. The King bestowed it upon his own second wife, Adeliza or Alice la Belle, and she, upon her marriage with William de Albini, conveyed† the Honour and Manor of Petworth to her brother Joceline de Louvaine, who became its lord in 1140.

See p. 16.

See p. 16.

Joceline married Agnes, sole heir of William de Perci‡ and Adelidis de Tunbridge, and assumed the name of Perci while retaining the arms of Brabant. From this marriage descended the great family of Percy, which, although more closely identified with the northern counties, derived its title from the Barony of

* It was rated at 9 hides, contained a church, a mill and a wood supplying pannage for 80 hogs. It was required to furnish 1620 eels, and possessed at Chichester (the market place of the district) two *hagæ* or plots of ground with shops upon them. The name was written Peteorde, but it is obviously derived from Peta-worth, *i.e.*, the estate of one Peta, of whose history we are ignorant.

† The tenure was of the Earls of Arundel by knights' service as Castellan of Arundel Castle, which in case of siege the Lord of Petworth was bound to defend for 40 days.

‡ This first house of Perci claimed to descend from Mainfred, a Danish chief, who invaded Normandy 2 centuries before the Conquest. His descendant, William de Perci (called "Algernon, or the whiskered"), came to England with the Conqueror, and obtained a grant of 16½ knights' fees (about 10,000 acres) within the Honour of Arundel, besides other estates. He followed the call of Peter the Hermit, and died near Jerusalem in the first Crusade. His grandson was William de Perci, who fought against the Scots at the Battle of the Standard, and left a daughter and heir who, as above stated, married Joceline de Louvaine.

Petworth for more than two centuries.* It would be impossible within the limits at our disposal, to recapitulate the fortunes of the House of Percy, so intimately were they connected with the history of the kingdom at large. Hotspur (whose sword, well wielded at Shrewsbury, is still at Petworth) lives in the pages of Shakspeare, and the Earl Percy,† whose deeds of chivalry are recounted in the ballad of Chevy Chase, is hardly less a "household word" among us. Henry, 9th Earl of Northumberland (whose portrait by Vandyke is among the art-treasures at Petworth) was one of the most learned men of his time. A mathematician himself of no mean repute, he was also the patron of Hariot and others of like genius, and his long confinement in the Tower‡ was cheered by the companionship of such congenial fellow-prisoners as Raleigh and Hoskyns, as well as by the solace derived from his favourite pursuits. He died in 1632, and was succeeded by a son who seems to have exhibited remarkable skill in guiding himself through the dangers and difficulties of the Rebellion and Restoration. He sided with the Parliament, but was free from all personal animosity against the King, whose children were entrusted to his care, and treated by him with the utmost kindness and respect. His grand-daughter (the only child of Joceline, 11th Earl of Northumberland, by his wife Lady Elizabeth Wriothesley) became the sole heiress of the house of Percy, and, it is said, was "three times a wife before she was 16." Her first husband was Henry Cavendish,§ Earl of Ogle, who took the name and arms of Percy. He died about a year afterwards (1680), and his widow then married Thomas Thynne of Longleat—"Tom of Ten Thousand"—who was assassinated in 1681, by Count von Konigsmark, and lastly, in May, 1682, she became the wife of Charles Seymour, 6th Duke of Somerset. He seems to have merited the name of "the proud Duke," which was bestowed upon him by his contemporaries, but beyond the fact that he was a steady supporter of the Protestant cause, even at the cost of the King's friendship, there is little to record of him.|| Of his only son and successor, Algernon, 7th Duke, there is even less to be said. The Petworth estates passed to him under his mother's settlement, and in 1740 he was created¶ Baron Warkworth and Earl of Northumberland, with remainder (in default of heirs male) to Sir Hugh Smithson, Bart., the husband of his only daughter, Elizabeth.

* Henry de Perci, Lord of Petworth, the father of Hotspur and Earl Marshal, was created Earl of Northumberland by Richard II. in 1377.

† Mr. Arnold (*Hist. and Antiq. of Petworth*, pp. 28-9) draws attention to the fact that the second Earl of Northumberland (Hotspur's son) was slain at the first battle of St. Alban's, 1455, and therefore must have survived the terrible spear-thrust which, according to the ballad, a Scottish knight inflicted on him long before.

‡ The Earl was unjustly suspected of having been privy to the Gunpowder Plot (in which his relative, Thomas Percy, was concerned), and was condemned to imprisonment for life and the payment of a fine of £30,000, which was afterwards reduced to £20,000. He spent more than 15 years in prison, and when released through the intercession of his daughter, the Countess of Carlisle, he retired to Petworth on parole that he would not go more than 30 miles from home. The 8th Earl ended his days in the Tower, to which he had been consigned on suspicion of having plotted with Sir Fra. Throgmorton and Lord Paget for the escape of the Queen of Scots.

§ Eldest son of Henry, 2nd Duke of Newcastle. He died in his father's life-time without issue.

|| In 1687 he was asked by James II. to attend the Pope's nuncio to his audience, but refused, desiring his Majesty to excuse him from an office which the law of the land made criminal. (*Arnold*, p. 38.)

¶ He succeeded at his mother's death to the Barony of Percy.

And in the same year he was also created Baron Cockermouth and Earl of Egremont, with remainder to his nephew, Sir Charles Wyndham,* on whom also was entailed the Honour and Manor of Petworth. The Duke died in 1750, and Sir Charles Wyndham, who then became 2nd Earl of Egremont, survived him only 13 years. George Wyndham, the 3rd Earl, was but twelve years old when he succeeded to the title and estates, which he retained for nearly three-quarters of a century. Most of his long life was spent at Petworth, in enlarging the house and storing it with the treasures of art, for which it is still almost without a rival in Great Britain. Lord Egremont bequeathed his estates to his natural son, George Wyndham, who was created, in 1859, Baron Leconfield of Leconfield, co. York. His eldest son, the present peer, is now lord of the Honour and Manor of Petworth.

Of the mansion, as it at present stands, little else can be said than that its interior is in happy contrast with its exterior. It is a plain—we might even say an ugly—casket in which objects of priceless worth are enshrined.† A long, monotonous façade, unbroken by any projections or conspicuous features, extends for upwards of 320 feet, without even a pediment or a portico to give relief to the eye or dignity to the building. Its erection was begun by the Duke of Somerset, whose pride should have led him to preserve,‡ instead of to destroy, the home in which the ancestors of his illustrious wife had dwelt for four centuries. And we are rather surprised that the last Lord Egremont, who possessed a cultivated taste, and ample means for its gratification, did not attempt the re-construction of a house which must have been offensive to his eye, and but ill-adapted to the character of its contents. The alterations made by him and his father§ do not seem to have been improvements, and the reduction of the roof to a uniform level has exaggerated the original fault of the structure.

The earlier mansion was better entitled to the epithet “princely” than that which now exists, and could lay claim to considerable antiquity, as we shall have occasion to shew, but we have very scanty information with respect to the original residence of the Percies at Petworth. There can be little doubt that

* Eldest son of his sister, Lady Catherine Seymour, by her husband, Sir William Wyndham, the patriotic statesman, whom Pope has eulogised in the lines—

“ Wyndham just to freedom and the throne,
The master of our passions and his own.”

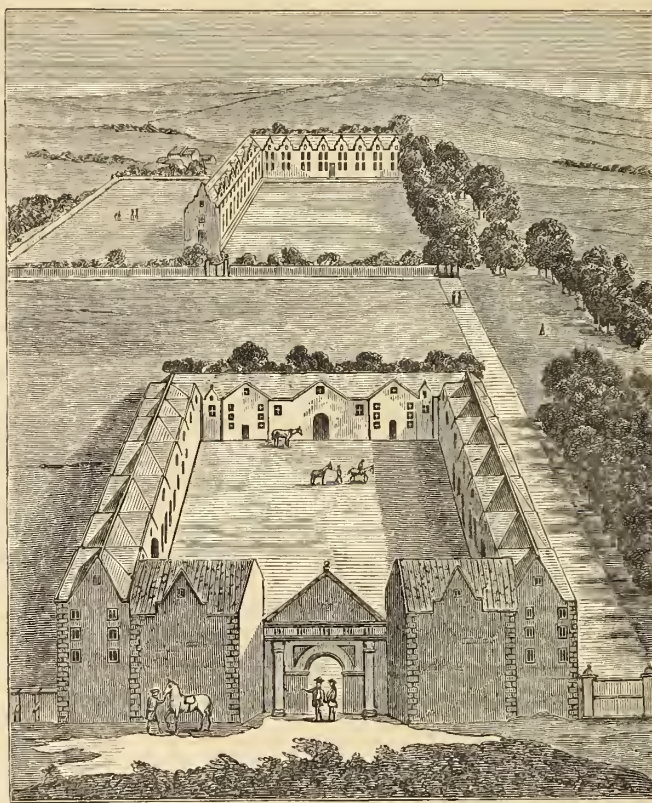
† Without attempting to give a *catalogue raisonné* of the contents of Petworth House, we must notice its vast collection of pictures. It is especially rich in examples of Vandyke and Holbein. Claude and his greatest modern pupil, Turner, are well represented there, as also are most of the Italian masters. Janssen, Lely, Hogarth, Kneller, Reynolds, Gainsborough and Grant carry down the series of family portraits, and there is scarcely an ancient or modern painter whose works may not be found upon the walls. The library contains a beautifully illuminated copy of Chaucer. The “carved room”—60ft. by 24 and 20ft. high—is enriched with carvings from the skilful hands of Grinling Gibbons and Jonathan Ritson, and well deserves the liberal praise which Walpole bestowed upon it when yet unfinished. The collection of sculptures, chiefly purchased at Rome for Charles, Earl of Egremont, is large, but of unequal interest.

‡ The Chapel is the only part of the old mansion which the Duke preserved. Its walls and windows are ornamented with the arms and badges of the Percies and others.

§ They were made in no conservative spirit, nor, it would seem, for the purpose of carrying out any general plan, but simply to accommodate the works of art which needed house-room.

Pat. Roll. 2 Edw.
ii., p. 2, m. 19.

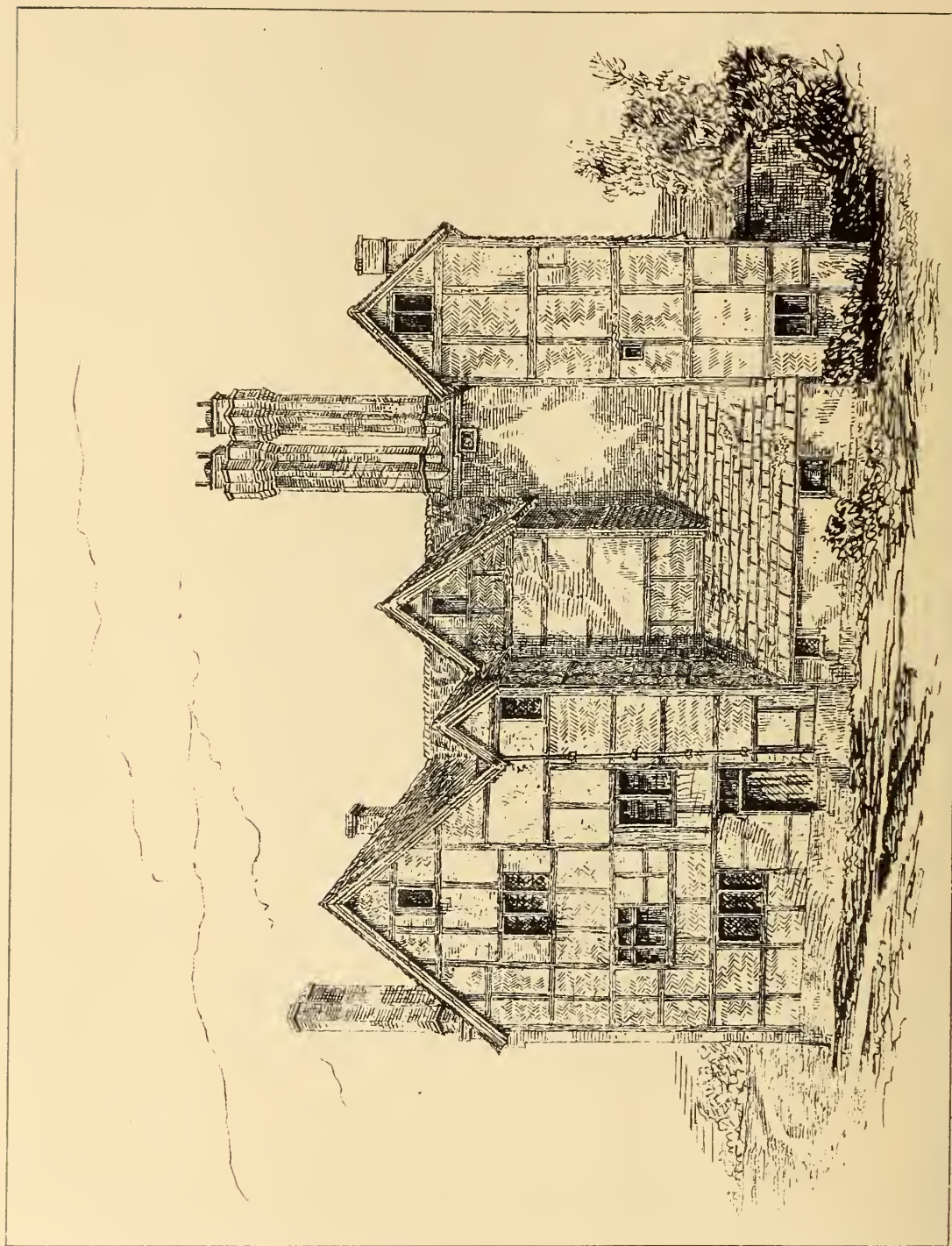
there was attached to the manor, from time immemorial, some sort of *domus defensabilis*,* and from the nature of the surrounding country, abounding in wood and water, it would be a favourite resort for purposes of chase. But the first notice of a residence occurs as late as the year 1309, when Henry de Percy obtained a license "to fortify and krenellate with a wall of stone and lime his manors of Spofford and Lekynfield in the County of York and Petworth in the County of Sussex." That this mansion was provided with a prison, there can be no doubt, for there is evidence to prove that in it was confined for three days one Thomas de Natindon, a Proctor of the Pope, who had endeavoured to serve a writ on Archbishop Meopham, at Slindon.† This occurrence took place in



OLD PETWORTH HOUSE.

* We use this term (which occurs in Domesday) to express a residential building of less importance than a castle.

† See Dean Hook's *Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury*, Vol. iii. It appears that the Archbishop's retainers maltreated the proctor and his men, and pursued the former over the hills, "*usque ad manerium domini Henrici de Percy, Petterworth nomine*," when they thrust him into gaol. The Archbishop was excommunicated on suspicion of having connived at these doings.



MOOR FARM near PETWORTH

Thomas Betterbury del

1330. Six years previously King Edward II. paid a visit* to Petworth, where he spent a couple of days feasting right royally, but there is nothing to shew that he was the guest of the Percies, who undoubtedly passed most of their time on their northern estates. The krenellated mansion, Mr. Dallaway conjectures, stood upon high ground in the park now occupied by some ancient chesnut trees, and marked by the occurrence of large stones upon the spot. This house, at some date which we are unable to fix, gave place to another, more adapted to the altered condition of the times and the wants of its occupants. It was built on the same site as the present mansion, and was largely repaired, if not wholly reconstructed by Henry Percy, the 8th Earl, about the year 1576.† A view of this house has happily been preserved, and by the kindness of the Sussex Archæological Society we are able to reproduce it. It consisted of two wings at right angles to each other, facing to the west and south. The stables—"the best," says Fuller, "of any subject's in Christendom"—fronted the house, and occupied a spot now covered by the great pond. They provided accommodation for 60 horses, and, together with the riding-house, formed a quadrangle of considerable size. The house thus begun by the 8th Earl received some additions from his successor, who seems to have designed,‡ during his imprisonment in the Tower, an entirely new mansion of much magnificence. But the heavy fine imposed upon him by the Star Chamber prevented the realization of his plans, and very few parts of the original structure§ have survived the alterations effected by the Duke of Somerset and the Earls of Egremont. Such stateliness as is due to size belongs to the present mansion, but we are wholly unable to endorse the opinion of an anonymous writer, that "Petworth, for a subject's palace, may not easily be matched."

Arnold p. 42.

Arnold p. 51.

Worthies of Eng-
land.

Quarterly Review,
July, 1862.

Of less importance than the great House of the Percies, but of no little interest, is the ancient home of the Dawtreys—a family of high antiquity, and at one time possessed of large estates in Western Sussex.|| Their chief residence¶ near Petworth, known as MORE, came to them through the marriage of Edmund Dawtrey with Isabel, niece and heiress of Sir Richard Wood, Treasurer of England, in the reign of Richard III. This Edmund, his son, grandson and great-grandson were successively Sheriffs of Sussex from 1492 to 1566, and the

* An account of the Royal visit to Petworth, on Thursday, Sept. 4, 1324, will be found in S. A. C., VI., 49.

† Edward VI. visited Petworth in 1552, and was received by Henry, Earl of Arundel, as lord paramount.

‡ The Parish Register states that "Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland, in 1577, began to repair ye Honor of Pebworth and also to make his new work of building ye same Honor to his great charge and brought ye Water into every office of his said House." The total expended on the House between 1576 and 1592 was £4126 9s. 8d. (*Petworth Muniments*.)

§ Among the Petworth Muniments is a large roll of vellum, upon which is a plan architecturally laid down, with MS. remarks made by the Earl in 1615—five years before his release. The ground plan is for an open square, 325 feet by 280, and containing a gallery 322 by 28 feet. (*Arnold*, p. 52.)

|| The courtyard was removed by the 2nd Earl, and the last remaining tower of the house taken down by him. The present wine and beer cellars were part of the old building, and the Chapel has also been in some degree preserved. Its cloisters, however, were converted into a sculpture gallery by Charles, Earl of Egremont.

¶ The name (as will be seen by our Index) is of frequent occurrence among the landowners of the County. William son of Joceline de Altâ Ripa or Dawtrey, is supposed to have been the founder of Hardham Priory (*which see*).

monuments of some of them are conspicuous features in the chapel of St. Thomas in Petworth Church.* Leland, when he visited the town in the reign of Henry VIII., was the guest of Mr. Edmund Dawtreys, who gave him some curious information about the descent of the property.† The antiquary evidently received the statement with reservations, and was probably right in supposing that the Dawtreys were *mesne* lords under the Percies. More was sold in 1786 to the Earl of Egremont by the Bishop of Llandaff, to whom it had been bequeathed, and now forms part of Lord Leconfield's estate.

The mansion was built in the form of a quadrangle, admission into which was gained by an arched gateway in the centre. It was in great part taken down in 1763, when it was converted into a farmhouse, but one spacious apartment the interior of which we give an illustration, as well as of the present house, still preserves some of its original features. The walls are oak-panelled,‡ and the stuccoed ceiling displays at the points where the ribs intersect, the family crest—a unicorn passant. Over the fire-place is the Dawtreys escutcheon, with the date 1580.

New Grove, in spite of its name, was long time the residence and property of a family known as de Aula, atte Hall or Hall, which was established there before the reign of Henry VI.§ John Hall, living 1625, bequeathed it to his daughter Mary, who married 1st, William Peachey, and 2nd, Henry Bulstrode, who began the present house. Sir Henry Peachey, who was created a Baronet in 1736, took his title from Newgrove, which was sold by his second son, Lord Selsey, in 1773, to the Earl of Egremont, and has since been attached to the Petworth House estates.

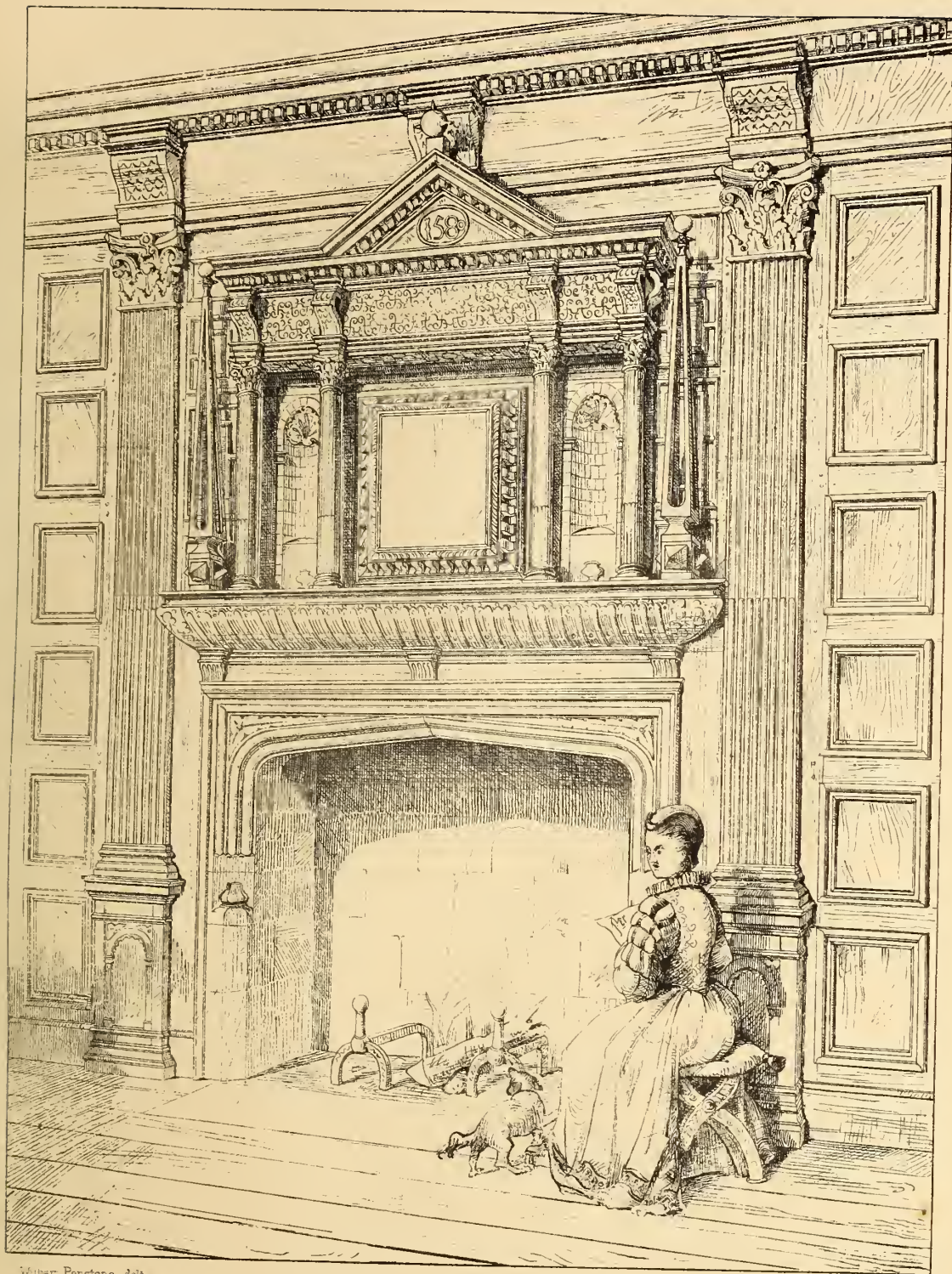
The town of Petworth is rather rich in examples of domestic architecture of the 16th and 17th centuries, and the badge of the Percies—a crescent—occurs as an ornament, both externally and internally, in some of the houses. Perhaps the most interesting specimen of Tudor work is the house belonging to A. Daintrey, Esq. The gable-end at the back of this house (which is thought to have once

* The Dawtreys had also a house in the town near the church. It is a large stone building, forming two sides of a square, one side facing the church, the other fronting Lombard St. It has long mullioned windows (some of which are in their original state) and gables surmounted with balls. We are permitted to introduce a view from S. A. C. xiv., p. 9.

† On the N. wall of the chapel are two ancient table tombs, one of Purbeck marble defaced; the other of Caen stone, canopied, has two effigies kneeling before desks, and beneath the arms of the family. This, which was erected to Sir John Dawtreys, is surmounted by a helmet, and has traces of the original colouring. (*Arnold's Petworth*, p. 61.)

‡ "Dawtreys told me that there were three women, or sisters, that had division of these lands; and that they were thus married to Percy, Dawtreys, and Aske. So that hereupon I gather that all these three came owte of the northe country. Percy, Dawtreys, & Aske give the myllepkes (*fusils*) but with difference in the field. The first partition hath not continued in all the aforesaid three names holy, but hath been disperkelid (*disparceled*). Yet some liklihood is, that, seeing that so much remained a late yn Percie hand, Dawtreys and Aske had never like partes, but were *beneficiarii* or *mesne* lords to Percy. Dikes whose lands devolved to Mr. Goring and other gentlemen thereabout were *beneficiarii* to the Honor of Petworth. Dawtreys the knight that dwellid at Hampton Town was brother to old Mr. Dawtreys now living at Petworth, and this Dawtreys of Hampton landes came al by purchase." (*Leland's Itin.*, vi., 17.) For Aske's lands in Fernhurst, see p. 90.

§ Juliana, dau. of William atte Hall, conveyed to William Mille lands called Halle, 13 Hen. VI.



FIREPLACE, MOOR FARM, PETWORTH.

DAWTREY, OF PETWORTH.

ARMS.—Azure, five fusils in fesse argent.
CREST.—An unicorn passant argent.

JOSCELINE DE ALTA RIP,
de Haut Rey or Dawtre,
said to have been nephew
of the latter, and an-
cestor of the Percies.

[Her. Vis., Berry's Sussex, Genealogies,
Par. Reg., Wills and Inquisitions]

William Dawtre, Founder of Hardham Priory, A.D. 1234

John Dawtre, Cecily.

Thomas Dawtre, Alice, d. of Sir
Roger Covert.

John Dawtre

John Dawtre, Alice (prob. m.
20 May, 1302.)
d. 10 Oct.,
1398.
(mentioned in the
Sussex Roll, 3
Hen. IV., 1411.)

John Dawtre
Inq. 4 Hen. IV.

Andrew Dawtre, Alice, dau. of
of co. Sussex. Mills.

2 Isabella, d. of Sir John Dawtre, of South-
ampton and of Hunstan, h. of Peter Scar-
tre, co. Sussex. Inq. p. m. 10. 18.
R. Lyster) Hen. VIII. d. 24 Nov. 1518.
Walden Williams.

Blanche, dau. of Sir Francis Dawtre, = Elizabeth,
widow of Peterwood, co. Kent.
and of Robert,
Hants, 1548.
Lord Willoughby

3 John, dau. of Sir John Dawtre, =
and h. of
William
Scardville,
and wid. of
Ashby.
Priorities, 1535; Will. Richard, Edmund,
at C.P.C. 20. at 30. at 32.
Jan., 1540-50.
In 1570, idiots.

2 Mary, dau. of William Dawtre, of Margaret, dau. of William Ro-
per, of Elham, co. Kent, by his
H. S. of Sussex, 1565.
Will dat. 23 June, pd.
at C.P.C. 23 Nov. 1591
bur. at Petworth 15 Feb. 1577-8.

William Dawtre, of Dorothy, dau. of John Dawtre, = dau. of Swin-
Richard Stanley, of
Warwick, teller of
the Exchequer.
bur. 4 Oct., 1659.
Francis Dawtre,
of Chilgrove,
which he sold in 1623.

1 Ann, dau. of Sir Henry Dawtre, = Elizabeth, dau. of
Daniel Dunne,
of the Moor, living
in 1591 and 1631.
raty Court.
d. 23 Feb., 1624, M.I.

1 Henry Daw- William Dawtre, = Ann, dau. of John
of the Moor.
b. 1 Jan., 1624.
bur. 4 Nov., 1699.
Place, Fittleworth.

Thomas Dawtre, of Sarah, dau. of Amy, 1st dau.
Wm. Bright,
of Talmash,
Hants, co. Essex.
bur. 11 Oct., 1677.
bur. at Petworth.

William Dawtre, of the Moor, Sarah, heir to Edward Luther of Kelsdon
and Dodinghurst, 6 s. p. 1758.
her brother.
Luther, of Kelsdon, now represented
by Fane, co. Oxon.

† From the Petworth Registers it appears that he had several children:—(Mary,
b. 1585; Jeffrey, b. 1590; William, b. 1602) —and that he was buried 18 Oct., 1644.
His son, Jeffrey Dawtre, m. and left issue.

Andrew Dawtre, Sir William Dawtre, had grant a free=Cecilia,
living 31 Hen. III. warren in Barlavington in 1242 (see ob. 24 Edw. I.
also sub Edgdm.) ob. 32 Edw. I.
(Fine Roll, m. 2.)

John Dawtre de Boutezishall,
ob. ante parent.

Eva Dawtre, m. Sir Edward St. John, of Barlavington,
living to Edw. II. ob. 48 Edw. III. He died 20 Edw. III.

Wood

Sir Thomas Wood, = dau. and h.
of Rivers, of
Engelhampt.
Rich. III.
also her father and
the Moor, Petworth.

Katherine, m.
John Bartelot,
of Stopham.
Margaret, m.
Sir John
Emchey, Ch. J.
of C.P.

2 Anthony Dawtre, = Mary, dau. of Robt.
of Woodcot, co. Huntingdon.
Nicholas Dawtre, = Mary, dau. of
of Woodcot, co. Huntingdon.

1 Anthony Dawtre, = 2 Walter, Norton, Diana,
a dau.

2 John Dawtre, Sergeant-at-Law, Will dat. 8 June, pd.
at C.P.C. 11 June, 1595.
Joannes, d. of David
Poljill.

2 Charles Dawtre, = Jane = William Parker, of Hurst-
moitoux, co. Sussex (son
of Gregory Parker, of
Branley, co. Surrey).

Samuel Parker, of Hurstmoitoux,
living 1634.
John Holman.

Samuel Parker, of Eashbourne, co. Sussex.
Anne Parker, bur. 9 Feb., 1699.
at 29.
Thomas Rowe
of Westham, J.P.
d. 12 Oct. 1707.

Rowe of Westham,
see Tillingham.

* Some authorities state that she was wife of An-
thony Lewknor, and there is a doubt whether she or
her sister Isabella (wife of Sir Richard Lyster, Ch.
Justiciary, 1590) married Sir Richard Lyster. Ch.
Justiciary, 1590. C.P., more probably it was the latter, who
certainly survived her husband, whereas Jane seems
to have pre-deceased him.
† The Registers of St. Andrew's Holborn, contain
the following entries which may refer to the above
branch:—
Bapt. 1598. Dec. 4. Mary, dau. of Capt. Dauley.
1599. Mar. 20. Nicholas, s. of Nich. Dauley.
1600. Oct. 26. John, s. of widow Dauley.
Buried. 1596. May 25. John s. of Nicholas Dauley.
gent.
1598. Dec. 6. Margaret Dauley.

been the front) is timber-framed, with herring-bone brickwork between the timbers. The ceiling of the principal room is beautifully wrought in stucco, with festoons of flowers, terminating in a central wreath. The two Hospitals, one founded by Thomas Thompson, gent., of Barnard's Inn, in 1624: the other by Charles, Duke of Somerset, in 1740, deserve notice. The latter is a remarkably good example of brickwork, with mullioned windows, surmounted by labels, and a façade of pleasing irregularity.

Arnold p. 88.

The Rectory House was built by Montague and Duppa, successively Rectors of Petworth and Bishops of Chichester, between the years 1623 and 1641, and additions have been made in later times by some of the numerous eminent divines who have held the valuable benefice.

The Church was almost entirely rebuilt in 1827. Its most interesting portion is the N. chapel or chantry dedicated to S. Thomas à Becket, and originally, it is supposed, the property of the Dawtreys. (*See ante.*) A moiety, however, was made over to the Earl of Northumberland in 1624, who, with others of his family, was interred within it.*

Poling.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
POLING HUND.]

ALTHOUGH this parish was of sufficient importance at an early date to give its name to the Hundred, no distinct mention of it is made in the Domesday Survey, when perhaps it formed part of Angmering. Included in the grant to Roger de Montgomerie, it devolved, in 1244, to John Fitzalan, as one of the coheirs of Hugh de Albini. A partition of the manor seems then to have taken place,† one portion forming part of the endowment of the College of the Holy Trinity at Arundel, and the other—known as Poling St. John's‡—remaining with the lords of Arundel. The latter (if not the former also) was alienated in 1566, by Henry, Earl of Arundel, and others to Edward Caryll, and descended to Sir John Caryll

9 Eliz.

* The Parish Register contains entries of the following burials:—1597, May 31, Henry, Lord Percy; 1619, Aug., 14, Dorothea, Countess of Northumberland; 1632, Nov. 6, Henry, Earl of Northumberland; 1668, Nov. 4, Algernon, Earl of N.; 1670, July 14, Jocelyn Percy, Earl of N.; 1680, Nov. 16, Henry Percy, Earl of Ogle, heir apparent to William, Duke of Newcastle; 1689, May 27, the Lord Edward buried in linen.

† We cannot otherwise account for the distinct assertion, founded on documentary evidence, that in 14 Ric. II., the abbey of Almeneschies held it for Arundel College (*Tow. Rec.*, 114). Of course it reverted to the Crown on the suppression of alien Priories, and perhaps then was granted to the Earl of Arundel. We find among the mesne lords, William Covert, esq. (10 Hen. VII.): John Covert, esq. (22 Hen. VII.): Dionysius Toppes (36 Hen. VIII.); and John Palmer (2 Ed. VI.). The last died at Poling, 7 Jan., 1562-3, and was found by Inquisition to be seised of divers manors, and of lands called Hormer and Hyde, in Polling, held of John Lord Lumley, as of his manor of Poling. (*Inq. p.m. Joh. Palmer*, 5 Eliz.).

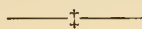
‡ Styled the Manor of Poleing St. John, alias the Commandery Manor. (9 Eliz.).

Court Rolls.
See p. 65.

and his son of the same name. It was then alienated to Sir Charles Shelley, Bart., and ultimately went with the Michelgrove estate to the Walkers, of Liverpool; and, in 1828, to Bernard Edward, Duke of Norfolk. His descendant, the present Duke, is lord of the manor. A commandery of the Knights Templars (afterwards transferred to the Knights of St. John, who thus gave a distinct name to the manor), was established here, and still exists, at least in name. From a view of it taken in 1783, we gather that it contained a chapel, and accommodation for three knights. It had then fallen into disrepair, and was occupied as a farm house, but in 1830 was converted into a comfortable residence, now tenanted by Mrs. Blunden.*

East Preston.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
POLING HUND.]



Burrell MS. 5688.

Dallaway.

THE history of this place has been a good deal confused with that of West Preston, in Rustington, but there seems little reason to doubt that the chief manor† descended from the great Earl Roger de Montgomeri to the Earls of Arundel. In the reign of Elizabeth it passed into the hands of Sir Thomas Palmer, knight,‡ and continued in that family for more than a century. About the year 1700, Nathaniel Palmer demised it to Will. Westbrooke, of Ferring, and in 1722, Henry Palmer, of Fairfield, co. Som. (son of Nathaniel) sold it to James Colebrook. His son, Sir James Colebrook, Bart., died in 1761, and soon afterwards the trustees of his two daughters and coheirs alienated the estate to John Bagnall, of Early Court, co. Berks. From him it was purchased, in 1774, by the Rt. Hon. Sir John Shelley, Bart., who re-sold it 1785, to the Messrs. Olliver, of East Kingston, and subsequently it became the property of the Corney family. Thomas Bushby, esq., is the present lord of the manor.

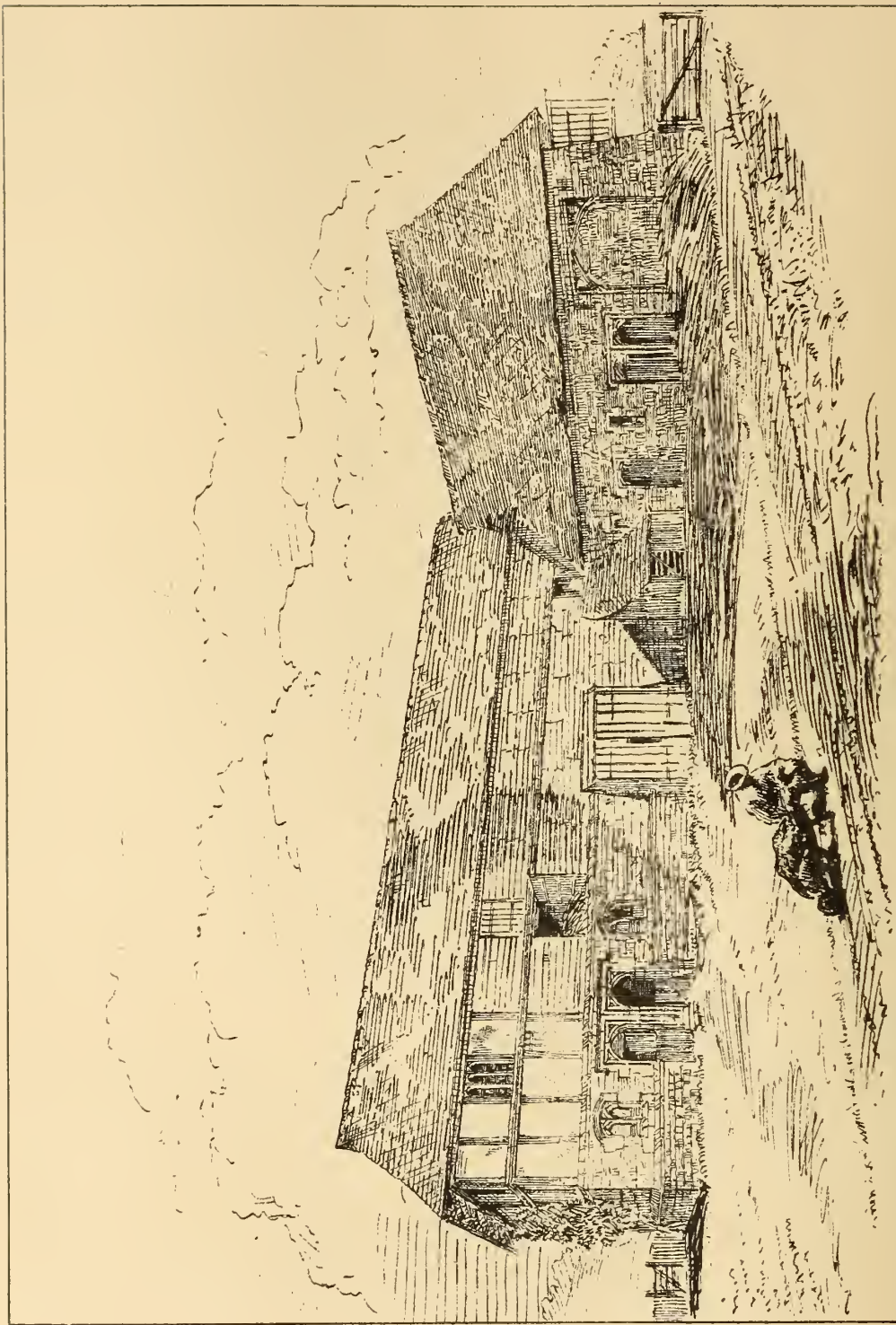
The Barttelots had lands in this parish at an early date, and retained connection with the place for some centuries.

Subsidy Roll,
1 Edw. III.

* In this parish as early as 12 Edw. III. the Judewyne family appear to have held property, for by an inquisition taken on the death of Richard Judewyne in that year, 1st Nos. 6, it was found that he held jointly with his wife, Agnes, one messuage and 40 acres of land in Polyng of Roger le Bavent, by the service of a fourth part of one knights' fee. Isabella, daughter of William Judewyne, deceased, son and heir of said Richard, is next heir, æt. 7 and upwards.

† Dallaway states that the manor was anciently styled *Preston Milheres*. In 1428 Sir Thomas Lewknor held two knights' fees in Preston and Goring, parcel of his inheritance from Henry Tregoz. (*Inq. 6 Hen. VI.*). And in the proof of age of Edward, son of Robert Tregoz, knt., son of Joan, widow of Edw. St. John, decd., taken at Bramber, 16 May, 22 Ric. II., evidence was adduced to prove that the said Joan (dau. of Lord de Morley, and wid. of Henry Tregoz) was seised at her death, 10 Ric. II., of the manor of Goring, *Preston*, Bargham, Hamme, &c., and that as she died s. p. m. by her husband St. John, the estates went by settlement to Thomas Tregoz and John Arundell, and to her grandson, the above Edward, son of Robert Tregoz. Edw. T. mar. Alice St. John, and died circa, 1400, when his widow re-leased East Preston and other manors to John Tregoz. (*Rot Claus 2 Hen IV., m. 16.*)

‡ Sir Thomas Palmer, knt., died in April, 24 Eliz. William Palmer was his son and heir, and held Preston of the Earl of Arundel, by a yearly rent of 20d. William Palmer held courts as Lord of the manor.



Thomas Batterbury, del.

OLD PLACE, PULBOROUGH.

Pulborough. [ARUNDEL RAPE. WEST EASEWRITH HUND.

MR. LOWER remarks that few names of places have a clearer etymology than this, and derives its name from the words *pul* (a pool) and *byrig* (an encampment). Its antiquity is unquestionable, and in earlier times it was a place of some importance, containing within its limits the seats of several old Sussex families.

Hist. of Sussex, ii.,
p. 10.

The manor was held in the time of the Confessor by one Uluric, but was given by the Conqueror to his adherent, Earl Roger de Montgomerie, and formed a portion of the Honour of Arundel. In the reign of Henry III. we find the manor in the hands of Alard le Fleming, who had a mansion and park here. His two daughters and coheirs, Joan and Florence, married respectively Henry Hoese (or Husse), and Walter de Lisle, and between their heirs the manor was jointly held till the latter part of Henry the Sixth's reign, when Robert Lisle sold his share to Sir Thomas Lewknor, and five years later Edmund Mylle acquired the other moiety from Sir Henry Hussey, knt. It would appear that the former portion of the manor passed to the Onley family* (long resident at at Giltenhurst in this parish), as we find that Thomas Onley died seised of one third part of the manor in 1560, and that in 1590 it was held by Owen Onley, whose descendants sold it to the Shelleys. We may, perhaps, identify this estate with the Park and Hill farms, which, in 1819, belonged to William Sandham, of Horsham, whose executors sold them to the late Lord Leconfield.

Domesday Survey.

31 and 47 Hen. III.

Rot. Pat. et Claus.,
25 Hen. VI.
Ibid 30 Hen. VI.

The other, and more important part of the manor was inherited from a branch of the ancient family of Mille or Mylle,† by Nicholas Apsley, whose descendants owned nearly the entire parish of Pulborough, and enjoyed the lordship of the manor until the year 1732. At that date, John Apsley, being resident at Lewes, sold the lordship to his neighbour, Henry Shelley, who made important additions to his purchase. In 1811 the sisters and coheirs of Henry Shelley, M.P., were possessed of the entire manor, the lordship of which is now vested in Lord Leconfield.

Old Place, of which some few remains are still extant (*vide* illustration),‡ and suggest that the mansion was erected in the reign of Henry VI., was one of the seats of the Apsleys, and passed from them at the beginning of the last

* The pedigree of this family, which was entered at the Her. Vis. of Sussex in 1634, begins with John Onley, of Wamford, co. Hants, whose son, Thomas, was of Pulborough, and married Clemence, dau. of Thos. Ernley, of Cakeham. Their son, Owen Onley, had, by his wife Dorothy, dau. of Robert Barttelot, of Stopham, William Onley, who died in 1643, leaving issue by his wife, Mary, d. of Edw. Wase, of Hinton, co. Camb. (d. 1638), a son, Edward, Onley, æt. 7, in 1634, and Mary, wife of Will. Monk, in 1640. Edward Onley married Jane, d. of John Monk, of Storrington (who d. 1651) and had, 1, Thomas, æt. 22, in 1662; 2, Edward; 3, William; 4, Richard; 5, John; 6, Owen, and a dau. Mary.

† Edmund Mylle, 30 Hen. VI., granted to Henry Hussey, knt., and John Hole, an annual rent of £8 out of the manor of Pulborough. Richard Mille was lord 19 Edw. IV. (*Rot. Turr.*, 58). In the S.W. of the churchyard was a sepulchral chapel belonging to the Milles, in which were brasses (now removed to the church) for Edmund Mille, gent., 1452, and Matilda his wife, and for Rich., their son and heir, 1478.

‡ Messrs. Cartwright and Dalloway say that "it enclosed a court; the superstructure was of timber, framed with numerous and large square windows, many of them projecting."

century, to Francis Mose, of Petworth.* It was afterwards purchased by James Colebrook, and descending to Sir James Colebrook, Bart., was sold by his trustees (for the benefit of his daughters and coheirs, married to John Aubrey, Esq., and Charles, Earl of Tankerville), to John Bagnall, of Early Court, co. Berks, from whom Sir Henry Fletcher, Bart. (ancestor of the present possessor) acquired it.

New Place, in spite of its name, bears some marks of high antiquity, and probably underwent considerable alterations, when it became the home of the Apsleys in the 16th century. A gateway, of which we give an illustration drawn by Mr. Penstone (bearing an escocheon carved with the arms† of Apsley, Power, Sydney and Dawtrey), formed the entrance to a quadrangle, three sides of which were probably occupied by the mansion, and the fourth by the wall, in the centre of which was the gateway. Tradition states that Queen Elizabeth visited New Place in 1591, when on her way from Sutton Place, co. Surrey, to Cowdray. The house is now attached to a considerable farm, and is the property of Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., M.P., whose ancestor, Walter Barttelot Smyth, Esq., obtained it in 1774, by an exchange with Lord Selsey, who had inherited it from his uncle, Governor Peachey. It had come to the latter upon the dispersion of the Apsley property at the beginning of the last century.

The junior branch of the Apsley family seated at Pulborough, produced more than one member of eminence. Sir Allen Apsley, Lieutenant of the Tower of London, was a soldier of fortune, who joined in Essex's voyage to Cadiz, and afterwards did service in Ireland, for which he was knighted by James the First. Both his son and grandson, Sir Allen and Sir Peter Apsley, were distinguished as adherents of the Stuart cause. Better known for like devotion was the first Sir Allen's daughter, Lucy, wife of Colonel Hutchinson, the Royalist Governor of Nottingham Castle, and authoress of her husband's memoirs. The representation of the junior branch of the Apsley family is now vested in Earl Bathurst, whose ancestor married Catherine, eventually sole heir of Sir Peter Apsley, but the estates passed to the senior branch, as will be better seen by reference to the account of Thakeham.

The ancient manor of NUTBOURNE lies at the east end of the parish, and also in West Chiltington, and is of considerable importance. It occurs in Domesday among the possessions of Earl Roger, under the name of *Nordborne*, and descended to Hugh de Albini, and from him to Robert Tatteshall.‡ Its next owners were the la Zouches, and Seynt Cleres, who held the manor under the Earls of Arundel, who appear to have retained their paramount power until

* Francis Mose, Esq., senr., of Petworth, conveyed this manor in 1701, on the marriage of Francis Mose, jun., with Sarah Elphick, by trustees, and in 1726, Francis Mose, and Jemima his wife, were seised of it. (*Abstract of title, from Burrell MS.*.)

† The arms bear the crescent as a mark of cadency—the Apsleys of Pulborough being a junior branch of the Apsleys of Thakeham. (*See Pedigree.*)

‡ The manor seems to have been divided between Robert Tateshall and Roger de Montalt, on the death of Hugh de Albini, but by some arrangement to have become vested solely in the Earls of Arundel.

Barttelot Papers.

Col. Hutchinson's
Memoirs, ed.
Bohn, 1846.

cf. infra.

APSLEY, OF PULBOROUGH.

ARMS: Argent, 3 bars gules, a canton, erm.
(a crescent for difference.)
CREST: A fleur de lis, or betw. 2 wings arg.

WILLIAM APSLEY, of Pulborough, (2nd son of William APSLEY, of Thakcham), living 1507.

[MS. Ped. Her. Coll. W. C. 20, p. 105; notes by Col. J. L. Chester; Par. Reg. and Wills.]

Nicholas APSLEY, of Pulborough. Mary, daughter of Sir John Dawtry, of Morehouse, in Petworth, Knt.

John APSLEY, of Pulborough, "a gentleman of £700 or £800 per ann." Will dated 22 Apr. 1593; proved at C. P. C. 26 June, 1594. Elizabeth, dau. of Edw. Shelley, of Warminghurst, one of the Masters of the Household to Hen. VIII. and Ed. VI. William APSLEY, a Captain. Henry APSLEY. Elizabeth, m. Thomas Wase. Dorothy, m. John Fuller. Mary, m. George Gaskin. Beatrice.

Mary, eld. d. and coh. d. 13 March, 1640. (Fun. Cert.) Sir Thos. Browne, of the Hospital, co. Limerick.

1 Mary, d. and coheir of Wm. Goulding, of Paul's Beauchamp and Tilbury, co. Essex. Admon. C.P.C. 7 Apr. 1595 (wherein she is styled late of Hollow, co. Suss.) George APSLEY, of Pulborough, d. in Southwark 13 Feb., 1605-6. Will dat. 11 Feb., 1605-6; prvd. at C. P. C. 6 Nov., 1618, and 11 July, 1622. Ancilla, dau. of ... Highgate, a maidservant of his first wife, bur. at St. Andrew's, Holborn, 22 Dec., 1624. Charles APSLEY, named in his father's will. Michael APSLEY, named in his father's will. o. s.p. Richard APSLEY, contracted in marriage to Eliz. James at date of his father's will. Ann, d. and heir of Sir Peter Carew, wil. of William Wilford, s. and h. of Sir Thos. Wilford, of Ilding, in Kingston, co. Kent, Knt. Sir Allen APSLEY, Knt., Lieut. of the Tower of London during 14 years, and Victualler of the Navy during 21 years. Knighted for services in Ireland. Died in the Tower 24 May, 1630. bur. at St. Peter and Vinc. Will dat. May, 1630, prvd. at C. P. C. 14 May, 1631. Lucy, dau. of Sir John St. John, of Lillard, co. Wilts. m. at St. Ann's, Blackfriars, 23 Oct., 1615. re-m. Sir Leventhorpe Francke, of King's Hatfield, co. Essex. d. 11 Oct., 1658. Nicholas APSLEY. Alice, m. 17 July, 1594, at Stop-ham, John Drury, of Pulborough, D.C.L., and Master in Chancery. Susan, [? m. Wm. Kingston, gent.] George APSLEY, 2nd son, a minor 1605-6. John APSLEY, 3rd son, but ultimate heir, living 1634. Katherine [Waldron], Adm. 21 March, 1654-5. Edward APSLEY, bap. at Pulboro' 9 Sept., 1596. ob. inter. 1622-1667. Thomas APSLEY, bap. at Pulboro' 11 June, 1601, living 1621. Anthony APSLEY. Ancilla, bap. at P. 17 March, 1604. [m. at St. Andrew's, Holborn 28 June, 1615, Charles Morecroft, grocer.] John APSLEY, of Pulborough, bap. at P. 27 Dec., 1640. bur. 18 March, 1713. Judith, dau. of ... Peckham, bur. at Pulborough 31 May, 1706, æt. 52. Elizabeth, bap. at Pulborough 26 April, 1643. George APSLEY, bur. at Pulborough 10 May, 1643.

Wm. APSLEY, of Pulborough, æt. 10, at his father's death. d. unm. 19, and bur. 30 May, 1621, at Pulborough. Will dat. 24 May, 1621; proved at C.P.C. same day.

Peter APSLEY, son and heir, 1630, ob. s.p. Carew, bap. at St. Margaret, Westminster, 31 March, 1609, ob. inf. m. 1 Lyster Blount, of Burester, co. Oxon. William Ramsay, Earl of Dalhousie. Sir Allen APSLEY, of St. Martin's-in-Fields, Falconer to Chas. II., Treas. of the Household to James, Duke of York; in 1661 M.P. for Thetford; bap. at All Hallows, Barking, London, 5 Sep., 1616. bur. in Westmstr. Abbey 17 Oct., 1683. Frances, d. and h. of John Petre, of Bew-hay, co. Devon. d. 22 Sep., and bur. in W. A. 26 Sep., 1698. John, ob. inf. William, a minor 1630. James, bap. 1622, living 1630. Lucy, m. Col. John Hutchinson, of Owthorpe, co. Notts, Gov. of Nottingham Castle. Barbara, m. Lt.-Col. George Hutchinson, living 1683, ob. s.p. Elizabeth, Mary, Ann, Edward, all d. young.

Anne, dau. of Sir Peter APSLEY, of Apsley, co. Suss., and of St. James's Square, London, Coffrer to K. James II., knighted 25 Jan., 1674, being then a student of the Temple. bur. at Iwer, co. Bucks, 13 Jan., 1691. Catherine, d. of Sam. Fortrey, of St. James's, Westminster, mar. lic. 24 Sep., 1687. bur. at Iwer 24 Nov., 1696. Frances, d. 7 June, 1727. m. ante 1683 Sir Benjamin Bathurst, Kt., Treasurer of the Household to Queen Anne, whilst Princess of Denmark, and Coffrer of the Household. He d. 27 April, 1707. Isabella, d. 1733. m. Sir William Wentworth, of Wakfield. He d. 1691.

Allen APSLEY, d. 5 Aug., 1691, in his 11th year. Peter APSLEY, d. unm. Frances, bap. at St. James's, Westminster, 26 May, 1691. Catherine, eventually sole heir, bap. 9 July, 1688. m. 6 July, 1704. d. 8 June, 1768. Allen Bathurst, created Baron Bathurst, of Baldesdon, co. Bedford, 1 Jan., 1712, and Earl Bathurst, of Bathurst, co. Sussex, 27 Aug., 1772. d. 16 Sept., 1775.

the 16th century.* The lordship then changed hands more than once, and is now vested in the Marquis of Abergavenny, but we are unable to state how long it has been in the possession of the Neville family.†

Racton.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[WESTBOURNE HUND.

IN Domesday *Rachitone*, lies on the western boundary of the county of Hants, and is supposed to derive its name from a little stream, the Racon, which flows through it.‡ The manor was granted by the Conqueror to Earl Roger, and descended to the Earls of Arundel, under whom it was held as of the manor of Stanstead, in the parish of Stoughton.§ The manorial rights were probably sold by Lord Lumley to the Gunter family,|| who, in the sixteenth century, had acquired the chief estate in Racton, and resided at the manor house, "a low irregular mansion of remote antiquity with an ample hall, wainscoated with-drawing rooms and heraldically decorated walls," situated on the bank of the river Ems. Very scanty remains of the ancient house, which was dismantled about the year 1840, are now to be seen, but drawings of its exterior and interior have been preserved, and the memory of its sometime owners has not wholly perished. Indeed, the name of Colonel George Gunter, the loyal adherent of Charles II., and his preserver after the battle of Worcester, has more than a local reputation. By the address and gallantry of Col. Gunter, the king was enabled to make his way to Brighthelmstone, and from thence to escape in safety by ship to Normandy. A later descendant of the same family was Sir Charles Gunter Nicholl, K.B., who

S. A. C. xvi.,
265-7.

* Alan la Zouche had free warren in Nutbourne, 48 Henry III. (*Rot. Turr.*), and from the Testa de Nevil we learn that Alan la Zouche held one fee in Nudbourn of the Honour of Arundel. In the Inquisition held on the death of William de la Zouche, of Mortimer, it is stated that the manor was held of Isabella, Queen of England, as of the honour of Mohant, by the service of one knights' fee. In the 9th year of Henry IV., Philip St. Clere appears to have held the manor (*Rot. Turr.*, 44), and others of the same name followed. (*Burr. MSS.*).

The manor is said to have been alienated by Philip, Earl of Arundel, in 23 Eliz., to Robert Brett, gent., and Elizabeth his wife, and the heirs of Robert, and in 44 Elizabeth was conveyed by John Brett and wife to William Hildroper.

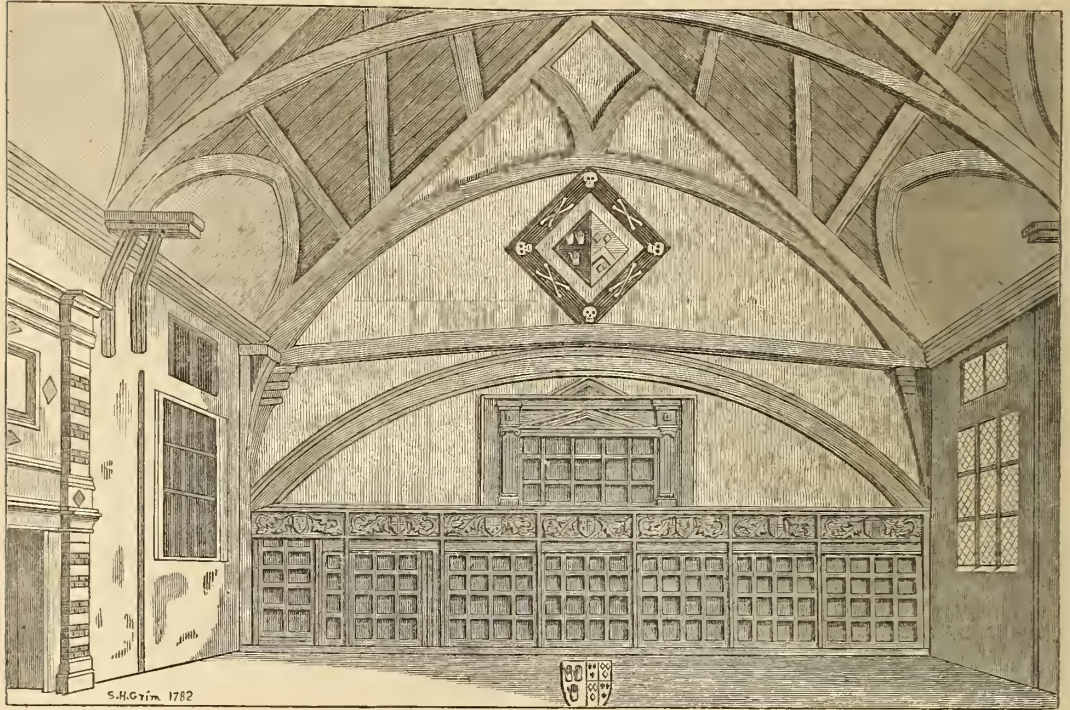
† Rowe's MS., p. 62, mentions William Mill, gent., as holding one tenement called Mill Place, under Lord Abergavenny, at the end of the 16th or beginning of the 17th century. George, Lord Abergavenny, had the manor in 1775. (*Court Rolls.*)

‡ "The Racon," says Holinshed, "riseth by east of Racton or Racodunum."

§ Inq. p. m. Joh. Gunter arm., 21 Oct., 1 Eliz. He died 4 Jan., 4 and 5 Philip and Mary, seised of the manor of Racton, part holden of the manor of Stansted, and part of the manor of Aldesworth, in socage.

|| The Gunters (who bore the allusive arms, 3 *gaunts d'or*) came originally from Gilleston, in Wales. (The name is still common in Breconshire.) The first settler in Sussex seems to have been John Gunter (son of Hugh and grandson of Roger), who m., 1st Jane, d. and h. of Henry Aylworth, of co. Wilts; and 2nd, Jane, d. of Tyrrell, and widow of Edm. Lewknor, of Trotton. He died in 1567, leaving numerous issue. The father of this John seems to have been buried at Racton, as a monument in the church bears the arms of Gunter impaling those of Howell, his wife's family. But at an earlier date, viz., in the reign of Henry V., a Roger Gunter appears in a list of Sussex men returned to serve in France under the Earl of Arundel. He was probably in the Earl's household, and his place was supplied by Morgan ap Jay. (*S. A. C.*, xv., 129.)

died in 1733, and lies buried in Racton church. The manor passed, by an heiress, in 1754, to William Legge, Earl of Dartmouth, and is now enjoyed by the present Earl.



HALL OF OLD RACTON HOUSE.

Of greater historical interest is the ancient chapelry and hamlet of LORDINGTON,* which, after having been granted to Earl Roger, was held in succession by the families of de Albini and Tatteshale.† Early in the 14th century, Henry Romaine held a knights' fee in Lordington, which passed to John de Lisle, of Gatcombe. On his death in 1349, Edward III. granted to his widow, Joanne, the custody of the manor of Lordington during the minority of the heir. But in 1412 it was in the hands of William Bramshott, and before the close of the same century it came to Sir Richard Pole, K.G., probably in right

Subsidy Roll,
3 Hen. IV.

* In Domesday, Lordington occurs as *Hurditone*. Ulstan held it of King Edward. It was rated at 4 hides, having 8 villeins, 7 boardars and 2 ploughs, a mill of 30s., and a wood which afforded pannage for 3 hogs. Roger de Montgomerie, the grantee after the Conquest, was seised of 2 knights' fees in Lurdyton and Walderton, and in his days a fair was held there.

† On the death of Hugh de Albini, his estates were divided, in 1243, amongst his sisters and their representatives when a knight's fee passed to Robert Tatteshalle, son to Mabel, the elder sister. (*cf. ante*, sub Arundel.)

of his wife Margaret, the ill-fated Countess of Salisbury.* Sir Richard had four sons, viz., Henry, who was created Lord Montague; Sir Geoffrey, to whom Lordington descended; Arthur, of whom very little is known,† and Reginald, the Cardinal Archbishop of Canterbury.

It is far from improbable that the Cardinal was born at Lordington,‡ though it must be confessed that, upon this point, even his contemporaries are not agreed. Certain it is that one of his earliest preferments was the sinecure rectory of S. Harting, to which he was presented in 1526, by his eldest and unfortunate brother, Lord Montague.§ We cannot attempt to trace the career of Cardinal Pole, whom Macaulay characterizes as “the gentle Reginald Pole, last and best of the Roman Catholic Archbishops of Canterbury,” and whom the Laureate has, with historical accuracy, depicted as urging upon his stern cousin, in opposition to Gardiner, a policy of mercy. During the reign of Henry VIII., he had been a consistent opponent of the king’s divorce, and cautiously kept aloof from England, where, as he said, “he saw the footsteps of those who went into the lion’s den, but none of any who came out.” As the fortunes of his family were wholly dependent upon the king’s favour,|| there can be no question that his conduct was actuated throughout by conscientious motives, but his character does not seem to have been powerful enough to have influenced either the king or his successors. Dean Hook has gone so minutely into the history of the Cardinal, that we can but refer the reader to his pages for further information. Of Sir Geoffrey Pole, the Cardinal’s unworthy elder brother, little is recorded, and that little is not to his credit. Lordington probably devolved to him at his father’s death, for if his brother, Lord Montague, had enjoyed it, it would have been forfeited to the Crown by his treason. At any rate, we find him at Lordington in 1540, and in collision with his neighbour, Mr. Gunter.¶ The result of the quarrel sufficiently proved that Sir Geoffrey was no

Tennyson’s
Queen Mary.

Lives of the Arch-
bishops of Can-
terbury, vol. iii.
(186-9).

* The name of Racton occurs in the Inq. taken in 1361 (35 Edw. III., Part. i., 122), among the possessions of Henry, Duke of Lancaster, and, through the failure of his other issue, and the elevation of his grandson to the throne as Henry IV., it seems highly probable that this manor came to the Crown, and was bestowed on George, Duke of Clarence, whose eventual heir was the above Margaret Plantagenet, Countess of Salisbury. This is conjectural, but has an appearance of probability.

† He was knighted by the Duke of Suffolk in France, in 1523; mar. Eleanor, d. and coh. of Sir Roger Lewknor (by his 1st wife), and left issue two daus., Margaret, wife of Sir Thos. Fitzherbert, and Mary, wife of Sir John Stanley.

‡ Mr. Dallaway supports this theory, and fixes the date of his birth at the year 1500, when Lordington was certainly in his father’s possession. Brecatelli, his contemporary biographer, makes London his birthplace, and Leland, also a contemporary and countryman, states that he was born at Stourton Castle, Staffordshire. Possibly this was a mistake, for Stoughton (the parish adjoining Lordington), in which was a mansion of the Lumleys.

§ Henry, Lord Montague, was committed to the Tower, as an accomplice of Cardinal Pole, 4 Nov., 1538, and on 9 Dec., 1539, was executed on Tower Hill, without any effort being made by his brother, Sir Geoffrey, to screen or save him. His 2 daus. and coheirs were (1) Katherine, w. of Sir Francis Hastings, Earl of Huntingdon, and (2d) Winnifred, w. of Sir Thomas Hastings (brother of Francis), and afterwards of Sir Thomas Barrington.

|| Sir Richard Pole, the father, was appointed chief gent. of the Bedchamber to Prince Arthur, at his Court at Ludlow, and here the Countess of Salisbury became acquainted with the Infanta of Spain, subsequently Catherine of Aragon, wife of Henry VIII. The Countess became sponsor and state-governess to the Princess Mary, and resided with her at Ludlow Castle, enjoying an ample revenue, which was, of course, withdrawn when Q. Catherine was divorced.

¶ From a letter brought to the Privy Seal, 9 Sep., 1540, charging him with annoying his neighbour, Mr. Gunter, a justice of the peace. The Privy Council committed him to the Fleet, until further knowledge of the king’s pleasure, but on the 24th he was released through the intercession of his wife (Constance, eld. dau. of Sir John Packenham). He was, however, warned “in no wise to approche near to the king’s presence nor come to the Courte until his Highnes pleasure was further knowen in that behauf.” (*Acts of Privy Council*, 31 Hen. VIII.)

favourite at Court, and was regarded with suspicion by those in power. In the following year he was again in trouble,* and it is evident that his adherence to the old religion was a constant source of difficulty both to himself and to his neighbours. It was, perhaps, on this account that he ceased to reside at Lordington, and sought elsewhere to escape the fate of his mother, the old Countess of Salisbury,† whose grey hairs and royal descent availed nothing in the reign of terror which followed the fall of Wolsey.

S. A. C. ii., 62.

Lordington was occupied by Sir Geoffrey's son-in-law, Anthony Fortescue, who, in 1587, was returned as a recusant, and seems to have shown himself an indifferent patriot when the Spanish invasion threatened England. By Geoffrey Pole,‡ grandson of Sir Geoffrey, the manor was sold in 1608, to Hugh Speke, who, in 1622, re-sold it to Sir John Fenner, from whom it passed, by purchase, to Philip Jermyn.§ His son, Alex. Jermyn, married Julia, dau. of Lord Lumley, and at his death, in 1665, Lordington passed, under settlement, to his son-in-law, John Shuckborough. From him it was purchased by Richard Peckham, of Upmarden, and thus, through the family of Phipps, it came to Admiral Sir Phipps Hornby, G.C.B., whose son, the present Vice-Adm. Geoffrey Thomas Phipps Hornby, now enjoys it.

See Marden.

Lordington House, pleasantly situated on a slope rising from the western bank of the river Ems, still presents some features which attest its former importance. An avenue of elms leads to the old gateway, and within the house are paneled wainscoatings and bay windows, with a noble oak staircase, ornamented with the Tudor cognizance. A portion of the eastern end of the mansion was taken down in 1845, but enough remains to show what was the original design of the building.

We must not conclude our notice of Racton without expressing our obligations to its learned Rector, Rev. F. H. Arnold, whose account of the parish contributed to the S. A. C., Vol. xxi., is an admirable piece of topography.

* The circumstances were these. Sir Geoffrey's Chaplain, at Lordington, one Richard Sandwich, charged the parson of Racton, one John Mychael, with having uttered "certain haynous and traytorous words against the King's Majestie." Mychael was committed to the Tower, 13 Apr., 1541, but evidence was subsequently adduced that the charge had been concocted by Sir Geoffrey, out of malice, and accordingly the prisoner was released.

† When Lord Southampton arrested her, in Nov., 1538, she was residing at Warblington, a few miles from Lordington, and may possibly have rested at the latter place on her way to Cowdray. At any rate a tradition still lingers about the building of a lady's apparition, with neck encircled with a blood-red stain, who yet haunts the scene.

‡ Son of Geoffrey (by Catherine, dau. of Dutton). He is styled in the pedigrees "ancestor of Sir James Pole of Wirhall co. Cheshire." Geoffrey, the father, does not seem to have had Lordington, which was settled by Lady (Constance) Pole on her son Thomas. The widow of the latter, Mary Pole, of Stoke, Sussex, was involved in law proceedings with Thomas Evans, of Warblington, as adm. of Mary Pole, deed., late wife of Arthur Poole (brother of Thomas). (*Chanc. Proc., Eliz. E., 5, 4.*)

§ There are mon. ins. in the church to Alex. Jermyn, Esq., d. 31 July, 1665, æt. 29. His wife, Lady Julia (Conyers), d. 21 May, 1691, æt. 65. Richard Jermyn, their son, born 19 June, 1657, d. 26 Nov., 1659.

Rogate.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUNDRED.

THE Manor of Rogate appears to have been in "*Hartinges*," or Harting,* at the Domesday Survey, and at the division of the estates of the de Albinis, to have fallen to the share of Robert Tatteshale. Early in the reign of Henry III., it was in the hands of Ralph de Camois, whose descendant of the same name obtained a charter of free-warren, and for a fair and market† within the manor. From the Camois family Rogate descended to the Radmylds and Lewknors, and upon the attainder of Thomas Lewknor, who was taken prisoner at the Battle of Tewkesbury, devolved to the Crown. In 1539 it was granted to William, Earl of Southampton, but, reverting to the Crown at his death, was acquired by Henry, Earl of Arundel, and thus devolved to his son, Henry, Lord Maltravers, who settled it upon his wife, Anne, who enjoyed it also after her second marriage.‡ Under the name of the manor of Wenham it was held successively by the families of Bettesworth and Buckle, and was sold by the latter in 1837 to the Earl of Egremont, who devised it by will to Geo. Hugh Wyndham, Esq., of Rogate Lodge, the present owner.

The reputed manor of Rogate *Vining or Fyning*, was originally connected with Turwick, and formed part of the endowment of Dureford Abbey, made by Nicholas Hussey, Esq., in the 15th century. At the suppression of monasteries it was seized by the Crown, and sold in 1535 to Edward Lewknor and his son Thomas.§ The next possessor was Thomas Bettesworth, who married a Lewknor, whose descendants retained possession of it until the death of Peter Bettesworth, whose dau. and heir, Edith, married (in Lombard Street, London), 6 Nov., 1640, Thomas Bilson,|| of Maple Durham, and having died in London 13 March, 1651-2, was buried at Rogate. The heir-male, Thomas Bettesworth, assumed the name of Bilson,¶ and dying, s.p., in 1753, bequeathed his estate to Thomas Bettesworth, of Chithurst, who divided it between his four

Dallaway. p. 210
et sag.

Rot. Turr. 4.
20 Ed. II.

Par. Regist.

* Mr. Lower and others think it probable that a fourth hamlet or parish formerly existed here, called, *North Harting* in contradistinction to South, East and West Harting.

† We find, however, that Henry Hussey, and Robert de Rogate had a fair at Rogate 12 Edw. I. (*Bodley MS.*, 138.)

‡ According to various entries in *Burrell's MS.* (5690, pp. 140-144), the manor of Rogate, which Sir William seems to identify with Rogate Vining or Fyning, was held in 36 Hen. VIII. by Henry, Earl of Arundel in chief, but that in 4 Ed. VI. it was the inheritance of Harry Windsor, Esq., an idiot, whose sister and heir was Constance, wife of Thomas Ryve, Esq. This, however, was only a brief alienation, as in the 1st year of Queen Mary it was again held by Henry, Earl of Arundel, *by pardon*, and thus descended to the widow of his son and heir apparent, Anne, Lady Maltravers, dau. of Sir J. Wentworth, who married, thirdly, William Deane, Esq. (her first husband was Sir Hugh Rich).

§ This is Dallaway's account, who adds that it was subject to a fee farm rent of £11 10s. Burrell mixes up his account of Vining with that of Rogate manor, and states that in 1776 it was inherited from Sir Matt. Featherstonhaugh, Bart., by his only son, Sir Henry, and that in 1788 John Utterson was the proprietor.

|| The pedigree of this family, entered at the Her. Vis. in 1662, commences with Thomas Bettesworth, a Capt. in Ireland, whose son, Arthur (of Mallow, co. Cork) had, by his wife, Elizabeth Newman, of Ross, a son, Thomas Bettesworth, of Fyning. He mar. Susan, sole dau. of Sir Thomas Bilson, of Maple, Durham, and had 2 sons; 1, Thomas, æt. 6, in 1662, who died 21 Sept., 1723, æt. 69, M.I. Rogate, and 2, Peter. The M.I. of the above Edith Bilson, d. & h. of Peter Bettesworth, is in the church of S. Martin in the Fields, and states that she died 14 March, 1651, æt. 28.

¶ In Rogate church is a Mon. Ins. to Thomas Bettesworth Bilson, d. 23 March, 1754, aged 59.

sisters and coheirs. For their benefit it was sold to Sir Thomas Ridge, and is now the property of Samuel Moody, Esq.

Rogate Bohunt and *Rogate College*, reputed manors anciently belonging to the Cistercian Abbey of Bruerne, in Oxfordshire, were granted, in 1536, to Henry, Earl of Arundel, and were alienated in the reign of Elizabeth by John, Lord Lumley and Lady Maltravers, to Thomas Bettesworth, of Trotton.* Charles Bettesworth was lord of Rogate Bohunt in the reign of Charles I., and John Steward became its possessor in the latter part of the 17th century. In 1781, William Richardson, the owner of the manor, became a bankrupt, and his estate was sold to John Utterson, from whom it seems to have passed by purchase to the late Sir Charles Taylor, of Hollycombe, co. Hants. His son, the late Baronet, sold it, in 1866, to Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., who now enjoys it.

Intimately connected with Rogate was the Præmonastratensian Abbey of Dureford, founded by Henry Hoesse or Hussey, before the year 1169, and enriched three centuries later by his descendant, Nicholas Hussey, Esq. It is beyond our purpose to trace the history of the ecclesiastical establishment, which was visited more than once by Edward II. ; suffice it to say that it belonged almost as much to Hampshire as to Sussex, and that its annals are of no particular interest. The site was granted by Henry VIII. to Sir William Fitzwilliam, in 1537, but seven years afterwards was acquired by Sir Edmund Mervyn, who made it his residence, as also did his descendants for several generations. His grandson, Sir Henry Mervyn, knt., M.P. for Wootton Bassett, 1614, was born at Rogate in 1583, and was for some time Admiral and Captain-General of the Narrow Seas. He married Christian, dau. of George, Lord Audley, of Heleigh, by Lucy, sole child and heiress of Sir James Mervyn, knt., of Fountel Giffard, co. Wilts, and died in 1646. His son and eventual heir, Sir Audley Mervyn, settled in Ireland, attained distinction at the Bar, and in 1661 was elected Speaker of the Irish House of Commons. Dureford does not appear to have descended to him, but to have passed to the Bettesworth family, one of whom (Peter) married Elizabeth, sister to the above Sir Henry Mervyn, and ultimately passed to Mr. Wyndham, as above.

Dugd. Mon. vi. 2.
936. (Ed. 1846).

S. A. C. vi. 50.

Par. Reg. bap. 26
Dec.

Rudgwick.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
WEST EASWRITH HUND.

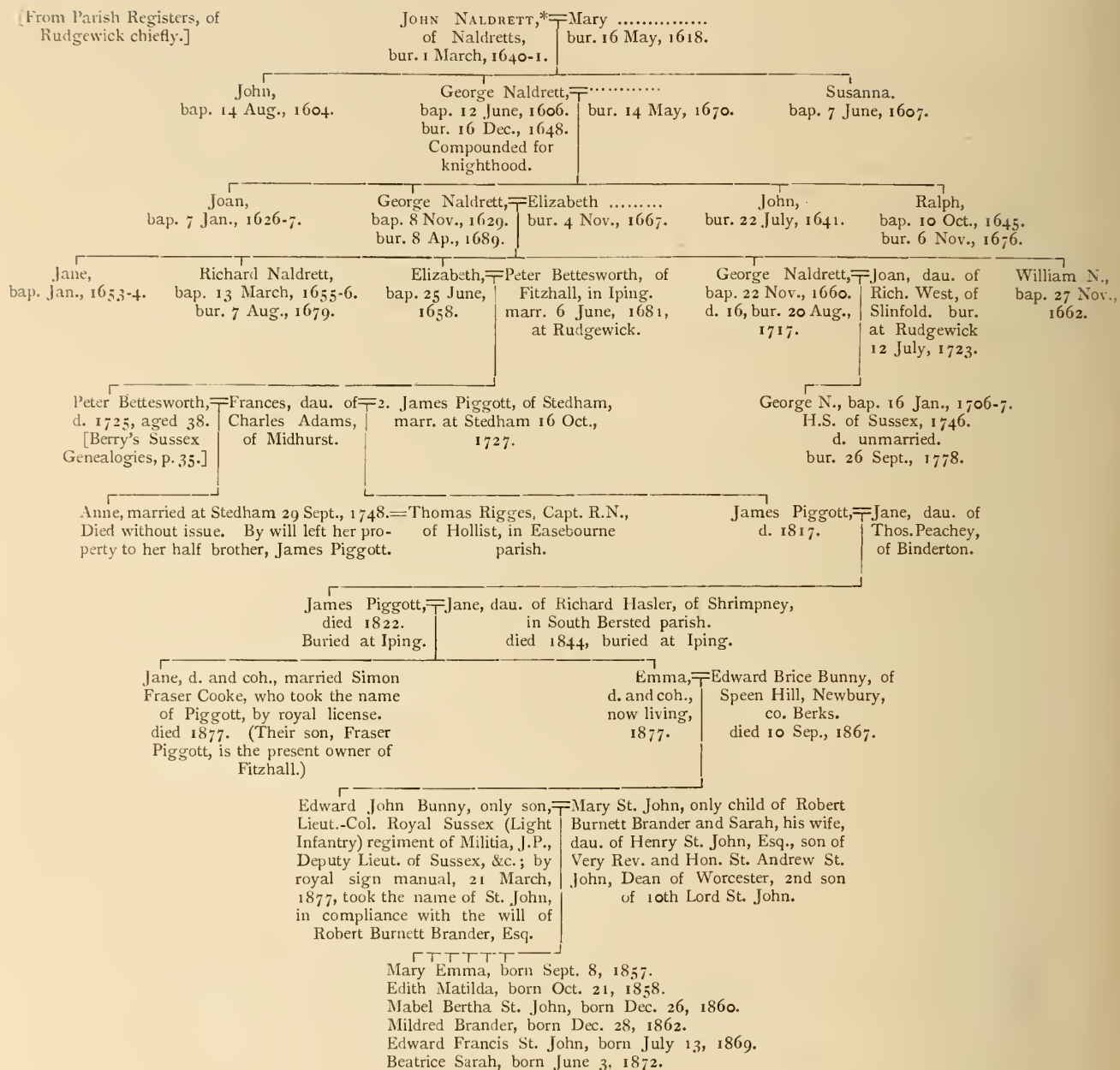
THE local pronunciation of the name of this parish (*Ridgich*), preserves its etymology, for there can be no doubt that Rudgwick is the village on the ridge.

Its manorial history is obscure, for although we find mention made of the

* Rogate College and Rogate Bohunt, manor and 400 acres of furze and heath, and £10 10s. rent, were alienated by John, Lord Lumley (who mar. the sister of Lord Maltravers) to Richard Bond and Richd. Bridger, by licence dated 3 Dec., 36 Eliz. ; but ten years previously (1583-4), Lord Lumley leased the same manors for 10,000 years to Thomas Bettesworth, of Trotton, at the yearly rent of one red rose, if demanded. (Burr. MS.). From Dallaway's account it would seem that Bond and Bridger transferred their interest to Bettesworth.

NALDRETT, OF RUDGEWICK.

[From Parish Registers, of
Rudgewick chiefly.]



* The will of William Naldrett, of Rudgewick, occurs in the Eschaetor's return 39 Hen. VIII. He died in 1547. The parish register records the baptism of Richard, son of William Naldrett, in 1564.

families of de Lisle and Husee as lords of the manor* of Rudgwick in early times, yet it is doubtful whether this was anything more than a portion of the great manor of Pulborough, which, together with other manors, extends into the parish. Of these manors *Dedisham* is the most important, and has been held by the great families of Tregoz and Lewknor, and in later times by those of Blount and Onslow. The Duke of Norfolk is now its owner.

Lands in Rudgwick called *Hope* (possibly a portion of the manor of Pulborough, and including Howick and Ockenden), belonged to Walter de Lisle in the reign of Edward III., and on their reversion to the Crown, were granted, in 1525, to John, son of Sir John Caryll, who, in 1553 transferred them to Richard Shelley, in 1605 they were again in the possession of the Carylls of Warnham, and in 1690 were purchased by Sir Henry Goring, Bart., whose descendant is the present lord.

From the Parliamentary Survey, made in 1651, it appears that the king was possessed of some property in this parish, but of inconsiderable extent.

The principal estate was for many generations in a family named Naldrett.† George Naldrett, of Naldrett Place, served the office of High Sheriff in 1746, and died in 1778. His aunt, Elizabeth, married at Rudgwick, 6 June, 1681, Peter Bettesworth, of Fitz Hall, in Iping, by whom she had one son, Peter Bettesworth, who married Frances Adams, whose daughter Anne married at Stedham, 29 Sept., 1748, Mr. Thomas Riggess, and by her will left her property to her half brother, James Piggott, Esqre., who was the son of Mr. James Piggott, who had married at Stedham, 16 Oct., 1727, her widowed mother, Frances. His grandson, James Piggott, left at his decease, two daurs., coheireses, Jane and Emma, the latter of whom married Edward Brice Bunny, of Speen Hill, Newbury, co. Berks, and is still living [1877]; her son Lieut.-Col. Edward John Bunny, has lately taken the name of St. John, in compliance with the will of his wife's father, Robert Burnett Brander, Esq.‡ Naldrett Place was pulled down by James Piggott, Esq., great grandfather to Colonel St. John, who built in its place a plain substantial farm-house on the same site, now called Naldrett House.

See Slinfold.

26 Ed. III.

They join Oak-hurst. See p. 35.

S. A. C. xxv. 35. 39.

Par. Regist.

ex. relat. Lt.-Col. E. J. St. John.

* Dallaway states that the manors, &c., in this parish were parcel of the manor of Pulborough, which was granted 44 Hen. III., to Alard le Flemmyng, and descended to the Lisles and Husseys. Will. Sydney, esq., was lord 26 Hen. VI. But in the claim made by Walter de Insula and Florence his wife, to have warren and a fair, distinct mention is made of their "manor of Rusgewycke," of which at the same time Henry Husee was also an heir, and the Queen (during the minority of the said Henry Husee) the possessor of a moiety. (*Bodley. MS.*, 148, 150.)

† The Rolls (Patent and Close) 36 Hen. VI., state that John, son and heir of John Puttock, released to Thomas Warham and others all his right in one messuage called *Nalthrot*, &c., in Ruggewyke. Concerning the family of Naldrett, Col. St. John has in his possession a coat of arms:—[*Gules, on a chevron engrailed 3 lozenges of the field betw. 3 griffin's heads erased argent; Crest:—A Griffin sejant Argent*] with the following interesting account:—"John de Aldrett Descended from Lyons in France—Chaplin to John Ashburnham shreiff of Sussex—the 20th of R. the 2nd. from him Descended John de Aldrette—yeoman of the Wardrobe to Queen Eliz: this arms—Confirmed to Him the 27th of that Queen's reigne 1585—"

‡ In this psh. we have a very early notice of a chantry, for in Inq. ad. q. d., 1 Edw. II. [1307], Walter Burgess had license granted by patent to give 50 a. of land and £1 19s. 4d. rent in *Rudgwick*, Warnham, and Horsham to a chaplain for performing divine service daily in the psh. church of Horsham for the soul of the said Walter, his ancestors and all faithful deceased. S. A. C., xxii., 153.

Rumboldswyke. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX AND STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

WHETHER Rumbold, who gave his name to this village, was saint or thane, we have no evidence to show. In the Domesday Survey the place is mentioned simply as *Wiche*, and at that date formed part of the great manor of Arundel, granted to Earl Roger de Montgomeri.

On the death of Hugh d'Albini, Roger de Monte Alto had for his share two knights' fees in Rumboldswike and Mundham, and this estate descended to the Fitzalans, and from them to the Lumleys, Earls of Scarborough, and following the same descent as Westbourne (*which see*), devolved to the late Lewis Way, Esq. The present lord is Fred. Padwick, Esq., who also enjoys the other manor which seems to have existed as early as the reign of Edward the First.* This was granted to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, and held by them until the dissolution of the order. Sir Thomas White obtained a grant of the manor in the reign of Philip and Mary, and transferred it to John Fenner, and he to Francis Bowyer (23 Eliz.). After this there is some confusion between Dallaway and Burrell as to how it descended; the former asserting that the Cawley family held it until the confiscation of William Cawley's (the regicide) lands in 1660; the latter stating that in 1608, Richard, E. of Dorset, was seized of it. Probably the last date is an incorrect one, and that in the confiscation, in 1660, of W. Cawley's lands, it was granted to the Earls of Dorset. There is little doubt but that the Cawley family were connected closely with the parish, for there is still extant a lane called "Cawley's Lane," and it is not unlikely that William Cawley became possessed of it on the sequestration of Sir Thomas Bowyer's lands, in 1643. From the Burrell notes, it does not appear to have been long in the possession of the Earls of Dorset, but to have passed to Sir Charles Lyttelton, who sold it to the Farrington family; it was then successively in the Bull and Knott families, and subsequently Lewis Way, Esq., purchased it, and thus became possessor of the whole.

Hen. III.

Testa de Nevil.

2 Ediz.

S. A. C. v. 31.

Dallaway.

Rustington. [ARUNDEL RAPE. POLING HUND.

MUCH of the manorial history of this parish has already been noticed under the head of Midhurst, of which barony it formed a part. It was thus included in the grant made in 1102 to Savaric Fitz Cana, and was held by the Bohuns until

* Testa de Nevill, 26 Ed. I. "John & Hubert de Wykes held one knt's fee in Wykes Rumbald, of Ralph Touny alias Tormy, who holds of the King in chief," from the Pat. & Close Rolls this appears to have been subsequently held by the Foxle family, and in 8 Hen. VI. Margaret, the w. of John Hertyngdon, Esq., remitted all her right in the M. of R. (which formerly belonged to John Foxle, knt.) with the advowson of the church of R., &c., to Thos. Foxlee, Esq.; they no doubt held under the Knts. of St. John of Jerusalem.

the reign of Edward III., when, it appears, on the death of John de Bohun (41 Edw. III.) to have descended to his dau. Johanna, by his last wife, Isabella. She married John de L'Isle de Gatecumbe, and on the death of their son, John de L'Isle, s.p., in 1369, the manor devolved to his sisters, Elizabeth, wife of John Bramshot, and Eva, wife of Sir John Burford. A partition ensued, and the two members of the manor became known as East-court and West-court. In the Subsidy Roll, levied 13 Hen. IV. [1412], Thomas Haket had half the manor of Russyton, being portion of two-thirds of lands lately Walter Haket's, worth (exclusive of an annuity of £6 13s. 4d. payable to one John Cooke), £13 6s. 8d.; at same time William Bramshot had half the manor of Rustyton, worth £20. From this entry, supported by other evidence, we gather that Sir John and Eva Burford had two daughters; one married to Walter Haket, and the other, Ellinor, married to Thomas Cooke, of Wickham. John Cooke, of Rustington, son of the latter, served as Sheriff of Sussex twice, in 1493-4, and 1498. He left an only daughter and heir, Elizabeth, who brought this manor, *i.e.* West court, in dowry to her husband, John Covert, of Sullington. The Coverts, however, did not hold the whole manor, as, in 1568-9, the Bannister* family held it jointly with them, and in 1664. Henry Bannister died, seized of one-third of it, whilst the remaining two-thirds formed part of the settled estate of Sir Walter Covert. Ultimately, the latter's share formed the jointure of Diana, daughter of George, Lord Goring, and wife of Thomas Covert, and, from the Court-rolls, it would appear that she held it also after her second marriage with George Porter (son of Endymion), and that it then passed to the Peachey's. The remaining third was vested in Edward Bannister, and brought by his daughter to her husband, Robert Dormer, of Peterley, co. Bucks. She retained it until 1675, when William Peachey and William Palmer were joint owners of the entire manor. The former, by a codicil to his will, dated 31 Oct., 1685, directed his executors to sell his two-thirds of the manor of Rustington; his will was proved on 5 Nov., 1685, and there is little doubt but that, at this period, William Palmer bought these two-thirds, and thus consolidated the manor again, which descended to Nathaniel Palmer, whose heirs, in the male line, became extinct on the death of Thomas Palmer, of Fairfield, co. Somerset, in 1733, without issue. Nathaniel's sister, Elizabeth, had, on 30 Jan., 1667, married Sir John Wrothe, of Petherton Park, co. Somerset, Bart., by whom she had a son, Sir Thomas Wrothe, who married Mary, daughter and sole heir of Francis Osbaldeston, of Aldersbrook, co. Essex, by Cecily, dau. of Sir John Morley, of Halnaker, co. Sussex; they left two daughters and coheirs, the younger, Elizabeth, married to the above Thomas Palmer, of Fairfield, the elder Cecily married to Sir Hugh Acland, Bart., in whose family this manor remained until 1765, at which date Sir Thomas Acland, Bart., held his last court. The latter then sold it to Charles, Duke of Richmond, who held it until 1774, about which time the Duke of Norfolk had this manor

11 Eliz.

16 Car. II.

Court Rolls.

* Possibly a descendant of William Bramshot, mentioned above.

See p. 12. note.

Ex relat.
Rev. H. J. Rush,
late Vicar of Rustington.

p. 135.

(inter alia) in exchange for the park of Selhurst. He sold it to William Gratwicke, of Ham, in Angmering, for £5,000, in whose family it remained until the death of Mrs. Archdale Gratwicke,* when John and A. Heasman purchased it, and are the present owners of it.

There is another small manor and hamlet in the eastern extremity of this parish, called *West Preston*, of which Mr. Thomas Bushby, of West Preston Manor, is the lord; he and Mrs. Penfold are the principal landowners in the parish.

Horsfield, in his Hist. of Sussex, mentions the names of Tregoz, Lewknor, and Baker in connection with this last manor.

Selham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.]

See Lyminster.

22 Hen. VIII.

See Easebourne.

THE Domesday Survey† states that this place (sometimes called Saleham and Salham) was in the hands of Earl Roger, under whom one Robert held it, and that Fulk was sub-tenant. It seems at that date to have formed part of the manor of Hamesford. In the reign of Henry II. it was held of the honour of Arundel by William de Perci, and in the 13th century the greater part of the parish‡ had been transferred to the Priory of Calceto. It remained attached to that house until the year 1524, when Cardinal Wolsey procured from Clement the Seventh a Bull for the suppression, among others, of the monasteries of Beigham and Calceto. On the Cardinal's disgrace, these Church lands, which had been given to Christ Church, Oxford, devolved to the Crown, and so remained until 1530, when those in Selham were settled upon Lucy, 4th dau. of John, Marquis of Montacute,§ and descended in the same manner as Cowdray to the Poyntz family, and subsequently to the Earl of Egmont, who now enjoys them.

The other landowners in the parish are W. T. Mitford, Esq., and Mrs. Hasler Hollist.

* Mrs. Archdall (Gratwicke) inherited, on the death of her brother, W. G. K. Gratwicke, of Ham. She was the widow of Geo. Archdall, D.D., Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge.

† Codulf held Seleham of Earl Godwin. The manor contained one mill, valued at 10s. and 100 eels. Above the Western Rother, which runs through the parish, stands a picturesque mill which may occupy the site of that mentioned in Domesday.

‡ Prior de Calceto holds one knight's fee in Saleham. Inq. at Arundel 6 Hen. VI.

§ 35 Eliz. the manor was held in chief by Anthony, Viscount Montague; 10 Jas. I. by Lady Mary Uredale, widow; 3 Car. I. first manorial court of Francis, Viscount Montague; 5 Car. I. Sir Francis Englefield, Bart., and Sir John Curzon held a court, and 7 Car. I. Dame Mary Gerard, widow of the Hon. Anth. Browne, son and h. app. of Anthony, Visct. Montague, K.G., held this manor for life in jointure, and surrendered and granted the same to her grandson, Francis, Viscount Montague. (*Burrell MS.*, 5690).

Selsey.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
MANHOOD HUND.



WHATEVER interest attaches to this place is certainly not due to its local features. Yet the long, dreary peninsula, which bears the old name of Selsey* Bill, has a history of high antiquity, and no little importance. Upon its shores stood the royal villa of Æthelwealh, and it was thither that Wilfrith, the exiled bishop of Northumbria, fled for refuge from his enemies in the year 678. Æthelwealh swore to defend him against force and fraud, and Wilfrith, in return, diffused among his neighbours some knowledge of the truths of Christianity and of the arts of life. Both king and people were sensible of the bishop's good influence, and the former, in gratitude, granted to Wilfrith the peninsula of Selsey.† Here some sort of Cathedral Church was erected, and hard by it was the home of Wilfrith and his missionary clergy. Of either building not a vestige now remains, and we can but conjecture that the church was no mean edifice, inasmuch as to Wilfrith's zeal and skill were due the restoration of the Cathedral of York, and the building of Hexham and Ripon churches. About three years after the settlement of Wilfrith at Selsey, a revolution took place in Southern England, the result of which was that Æthelwealh lost both his life and his kingdom. The invader, Ceadwalla, annexed his conquest to Wessex, and, being himself converted to Christianity, confirmed Wilfrith in the possession of those lands which had previously been given to him. For a time the see of Selsey was absorbed in that of Winchester, but in the year 709 it was revived, and Eadberht, president of Wilfrith's brotherhood at Selsey, was consecrated its bishop. During the two next centuries the see declined in importance, and, in fact, it was mainly its insignificance that preserved it from the fate which befel Crowland, Peterborough, Thetford and Ely.‡ But it shared the religious revival which took place under the successors of Alfred, and at least Æthelgar,§ who became bishop of Selsey in 980, was a man of eminent learning and piety. From his time until the transfer of the see to Chichester, in 1075, the annals are bare of interest, and it is difficult to realise the fact that a Cathedral Church existed at Selsey for 350 years, and that 22 bishops of the South Saxons had their home in this now neglected spot. Both church and house have long since been overwhelmed by the encroachments of the sea, though Camden says that, in his time, some foundations were visible at low water. "The little fleet of the Selsey fishermen now rides at anchor near that part of the water which is called the Bishop's Park; and a strip of the shore, washed by the waves of the Bishop's Park, and covered with small brushwood, is still called the Bishop's Coppice."

Stephens's Memorials, p. 31.

* Bede fancifully derives the name from the seals that frequented the island, but the more obvious etymology is from *Sæl* and *ea*—the water near the Hall (*i.e.*, the royal villa).

† As has already been observed, there is no need to doubt the truth of this grant to Wilfrith, although the existing copies of the charter are clearly of a much later date than Wilfrith.

‡ For further details, see Stephens's *Memorials of the See of Chichester*, 1876.

§ He was translated to the Archbishopric of Canterbury.

Burrell MSS. 5690,
pp. 168-172.

The manor of Selsey continued to form part of the episcopal estates until the year 1561,* when it passed by exchange into the hands of the Queen, and was leased by her to Sir Lewis Lewknor. In 1612 it appears as part of the jointure of Anne, Queen of James I., and by her was leased for 80 years to Sir William Fagg, knt., with certain quit rents payable to her after the King's death. After brief tenures by Thomas Gardner, of the Inner Temple, and others, the manor (with certain rents reserved to the Crown) was purchased by Sir William Morley, K.B., whose daughter, Catherine, brought it in dower to her husband, Thomas Bettsworth, Esq., and left it to her four daughters and coheirs. In 1700 it became the property of William Elson, of Oving, and in 1736 was purchased by Sir Henry Peachey, Bart., who devised the Manor and the Grange called Bury, to his brother, Sir John Peachey, 2nd Bart. Sir James, 4th Baronet, was groom of the bedchamber, and subsequently master of the robes to King George III., and was elevated to the Peerage on 13 August, 1794, by the title of LORD SELSEY of *Selsey*, in Sussex. His lordship's granddaughter and ultimate heiress, the Hon. Caroline Mary Peachey, married the Rev. Leveson Vernon-Harcourt, 2nd son of the Archbishop of York. She died in 1871, when the estate and lordship of Selsey passed to Lord Clanricarde, and afterwards by purchase to J. H. Legge, Esq., the present proprietor.

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester.

Medmeney and *Bartleys* or *Barkleys* are reputed manors within the parish. The former was assigned to the Dean and Chapter by the Bishop upon the foundation of the capitular establishment, and has been held on lives by the Millers and others; the latter, annexed to the Prebend of Waltham, was leased for a long period by the Farringtons of Chichester. Both are now in the hands of the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Shermanbury [BRAMBER RAPE. WINDHAM & EWHURST HUND.]

OCCURS in Domesday under the form of *Salmondesberie*, and at that time was held under William de Braose, the Lord of Bramber, by Ralph. Whether the latter was ancestor of the de Buci or Bowsey family, we have no means of ascertaining, but it appears that the mesne-lords of Shermanbury were for many centuries identical with those of Kingston and these, as we have seen, were successively the families of de Buci,† Fyfhide and Sandys.

See Kingston
Bowsey.

* At that date the tenant was John Lews or Lewis. In the chancel of the church there is a mural monument of Caen stone, with carved effigies of John Lews, Esq., knt., and Agatha his wife, who died in 1537.

† William de Buci gave to Will. de Braose, in 1267, the sum of 48 marks, to exonerate his manors of Shermanbury and Kingston from the claim of murage, *i.e.*, repairing Bramber Castle. (*Fine Rolls*, 51 Hen. III.) In 1314 a fine was levied by John, Bp. of Chichester, by which this advowson of Shermanbury and two-thirds of the manor was settled on Hugh de Buci, and Agnes his wife. (7 Ed. II.)

Mr. Cartwright states, on the authority of Dr. Challen's muniments, that a fine was levied in 1336 for settling the manor of Shermanbury on John de Islebon and Sibyl his wife, one of Hugh de Buci's coheireses, but that upon the death of Hugh, in 1362, John and Sibyl assigned the manor to Sir William Fyfhide and Joan his wife, the other daughter and coheir of the said Hugh. And further, John de Islebon (or Lillebon) renounced in favour of Sir William his right to the coat of arms, crest and helmet of the late Hugh de Buci. The reason for these unusual acts of renunciation is probably to be found in the fact that John Lillebon, son of John and Sibyl and grandson of Hugh, was childless.* The further descent of the manor seems to have been as follows:—It continued in the family of Fyfhide† until the reign of Henry VI., when it passed by a female heir to Sir Walter Sandys, who, with his wife Margaret, had possession of it in 1433. For more than a century it was held by their descendants, several of whom had summons to parliament by the title of Barons Sandys of the Vine, but in 1542 Lord Sandys sold the manor‡ to William Comber, member of an ancient, and in its later generations, eminent family.§ Elizabeth Comber, daughter and heiress of William Comber, married Thomas Gratwick, who thus became possessed of Shermanbury in right of his wife. The estate was enjoyed by his family for nearly a century, but upon the death of Thomas Gratwick it passed to Henry Farncombe, husband of Cassandra Lintott, granddaughter and heiress of the said Thomas Gratwicke. He, in turn, left an only child, Cassandra, who became the wife of John Challen, Esq., and the mother of the Rev. John Gratwick Challen, D.D., proprietor of the estate in 1830. Dr. Challen's niece and heiress brought the estate to her husband, Henry Hunt, Esq., M.D., who now enjoys it.

Rape of Bramber,
p. 322.

See Pedigree an-
nexed.

Shermanbury Place, the seat of Dr. Hunt, occupies the site of the old manor house which was pulled down in 1780. A drawing of the latter is in the Burrell Collection, and from that we gather that the mansion was Elizabethan in style, and consisted of a centre flanked by two wings of unusual projection.

Ewhurst was a manor of considerable importance, as it gave its name to the hundred, and extends into the parishes of Henfield and Cowfold. It was the ancient residence of the Peverels, from whom it descended to the Wests, Lord de la Warr, and from them to Herbert Pelham, Esq. John Byne was its next

See Offington,
p. 52.

* John Lillebon, son of John Lillebon, decd., was born at Shermanbury and baptised in the Church of St. Giles there, 23 Oct., 1341. (*Proofs of age*, taken at Crawley, 7 Dec., 1363.) He married Joan, 3rd dau. of Henry de Tregoz, and d. s.p. (*Add M.S.*, 5,700, p. 92).

† William de Fyfhide was lord 35 Edw. III. (*Rott. Turr.*, 2, 25), Sir William Fyfhide had the manor and advowson 10 Ric. II. (*ib.* 17). The heir of William Fyfhide was found to hold half a fee (*Inq.* 6 H. 6.) But upon the death of Sir William Fyfhide in 1386-7, the manor and advowson were found to be held of the Earl of Nottingham, as of his Castle of Bramber by the service of one-fourth of a knight's fee, and that Joan Sandys was his cousin and next of kin, aged 36 years. (*Inq. p.m.* 10 Ric. II.)

‡ Some interest seems to have been reserved, as the manor is mentioned in the *Inq.* on the death of Thomas, 2nd Lord Sandys (14 Oct., 1 Eliz.), and the third lord granted it for 500 years.

§ The old tradition that the manor of Barkhani (in Fletching) was given by the Conqueror to the ancestor of the family is hardly worth mention. The name is evidently from the Saxon *combe* (Celtic, *cwm*), and means the dweller in the valley.

possessor, and it appears then to have devolved to his only daughter, who married Robert Heath (d. 1681); and, secondly, Henry Pelham, Clerk of the Pells (younger brother of the 1st Lord Pelham.) On the death of Robert Heath's only son without issue, Ewhurst passed to his half-brother, and ultimately to the Earl of Chichester, who sold it in 1785 to Dr. Challen. The old manor house of the Pelhams' has not survived, but there are still some fragments of the earlier moated residence of the Peverels and Wests. They consist of a chimney and detached entrance gateway. The latter is a good specimen of Edwardian work, having above the groined archway a tower with high pointed roof, and on either side a porter's lodge, built with layers of rag and sandstone. The Peverels were certainly resident here at the commencement of the 14th century, when Thomas Peverel was involved in litigation with the Prior of Sele, touching the right of the latter to exemption from toll on passing over Mokebridge.* We find the manor mentioned among the possessions† which Thomas, Lord West, held at his death in 1416, and his descendant of the same name in the reign of Queen Mary seems to have lived there from time to time, as a contemporary document mentions, "my lord's great chamber," a nursery, buttery, and other apartments.

The other manors within the parish are *Morley* and *Sakeham*. The former was held at the time of the Domesday Survey by William Fitzralph, of William de Braose, but subsequently it was regarded as dependent upon the greater manor of Ewhurst. *Sakeham* had the same lord and tenant in the Survey, and gave its name to a family of some position in the 14th century.‡ An estate called *Pryors* was, in the 16th century, in the hands of the Farnefolde family. It was the subject of much litigation, and a good pedigree might be constructed out of the Chancery Proceedings. (*Elizabeth*, c.p. 9, 12.)

It seems necessary to correct the current belief that Dr. Thomas Comber, Dean of Durham and a liturgical writer of high repute, was a native of Shermanbury. Dean Comber was born in 1645, and was in direct descent from John Comber, of Barkham, co. Sussex, younger brother of William Comber, who purchased Shermanbury in 1542. The name does not occur in the List of Gentry, dated 12 Hen. VI., although the Dean's pedigree begins with an ancestor thus described—"Ricardus de Combre, generosus, in Rot. Turr. Lond. temp. Henrici Sexti." The only literary association to which the parish can lay claim is with Dr. John Burton, the learned author of "*Iter Sussexiense*," who visited it in 1751, when his step-father, Dr. Bear, was Rector.

See *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of Thomas Comber, D.D.*, by his great-grandson, Thomas Comber, A.D. 1799.

See N. and Q., 2nd S. ix., 371.

* The agreement, dated 8 Dec., 1303 (conceding the right to the Prior, but not to his tenants), is among the archives of Magdalen Coll. Oxf. To the document is attached a seal in green wax, bearing the arms of Peverel, Gyronny of twelve within a bordure bezantée.

† In the inquisition taken at the death of Thomas, Lord de la Warr in 1554, it is styled "Ewherst, with the park of Ewherst."

‡ Richard de Heddesham received 12d. of Robert de Sakeham for dues belonging to the King (*Hund. Rolls*), and in 1341 the Nona Roll was taken on the oaths of Robert Sakeham and others.

COMBER AND GRATWICK, OF SHERMANBURY.

ARMS OF COMBER.—Or, a fess dancettée gules betw. three estoiles sable.

ARMS OF GRATWICK.—Ar. a chevron between three harts, each charged with a fret of the field.

WILLIAM COMBER purchased the manor of Shermanbury in 1542. living in 1558.

[Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, Par. Reg. Burrell MSS. The dates are from the Registers and Mon. Insc. of Shermanbury Parish Church.]

John Comber, of Shermanbury, had a grant of Arms 16 June, 1571. d. 1593.

William Comber, of Shermanbury, d. 1627.

Elizabeth Comber, dau. and heir. Thomas Gratwick,* bur. at Shermanbury 18 Aug., 1664.

Thomas Gratwick, [bur. at S., d. 3 Nov., 1719, M.I.] Mary [d. 29 Oct., 1716, bur. at S., M.I.]

John Gratwick, of Henfield, bur. at Shermanbury 13 Dec., 1723. Ann Holney, of Henfield, mar. at S. 9 Nov., 1671, bur. 14 Aug., 1727.

Mary Gratwick, younger dau. and coh. John Cheale, of Shiprods, in Henfield.

Ann Gratwick, mar. at S. 28 May, 1718. bur. 27 Feb., 1743. Thomas Lintott, of Walhurst, in Cowfold. bur. at S. 20 Jan., 1729.

..... Challen, of Shopwyke.

Richard Challen

Stephen Challen

John Cheale, bap. at S. 1714. o. s.p. a dau. m. Robt. Hoffman.

Cassandra Lintott, d. 22 Feb., 1755. æt. 32. Henry Farncombe, of Patcham, d. 14 Sep., 1757, æt. 37. M.I.

Stephen Challen, of Selsey.

..... dau. and heir, m. Miller, brother of Sir Thos. Miller, of Chichester, Bart.

Cassandra Lintott Farncombe, d. 23 April, 1829, æt. 85. John Challen, d. 4 Nov., 1794. æt. 57.

Ann Farncomb, living 1830. Maria Lintott presented John Gratwick Challen, M.A., to the living in 1789. She d. 1810, aged 43.

John Gratwick Challen, D.D., of Shermanbury. Sophia, d. of John Diggins, of Chichester, d. 1827.

Caroline Comber, living 1830. Harriett Dennett, d. 3 Jan., 1824, unm.

George, Captain N.I. d. at Bombay, Nov. 19, 1825.

Augusta, m. Robt. W. Gilliam, Captain Bombay Army.

Stephen Hasler Challen, bap. 15 Dec., 1773.

Barbara, d. and h. of Will. Chambers.

Maria Harriet Challen, sole heiress. Henry Hunt, M.D., of Shermanbury Park. jure uxoris.

* The name of Gratwick is found in connection with Shermanbury at an early date. In 1400 Will. Gratwyk settled on Will. Charlwood and others certain lands in Shermanbury (*Burr. MSS.*), and the Par. Reg. shows the existence of a widespread family of the name in the 17th century. One Owen Gratwick m. at Henfield Ann Comber in 1607, and at Cowfold are numerous burial entries of the Gratwicks of Shermanbury.

Shipley

[BRAMBER RAPE.
WEST GRINSTEAD HUND.]

Is an extensive parish, and, as its name indicates, must, at an early period, have been of importance as affording pasturage for sheep.* Its historic associations, however, are rather warlike than peaceful, for within its limits is situated *Knepp Castle*, a fortress built by the lords of Bramber soon after their acquisition of the manor by grant from William the Conqueror. Inconsiderable as are its present remains—consisting only of a fragment of the massive keep†—there are traces of its former extent to be seen in the area enclosed by the moat. It must have occupied about two acres, and was probably encircled by a wet moat fed by a branch of the river Adur. West of the ruins, in a spot known as Town Field, there seems to have been a raised road which communicated with the Castle by means of a drawbridge.

Although the Castle was never the chief residence of the lords of Bramber, yet in the 12th and 13th centuries it was evidently a place of some importance, and was frequently visited by King John and his Queen, Isabella.‡ On the forfeiture of Will. de Braose, in 1210, the Castle was seized into the hands of the King, who, a few months before his death, gave orders that it should be burnt and destroyed§ without delay. There is some doubt whether this order was duly carried out, for, in 1281, William de Braose dated an order to his bailiff “from his castle at Cnap,” and it would therefore seem that its ruin was due rather to subsequent decay than to any act of violence. The present castle, if such it may be termed, was built by Sir Charles Merrick Burrell, Bart., within the limits of the ancient park,|| and is chiefly remarkable for its collection of pictures by Holbein.

The descent of the property from the family of Braose to that of Burrell, scarcely needs to be given in detail, as we have already had occasion to trace its course. The heirs to the de Braoses were the Mowbrays, to whom the Howards succeeded, and with slight intermission¶ the manor of Knepp descended

* The obvious derivation of the name is, of course, from “*scæop*” (sheep) and *ley* (pasture) and in early records it is often written Shepelee. But in an undated charter (evidently belonging to the latter half of the 12th century) it occurs in the form of *Heschapelia*.

† The broken wall of a buttressed tower standing upon the summit of a mound. The two round arches, as well as the flat buttress, clearly indicate an early Norman date.

‡ The King was at Knepp on 8 April, 1206; on 6 Jan., 1209, and again from 28 May to 1 June in the same year. From 6 to 9 April, in 1211, and from 21 to 24 Jan., 1215. The Queen stayed there 11 days in 1214-5.

§ In 1214 the King ordered the castle to be fortified (*Rymer's Foedera*, 16 Joh.), but in 1206 he addressed a letter to Roland Bloett in these terms:—“We command you to carry away from Cnap and elsewhere all that can be removed and to take it without delay to Bramber, and secure it in the house there, unless you can better bestow it in the Castle, but the House at Cnap you shall totally destroy.” Mr. M. A. Lower (*Hist. of Suss.*, ii., 150) mentions a tradition that the Michells of Durrants (*see account*) during the civil wars, headed an attack on Knepp Castle, then garrisoned by the Parliamentary forces.

|| From the Inq. p.m. Will. de Braose, in 1326, it was found that there was at Knepp a park of 1000 acres worth 10s. per ann. beyond the support of the deer and keeping up of the fences. As late as the year 1400 the appointment of Keeper of the Park was made by the Crown during the minority of the owner. (*Rot. Pat.* 1 Hen. IV.)

¶ In 1 Edw. VI. Sir Thos. Seymour, knt., had a grant of it in fee farm, but, on his attainder and execution, two years afterwards, it again reverted to the Crown, and was held by Lord la Warre at his death in 1554. Subsequently it was restored by Queen Mary to the Howards.

regularly until the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572. We then find it in the hands of one Richard Nye, whose son, Henry, inherited it in 1575. Its next possessor was Sir Edward Caryl, whose descendants continued in its enjoyment until the middle of the 18th century, when it was purchased by William Belchier, a London banker, who afterwards sold it to John Wicker, of Horsham. His daughter and heiress, Mary Wicker, married Sir Thomas Broughton, Bart., who, in 1776, held the manor in right of his wife. It then passed to Sir Charles Raymond, Bart., and on his death devolved to his heir, Sir William Burrell, Bart., whose representative is now Lord of the Manor of Knepp.

Inq. p.m. 15 Feb.,
18 Eliz.
Inq. p.m. 12 Jan.,
7 Jac. I.

Hookland Park formed part of the de Braose domain, and was known as Hoke la Stoke, when William de Braose obtained a charter of free-warren for it. In the reign of Charles I. it belonged to the Henshaws (who appear to have acquired it at an earlier date), and from them descended to the Wroughtons, who sold it to Philip Rickman, Esq.

See p. 35.

Lower's Hist. ii.,
156.

Bentons is said to have been known in ancient times as Tavernershalle, and to have acquired its later name from Thomas de Bayntune, who held it in 1359. Its subsequent descent is obscure, but as William Pelham is described in the latter half of the 15th century as having married Emmeline, daughter of Nicholas Caryl, of Bentons, we may conclude that it was in the possession of the family of the latter at that date. Certain it is that the Caryls were long time its owners, and that one of the most conspicuous features in Shipley Church is the splendid monument of Sir Thomas Caryl, of Bentons, who died in 1616. In the early part of the 18th century it was purchased by Edward Tredcroft, whose grandson, in 1835, was its possessor.

With *Durrants* the family of Michell was long time connected, and *Garring-leigh* or Goring-Lee, was held successively by the Sauvages, Nevills, Lucys, Caryls and Peachey. From the last it devolved to the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, as heir of Lord Selsey.

The Knights Templars were enriched with considerable property in Shipley, including the church, by the gifts of Robert and Philip de Harcourt* and the de Braose family. In 1308 the value of their manor, church and goods was returned as £73 12s. 3d. On the confiscation of the property of the Order it was granted to the Knights of S. John of Jerusalem, and as late as 1541, to the College of Arundel. At the dissolution of the latter establishment, in 1544, the property was purchased by the Earl of Arundel, and, after having passed through various hands, was bought by John Wicker, Esq., in 1714, and a few years later by Bulstrode Peachey, Esq. From the latter it devolved to Lord Selsey, and so to his heiress, the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt.

Tierney's Hist. of
Arundel.

* Robert de Harcourt (grandson of Robert le Fort) married Coleta d'Argouges, and had issue Richard de Harcourt, Sire de Rennesville, a Templar, and Philip de Harcourt, Dean of Lincoln and Bishop of Bayeux (d. 1163.) Richard de Harcourt had the ville and church of Shipley from his paternal uncle, Philip de Braose, in exchange for Washington. (Deeds cited by Cartwright).

The interesting church, dating from the 12th century, bears little trace of its connection with the Knights Templars, unless it be in the curious enamelled reliquary of Byzantine workmanship still preserved in the church chest.

Shoreham.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
FISHERSGATE HUND.

THERE are two contiguous parishes known by this name, and distinguished from each other by the prefixes *New* and *Old*. It will be convenient to treat of the latter first, though it may be as well to mention that both parishes are of ancient date, and that the transfer of trade from Old to New Shoreham must have taken place as early as the twelfth century.

OLD SHOREHAM,

situated on the left bank of the river Adur, was held before the Conquest by Azor, and was evidently a place of considerable importance, as it was then rated at 12 hides. But it would appear that decay must have soon afterwards set in,* as at the Domesday Survey it was assessed at $5\frac{1}{2}$ hides only, though containing a church, 26 villeins and 49 bondmen. William de Braose, the lord of Bramber, had the manor, but it was seized by King John, who gave it to his second son, the Earl of Cornwall. It reverted to the lords of Bramber, and, after having passed into the hands of Henry VIII., was attached to the Duchy of Cornwall, and so continued until purchased of the Crown by Charles, Duke of Norfolk, in the last century.

Burrell MS., 5686.

Another manor within the parish bears the name of *Ruspar*, alias Old Shoreham, and became separate from the chief manor before the middle of the 14th century. We then find it settled by a fine on Sir Richard de Abbesbury and his heirs, Sir John de Arundel being the owner,† and the Fitzalans continued to hold it until the reign of Henry VIII., when, together with the estate of Buckingham,‡ it belonged to Thomas Bowyer. He sold it in 1553 to Stephen Boorde for £120, and from him it passed, *circa* 1608, to John Gage, who was

Ped. Fin., 40 Ed.
III.

Burrell MS.

* No doubt the trade of Old Shoreham was injured by some encroachment of the sea, and it is possible that the same convulsion which overwhelmed what are now called the Goodwin Sands, may have largely affected the ports on the southern coast.

† Richard de Abbesbury held, 8 Ed. III., the manor of Old Shoreham of the honour of St. Valeri, and John de Abbesbury had it 20 Ed. III. Sir Reginald de Cobham died seized of it (4 Hen. IV.) in right of his wife, who was widow of Sir John Fitzalan. (*Burr. MS.*)

‡ This place, in which the mansion house of the Bridgers stands, gave its name to an old family. Thomas Bokingham, senr., held under the manor 4 Hen. IV. (*Rot. Turr.*, No. 10.) In 1625 the capital messuage and lands called Buckingham were held of Sir John Gage, Bart.

subsequently created a Baronet. Its next possessor seems to have been one Edward Blaker, who was succeeded by his son, William, and it then (1708) became the property of Will. Monke, esq. (only son of John Monke and Hannah, dau. of Stephen Stringer), from whose two daughters, Jane May and Barbara Monke, it was purchased by Edward Elliston, of South Weald, co. Essex. His only daughter and heiress, Catherine Elliston, married in 1756 Edward, 1st Lord Eliot, who sold the manor (and Buckingham Place) to Colville Bridger, whose representative, Harry Colville Bridger, is the owner of both.

The manors of *Erringham Walsted* and *Erringham Braose*, although now united, were formerly distinct. The origin of the former has not been discovered, nor does Mr. Cartwright connect any other family with it than the Bellinghams, who, in the 16th century, acquired the other manor also by purchase from Thomas Shirley. Both were held of the Honour of Bramber, and of Erringham Braose we further know that it was part of the extensive property gained by William de Wistoneston, through his marriage with Agnes, dau. of William de Harcourt. William de Wistoneston died in 1259, leaving an only daughter, who married Adam Bavent. It subsequently became the property of Sir Peter de Braose, and from him eventually descended to his daughter Beatrix, wife of Sir Hugh Shirley. John Bellingham purchased the manor* from Thomas Shirley in 1564, and it remained with his descendants for about a century, when Thomas Bellingham conveyed it to John Juxon, of Albourne, whose son, Sir William, sold it, in 1664, to the Hon. Cecil Tufton. It then passed from one to another member of the Tufton family until, in 1765 and 1774, the tenants in common† conveyed the estate to Colvill Bridger, whose grandson is the present possessor.

Court Rolls, 1645-1693.

Ib. 1719-1732.

Ib. 1739.

See under Wiston.

See p. 3

NEW SHOREHAM,

is in point of area one of the smallest parishes in the county of Sussex, but yet is a place of considerable importance, and since the reign of Edward I. has returned two members to Parliament.‡ Although possessing only a tidal harbour, it still enjoys a fair amount of maritime commerce, and of late years has largely increased in population. But it is difficult to realize the fact that in the 12th and two following centuries it was one of the chief ports upon the southern coast, ranking equal with Portsmouth and above both Dover and Bristol.§

* At the Inq. taken at the death of John Bellingham, in 1576, his son, of the same name, and aged 13, was found to be his heir, and the manor of Erringham Braose was stated to contain 50 acres of arable, 40 of pasture, 40 of heath and furze in Old and New Shoreham, holden of William Dixie and Will. Cantrell as of the manor of Bramber.

† Sir Charles Tufton, son of Hon. Cecil Tufton, settled it on his wife, Ayliff, on whose death, in 1720, it went to her son Cecil, who, dying in 1728, left his estate to his wife, Elizabeth, for life, with rem. to his brother Thomas and his heirs male, and then to his sisters. His brother Thomas d. in the lifetime of the said Elizabeth, and after her death, in 1748, his dau. Ayliff, wife of Rev. A. Phelps, became tenant in common with her five aunts, and was right heir of Cecil Tufton.

‡ In the year 1771 the borough was disfranchised on account of the representation having become the subject of secret sale. The right of election was then extended to all 40s. freeholders in the Rape of Bramber. Some names of eminence occur among the M.P.'s for Shoreham.

§ In the reign of Edward III. the port of Shoreham furnished 26 ships and 329 mariners for the royal fleet before Calais, and its commercial importance is evident from the frequent disputes on the subject of tolls between the lords of Bramber and the Crown. (Cartwright.)

Its annals are consequently not without interest. King John landed here in 1199 (25th March), at the head of a large army, and repaired at once to Westminster, in order to be crowned, and it was from Shoreham that he set sail in the same year to visit the French king, and complete the surrender of Evreux and other valuable fiefs to Louis. Edward I. also visited the place in 1305, and a doubtful tradition exists that Charles II. used it as his point of departure after the disastrous fight at Worcester. Its vicissitudes have been due rather to natural causes than to the disasters of war, though in the reign of Henry VIII. it is said to have suffered much from the predatory attacks of the French. The encroachments of the sea in the early part of the 15th century, reduced the place very considerably, and in the great storm of 1703 much damage was done to the buildings—the market-house being absolutely blown down.

Lower ii., 160.

The Church, one of the largest in the county, is a Norman cruciform structure, with a long choir of later date.* Both it (St. Mary) and the Church of Old Shoreham (St. Nicholas), were given by William de Braose to Saumur Abbey, in Anjou, as an endowment for the dependent Priory of Beeding, and when that religious house was suppressed, the advowson lapsed to the Crown, and, ultimately, as has been already detailed, became the property of Magdalen College, Oxford.

See p. 46.

See p. 26.

The manor has always passed with the Honour of Bramber, but there is no manor house belonging to it.

The suspension bridge across the river Adur (built at the expense of the Duke of Norfolk, in 1833), takes the place of the ferry, which was granted by William Paynell to the Canons of Herringham in the reign of Edward the First.

Mon. Ang. 181.
6.n. 40.



DESIGN OF ANGELIC FIGURES ON ENAMELLED CHALICE
FOUND IN A COFFIN AT RUSPER PRIORY.

* It was originally a large and spacious cruciform edifice with a central tower, but the nave has long been destroyed. The rest of the building has been partially restored, and exhibits some remarkable features in its triforium and the pendant corbels on which the triforium arches rest.



THE DAWTREY'S TOWN HOUSE AT PETWORTH.

1569

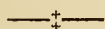


William Penstone del.

NEW PLACE, PULBOROUGH.

Rusper.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
SINGLECROSS HUND.



THIS parish (*which should have been placed between Rumboldswyke and Rustington*, p. 184) lies on the northern edge of the county, and contains within its limits a large extent of woodland. Sir William Burrell doubts whether there ever was any distinct manor of Rusper, and, as we have been unable to find any mention of it in early records, we are disposed to think that the lands were divided between the manors of Shortesfield and Nutham, and also between those of Marlpost and Sompting Welda.

Burrell MS., 7686.

Cartwright's
Bramber, p. 373.

Pedes Finium.

From the Records we gather that the family of Kingsfold* occupied the chief position in the parish in the 13th and 14th centuries. Their residence seems to have been, where the remains of a moat may still be traced, about a quarter of a mile east of the present road from Rusper to Horsham.† The tradition is that one of the family, having some dispute with the rector about tithes, removed into the parish of Warnham, and built for himself a residence which still retains the name of Kingsfold. A little later the Newdegates appear to have been the principal proprietors in Rusper, and that family so continued until the early part of the 17th century, when, upon the death of Thomas Newdegate, in 1612, the estate passed to his daughters and coheirs, Mary and Anne, the wives of William Steper and William Smythman. A branch of the Barttelot family also resided in Rusper at Kyngesfold, (as appears by an inquisition on William Barttelot in 1482), a portion of which was acquired from the Newdegates early in the 15th century.‡ The chief landowner and lord of the manor at the present date is Robert Henry Hurst, Esq.

Inq. p.m. 21, Edw.
IV., No. 43.

The Heraldic Visitation of Sussex made in 1634, gives the pedigree of John Gardiner,§ of Rusper, whose grandfather had settled in the parish. We are probably right in identifying his property with the farm now known as *Gardiner's*, and belonging to the Trustees of Henry Smith (better known as "Dog" Smith), whose charitable devises have lately been the subject of litigation.

Greater interest attaches to the *Nunnery*, which was founded within this parish by Gervaise, Archbp. of Canterbury, in the 12th century, and was

* In 1305 John de Kingsfold sold to John, son of Simon de Kingsfold, one messuage and half a virgate of land in Rusper, and in 1327 Adam de Shirmark sold to John de Kingsfold and Agnes his wife, one messuage and one virgate in Rusper. In the nave of the parish church is a brass to John de Kingsfold and Agnes his wife, with small half-length figures. The man's costume is a tight-buttoned jacket with a tippet and hood.

† This tenement, known as Kyngesfold, belonged 22 Edw. IV. to William Barttelote.

‡ In 1424 John Newdegate of Newdegate granted to John Bartelott, jun., &c., all his lands in Rowsparr called West Gatwyk. In 1450 the Commons of Ruspar, under Thomas Walter, John Styles and Thomas Bartelott, gentlemen, rose in favour of Jack Cade.

§ John Gardiner, of Rusper, m. Leonora, sole heir of John Kitchingham, of Ashburnham, and had a son, John, who, by his wife Mary, dau. of Jas. Jordan, of Charlwood, Surrey, had an only son John (living in 1634, and father by his wife Katherine, dau. of Will. Jordan of Gatwyk, Surrey, of John, ætat 9; Katherine, 5; Anne, 3; Mary, 1); and two daus., viz., Anne, w. of John Sandes, of Charlwood, and Elizabeth, (d. 1636) w. of Thomas Chandler, of Wonhurst, Surrey.

A.D. 1536.

enriched by the gift (from the de Braose family), of the churches of Rusper, Warnham, Ifield, Selham and, at a somewhat later date, Horsham. But in spite of its endowments, the House does not seem to have prospered, and at the dissolution was valued only at £39 13s. 7d.* Sir Robert Southwell, Master of the Rolls, and Margaret his wife, obtained it from Henry VIII., and possessed it until the year 1546, when it reverted by exchange to the Crown, and a few years afterwards was sold, at a largely augmented price (£647 4s. 7d.), to John Cowper, Serjeant-at-Law. He transferred his purchase to Richard Heyborne, by whom it was settled on the children of his daughter Elizabeth, wife of Rob. Stone. It remained with the descendants of Mr. Stone until the year 1717, when it was sold to Sir Isaac Shard, whom Hogarth introduced as the representative of avarice into his picture of "The Miser's Feast."†

Ex relat. T. F.
Cotching, Esq.

William Shard, a descendant, sold it, in 1791, to Will. Clulow, of Chancery Lane, and after passing rapidly through the hands of Geo. Grant, of Ingoldsthorpe, and Edw. Houlditch, it was purchased by Thomas Sanctuary, who made it his residence, and served as High Sheriff of the County in 1830. It was purchased in 1839 by R. N. Hurst, Esq., whose grandson is the present owner, the residence being occupied by the Honble. Colonel Rowley.

Burrell MSS.,
5698, 456.

Most of the original structure was pulled down at the Dissolution, but some portion of it was probably incorporated in the timbered house which occupied its site, and survived until the year 1781. Of this building Mr. Grimm made a drawing for Sir William Burrell, who notices that "on the N. wing of the E. front of the Nunnery, towards the orchard, the foundations of additional buildings and the arch of a cellar were visible, 58 feet in extent, east of the present house. It is possible a similar wing was on the south aspect, and thereby formed a Greek π ." We have already given (p. 196) a representation of a beautiful enamelled chalice (of the 12th or 13th century), which was found in 1840, on the site of the Priory, and are enabled to add a copy of Grimm's view of the intermediate building.

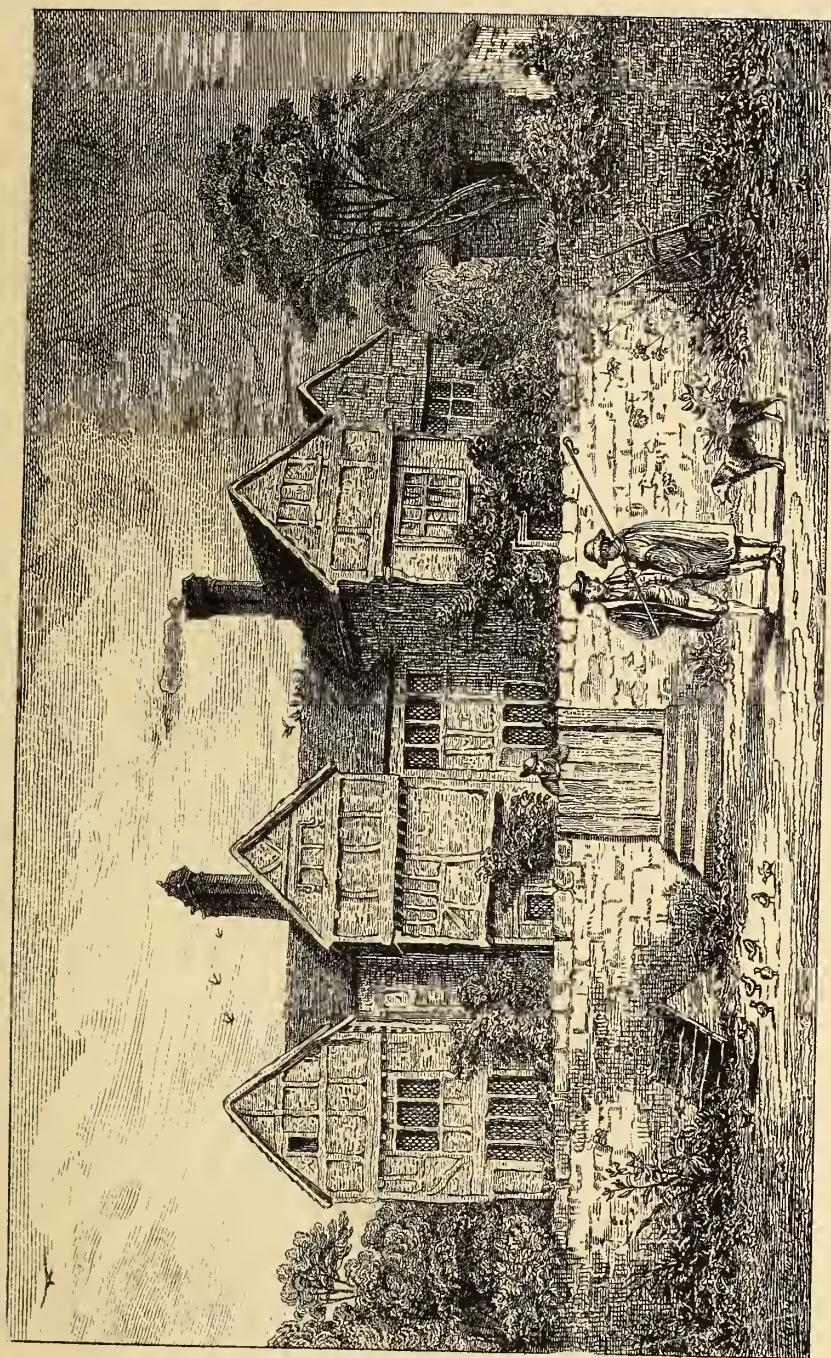
S. A. C., xxxv.,
166.

Mr. Albert Way has published, in the S. A. C., Vol. v., many interesting details of the Nunnery, and references to it are also to be found in the diary of Thomas Marchant (son-in-law of Mr. Stone, the proprietor in 1714), which the same Society has printed.‡

* In the Augmentation Rolls it is termed "Farm of the Manors of Rusper and Prestwood in Rusper and Hewell in Horsham." In the grant to Cowper it is described as the site of the Priory of Rusper to be held of the Queen as of her manor of East Greenwich by fealty only, in free and common socage, and not *in capite* or by knights' service.

† Sir Isaac's son called on the painter, and on being told by the servant that the picture contained his father's portrait, drew his sword and cut a hole in the canvas.

‡ The Nonæ return was taken in 1341, on the oaths of John and William Pentre, Richard Norman and John de Kingesffolde.



W. FRONT OF NUNNERY IN THE PARISH OF RUSPER.

Sidlesham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
MANHOOD HUNDRED.

THE manor of this sea-board parish (which has often suffered from the incursions of the sea), was given by Ceadwalla to the see of Selsey, and was confirmed to it by William the Conqueror on its removal to Chichester. Ralph II., the most statesmanlike of the bishops, obtained free warren in the manor, and the lordship remained with his successors until 1560, when it was obtained in exchange by Queen Elizabeth, who sold it. "George Stoughton, one of the Queen's Commissioners, had an easy purchase of it, paying 300*l.* for what was worth 300*l.* per ann. which his heirs enjoy at this day."

The latter statement does not tally with the evidence of the Inquisition, from which it appears that the manor was aliened by Adrian Stoughton to Heneage in 1599, many years before the Bishop came to the see; but there can be no question that the royal method of dealing with episcopal property was often arbitrary and unjust. In 1640 Sir Henry Compton, K.B., was grantee, and in 1658 Thomas Philips, gent., who seems to have retained it until 1667, at which date Nath. Tredcroft, clerk, and Phœbe his wife, obtained the manor, which they sold, in 1672, to Richard Farrington, of Chichester, created a Baronet in 1697. On his death, in 1719, without surviving issue, it passed undivided, but according to their consanguinity, to the descendants of his sisters and coheirs, Anne, wife of William Vinall, of Deptford, and Grisel, wife of Barnham Dobell, M.D., of Chichester. In 1724 the manor was held in common by Dame Elizabeth Peckham, Nathaniel Bull, esq., Ann Palmer, widow, and James Creed, gent. Ultimately Robert Bull, of Chichester, obtained possession of the entire manor, and upon his death, in 1775, it passed to Caroline, wife of Godfrey Lill, Chief Justice of C. P. in Ireland, who sold it to the Rev. Charles Smyth. From him it passed in succession to John Winter, gent. (1795), Will. Oliver, gent., of Angmering (1804), Messrs. Johnson, Price and Freeland, of Chichester (1815), and is now the property of the late Mr. Price's representatives.

The claims of *Ham* and *Keynor* to be considered distinct manors, are doubtful. The former appears to have formed part of the episcopal estate, and in the reign of Henry VIII. was held by John Sawkey and John Stanney. It continued with the descendants of the latter for more than a century, when it passed to William Styant, who died seised of it in 1639. About 1740 it was purchased by Claudius Amyand, surgeon to George II., and sold by his grandson, Sir George Cornwall, Bart., in 1776, to Sir John Carter, knt. He transferred it to James Pigott, Esq., and it is now the property of J. Godman, Esq., of Park Hatch, near Godalming. Of *Keynor** (now belonging to Lady Castletown and her sister-in-law, Dowager Lady Lyveden), we learn that, in 1696, it was granted by the Crown to Edward, Viscount Cornbury, at a rent of 40*s.*, was transferred by

A.D. 673.

Dug. Mon.

Bp. Montague's
Case of Selsey.

[1628-1638.]

Burrell M.SS.,
5690.

Ibid.

Court Rolls.

Ibid.

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester.

Liber Regis.

Inq. p.m., 15
Car. I.

* Keynor was included in the exchange made between the Queen and Bishop, and it seems to have remained in possession of the Crown until the grant to Lord Cornbury.

him to Sir Thomas Miller, Bart., who settled it on his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Farrington, who d. s.p., and then sold to John Hobgen, gent., who had it in 1815. It was anciently held of the manor of Cakeham, as also was *Easton*,* now belonging to the Olliver family.

The connection of the parish with the Cathedral of Chichester still exists, and the manor gives its name to the prebend of Sidlesham, the estates of which, both here and in Earnley, are vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

They were previously leased on lives by the prebendaries, and held in the 17th century by the family of Spring,† and subsequently by that of Peche.‡ At the close of the last century they were leased out for three lives to the Rev. Harry Place, of Lyndhurst, who married the daughter of Prebendary Hubbock.

Shotsore or *Shotford* manor farm, was part of the endowment of Hurst prebend, and was leased by the Henshaws and Borrers. It is now held by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Dallaway.

Oakhurst is said to have given its name to a family in the 14th century, one of whom founded a chantry in Chichester Cathedral in 1287, but we are not satisfied with the evidence on this point. It was held of the Crown by John Caryl, in the reign of James I., and in the succeeding reign by George Taylor, of Almodington, to whom and to his wife Rebecca, dau. of John Bennet, of London, there is a mural monument in the church. The farm now belongs to Mr. J. H. Hobgen, who also occupies it.

Date 1631.

S. A. C., xii., 77.

Mr. C. Gibbon, *Richmond Herald*, cites several wills of the 16th century, which seem to show that *Eston* or *Easton* was a distinct parish, with separate church or chapel, as late as 1533, but no trace of any ecclesiastical building, nor any tradition of its existence has survived.

Singleton

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
WESTBOURNE HUND.]

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester.

Is mentioned in Domesday under the form *Tilletone* as chief of a hundred, and as having been the property of Earl Godwin. Afterwards Earl Roger obtained it § with the Rape of Chichester, and it descended to the de Albini family, forming part of the estates of the Earldom. After the attainder and execution of Edmund, Earl of Arundel, in 1326, it was granted to Edmund, Earl of Kent, but on his death in 1331 was restored to the Fitzalans, and so continued until

* An Inq. p.m. taken in 1567, found Easton to be held of the Crown for £4 6s. 8d., by Will. Stanney, and that Richard was his son and heir.

† Andrew Spring, gent., 1626; his executors, 1635-6; Richard Spring, gent., 1654-8; the guardians of Henry Spring, 1664-9.

‡ William Peche, Esq., 1670-90; Francis Peche, 1698-1731; Jane Peche, spinster, 1732-1772.

§ In Earl Godwin's time it was valued at £89, but after the Conquest was worth £93 and a mark of gold.

the estates were divided, when it devolved to John, Lord Lumley.* He died in 1609 without issue, and his heir was found to be Septendrianus Lloyd, son of his sister Barbara by her first husband Humphry Lloyd of Denbigh. The Lloyds continued in its enjoyment until the year 1730, when it passed by purchase to the Duke of Richmond, whose representative is the present lord. The manor house seems to have been at *Downley* on the verge of the important forest of Charlton, and as early as the reign of Henry III. it occurs as a capital messuage, which was evidently occupied by the Earls as a hunting seat. It subsequently was much enlarged and became a favourite resort of the Earls of Arundel, two of whom (Thomas and William) died there in the 16th century.† No vestige of the mansion can now be seen, and the only trace of its existence is a large and deep well upon its reputed site. Downley passed from the Duke of Richmond by exchange to the late George Francis Tyson, who sold it to the Earl of Egremont, and from him it has descended to Lord Leconfield, who also owns *Drove House*. The late Lord Leconfield resided at Drove House during his father's lifetime and before he inherited Petworth. *Motecombe House*, tenanted by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, belongs to the Duke of Richmond, and the *Grove* is the property of the Rev. F. A. Bowles. Neither residence is of any special architectural interest.

Inq. p.m., 7 Jac. I.,
Bodley MS.

Inq. p.m., 56 Hen.
III.

ex rel. Rev. F. A.
Bowles.

The reputation of *Charlton* (which is a tything in the parish) as a hunting centre dates from a very early period. The forest, in which the Earls of Arundel had the right of free warren, was 800 acres in extent, and was well stored with game.‡ When fox-hunting took the place of the chase of the deer, Charlton still retained its sporting pre-eminence, and the Duke of Monmouth was so fond of the place that he used to say that "when he was king he would come and keep court at Charlton." It was for the sake of the Charlton Hunt that the Duke of Richmond bought Goodwood,§ and in appreciation of the merits of its master (Mr. Edward Roper) the Earl of Burlington, the Vitruvius of his day, designed a banqueting hall popularly known by the name of *Foxhall*. Mr. Roper died|| at the age of 84, in January, 1723, in the hunting field at Findon, having pursued his favourite pastime to the last.

S. A. C., xv., pp.
74-82.

See a further notice
in the *Athenæum*,
10 Oct., 1863.

On the boundary of the parish towards East Lavant rises *Rook's Hill*, upon which may be seen traces of an extensive circular encampment of British origin. During the civil wars in 1645 it was occupied by a thousand club men, who, Cawley complained, obstructed the levy of money and soldiers for Fairfax's army, and were guilty of "divers outrageous proceedings."

S. A. C., v. 85.

* In 7 Eliz., John, Lord Lumley and Lady Jane his wife assigned this manor to trustees to secure payment of the Queen's debt to the Florentines.

† Thomas, 12th Earl, died 25 Oct., 1524, and his son, William, died 23 Jan., 1544.

‡ It had two bailiffs or verderers, who paid annually to the lord a fee of four spoons of silver valued at 24s. each (Inq. p.m., 56. Hen. III.)

§ The race stand is in Singleton parish.

|| Edward Roper, of Eltham, mar. a dau. of James Butler, M.P. for Arundel, His daughter Elizabeth, wife of Edw. Henshaw, became his heir on the death of her brother without issue.

The tower of the church is early Norman and the rest of the fabric Perpendicular. Subjoined is a quaint and characteristic Monumental Inscription to Thomas Johnson, Huntsman to the Duke of Richmond and previously to Lord Conway, the Earl of Cadogan, the Lord Gower, the Duke of Marlborough, and the Hon. Mr. Spencer. He died at Charlton, 20 Dec., 1744.

"Here Johnson lies. What Huntsman can deny
Old Honest Tom the Tribute of a Sigh?
Deaf is that Ear which caught the opening sound,
Dumb is that Tongue which cheered the Hills around.
Unpleasing Truth! Death hunts us, from our Birth
In View, and Men, like Foxes, take to Earth!

Slindon.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
ALDWICK HUND.

THE hundred of Aldwick, in which the parish of Slindon, is situated, takes its name from an extensive manor in Pagham, which, as has been already stated, was granted by Ceadwalla to Wilfrith, Bishop of the South Saxon diocese. Slindon was included in this grant, but at the Conquest was transferred to Earl Roger de Montgomeri, who occurs in Domesday as its lord. His tenure of the manor must, however, have been brief, as in 1108 Henry I., at the request of Archbishop Anselm, gave it to the See of Canterbury, with which it remained in connection until the year 1543. At that date Archbishop Cranmer exchanged the manor and advowson with Henry VIII. for other lands, and in the succeeding reign we find the manor and park held in chief by Sir Thomas Palmer, knt. In the first year of Queen Mary's reign Sir Anthony St. Leger,* whose name is still remembered in the neighbourhood,† was made, in conjunction with Sir Geoffrey Poole, keeper of the manor and park, but soon afterwards the Queen granted the entire estate to Anthony Kempe, esq., the representative of an eminent family long seated at Ollantigh, co. Kent. With the descendants of the grantee Slindon remained until the year 1752, when it devolved to Barbara, eldest dau. of Anthony Kempe, who, two years previously, had married James Bartholomew Radcliffe, Earl of Newburgh. Their son, Anthony James, 4th Earl, died without

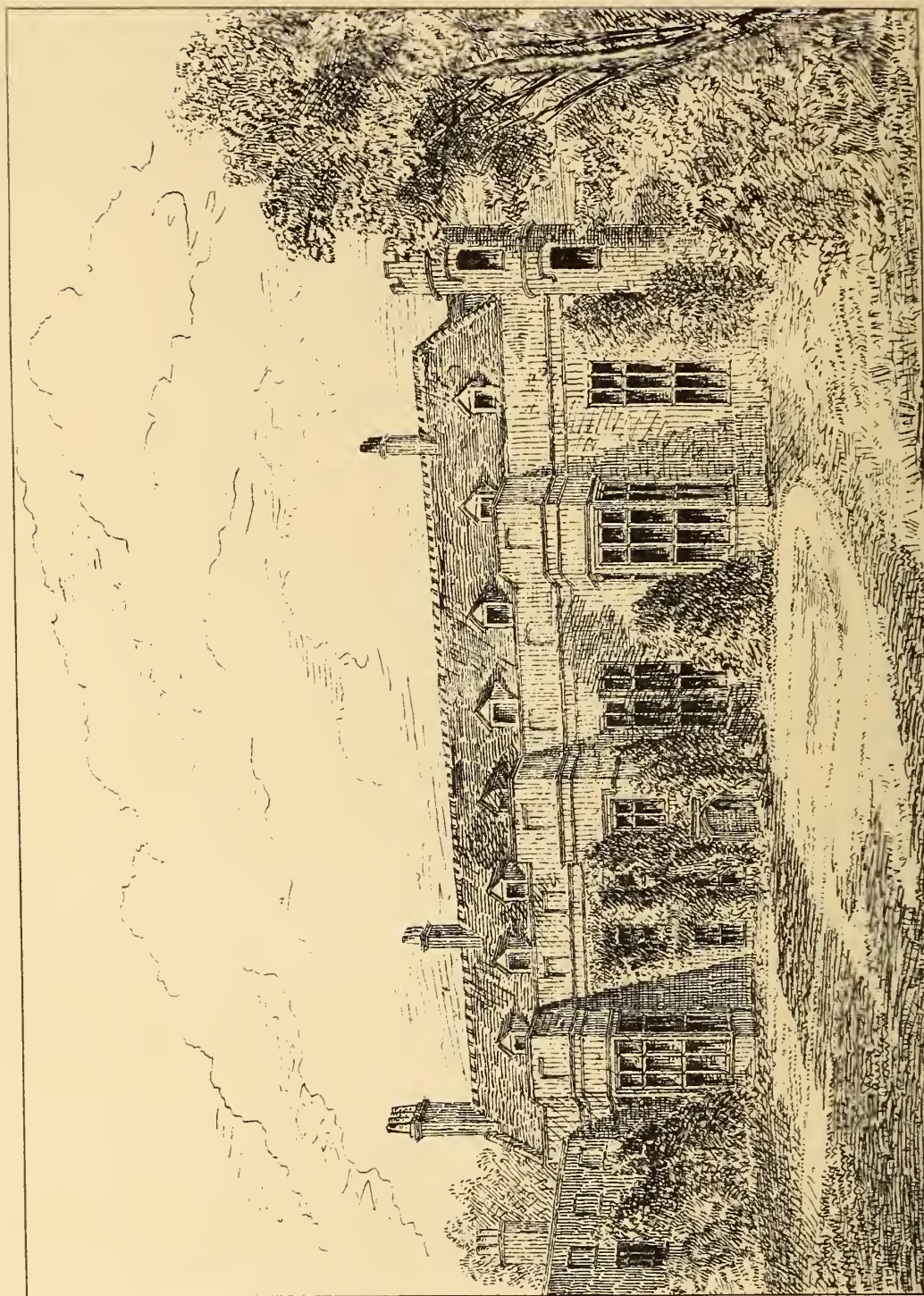
* Sir Anthony St. Leger, K.G., was appointed Lord Deputy of Ireland in 1540, having previously acted as one of the commissioners for letting the crown lands there. He died 16 March, 1558-9, and his descendant in the fifth generation was in 1703 created Baron Kilmadon and *Viscount Doneraile*. There seems to have been an earlier connection than the above between the St. Leger family and the parish of Slindon, as Mr. Lower cites the will of Anthony St. Leger, Esq., dated 1539, in which, after disposing of his interest in certain lands in Slindon, he desires interment in the parish church of Slindon "before the picture of our Lady." (S. A. C. iii. 111.) Mr. Gibbon, "Richmond Herald," seems inclined to identify the testator with Sir Anthony's grandfather. (S. A. C. xii. 99.)

† In the adjoining parish of Binstead there is attached to a farm (which went with the Slindon estate) a pond which is still known as "Sellenger's hole." (*Ibid.*)

See p. 162.

6 Ed. VI.

Burr. MSS. 256.



Thomas Butterbury del.

SLINDON HOUSE.

issue in 1814, when Slindon passed to his cousin and heiress, Dorothy Eyre,* Countess of Newburgh, who married Colonel Charles Leslie, K.H. of Balquhain, N.B. The property is now enjoyed by Charles Stephen Leslie, esq., son of Colonel Leslie by his first wife, Mary, dau. of Major-General Sir Charles Holloway.

Such is a brief account of the descent of the manor, connected with which, as we have seen, are many names of historical importance. There are, too, some few occurrences of interest which should make the name of Slindon noteworthy. Of these the chief is the fact that Stephen Langton, a prelate to whose courage both Church and State were equally indebted, died there in 1228.† The Archbishop often resided at Slindon,‡ and in 1302 we find king Edward I. halting there, and drawing supplies from the archi-episcopal cellar and farmyard.§ Mr. Lower observes that "this is one of the few places in Sussex in which the cultus of the Roman church has been preserved with little interruption from the days of the Reformation." Certain it is that in the 17th century the faith of Sir Garrett Kempe and his children made them objects of suspicion,|| and the evidence adduced both for and against them is singularly contradictory and inconclusive.

Hist. of Sussex, ii.
167.

Royalist Comp.
Papers.

Slindon beeches are among the ornaments of the county, and the deer-park dates from the reign of Henry I.¶

The mansion, known as *Slindon House*, had its origin soon after the acquisition of the manor by the archbishops, but it seems to have been rebuilt in the reign of Elizabeth by Sir Garret Kempe, and has evidently undergone many subsequent alterations. The recent discovery of an arch among the foundations indicates that the first erection belongs to the period of Early English or Early Decorated architecture, and that the old materials were again employed in the reconstruction of the house in the 16th century and the changes made by Lord Newburgh some 80 years ago. It stands in a conspicuous position, and the turrets at the end give it almost a castellated character, which our illustration by Mr. Batterbury shows.

S.A.C., xxiv., 298.

* Mary Radcliffe, youngest sister of the above Jas. B. Radcliffe, Earl of Newburgh and daughter of Charlotte Maria, Countess of Newburgh, by her second husband Charles Radcliffe (brother of the unfortunate Earl of Derwentwater), married Francis Eyre of Hassop. After the death of two sons, her daughter Dorothy succeeded to the estates, and claimed the title of Countess. She died 22 Nov., 1853, s.p., and her husband Col. Leslie, died 10 Jan., 1870.

† The Archbishop died 9 July, 1228, at his manor of Slindon, from whence his body was conveyed to Canterbury, and there buried in the chapel of St. Michael. (*Godwin*.)

‡ In 1288 Archbp. Peckham held an ordination in the Palace chapel.

§ Namely, 31 sextaries of wine from store and 2 casks as a present, beef, mutton, pigs, four swans, and two peacocks. (S. A. C. ii. 153.)

|| Sir Garret was the eldest surviving son of Sir Anth. Kempe by his 2nd wife (?) Margaret, dau. of Sir Edw. Gage. He married a dau. of Sir John Caryl, of Warnham (a Roman Catholic), and whatever education he may have given to his son Philip, the latter certainly showed by his marriage with a dau. of Sir John Webbe, of Odstock, his regard for the ancient faith.

¶ In the year 1272 it was agreed that the Earl of Arundel was bound to deliver to the Abp. at this manor 13 bucks or stags and 13 does or hinds in proper season in compensation of the Abp.'s right of free warren. This right was commuted for a money payment in 1366 by Abp. Islip, who has been blamed for making away with the privileges of the Sec. (*Shirley's Deer Parks* 64.)

The hall is a room of fine proportions, with music gallery and richly-wrought ceiling. Over the doors are the arms of Kempe and later owners, and in the library there are some good portraits—including one of the 2nd Earl of Derwentwater.

In the parish church (Early English) is a curious effigy of a knight in wood, supposed to be either for Anthony St. Leger or Sir Anthony Kempe. Traces of a much earlier fabric, possibly built by Archbishop Anselm, may be detected.

Slinfold.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
WEST EASEWRITH HUND.

THERE does not appear to have been at any time a manor co-extensive with this parish. Four distinct manors are more or less connected with Slinfold, and of these the most important is the manor of *Dedisham*, which has been already mentioned in our account of Rudgwick.

In the year 1271, Henry Tregoz held the manor of Dedisham, having obtained, in 1256, a charter of free warren therein. How it had devolved to him does not appear, but the charter was confirmed in 1301 to his son Thomas Tregoz, and the manor ultimately descended to Sir Roger Lewknor, who died in 1543, leaving four daughters his coheirs. In 1547 Dedisham was granted by King Edward VI.* to Sir Richard Blount, Lieutenant of the Tower, to be held by knights' service, and it remained in his family until after the death of Richard Blount† in 1629, whose daughter sold it to the Onslow family. In 1786 John Williams Onslow‡ sold the manor to Charles, Duke of Norfolk. It now forms part of the settled estates of the Dukedom.

Mr. Dallaway says that the park was converted into farms, and that *Dedisham* or *Detsum Place*, after having been ransacked by Sir W. Waller's soldiers in 1643, fell into decay, but that some of the offices were for many years occupied for farming purposes. We may, however, observe that the park attached to Dedisham in part survives, and bears the name of Mansfield Park,§ of which Col. E. J. St. John's residence was probably one of the South Lodges.

* In what way the manor reverted to the Crown we are unable to say.

† In the church are memorials to Katherine, ye dau. of Richard Blount, and his wife Mary, dau. of Sir Wm. West, Lord La Warr: the said Katherine d. 1 March, 1617, æt. 26, leaving her estate to her four sisters, Elizabeth, Ann, Martha and Jane. Mrs. Jane Blount d. 29 Jan., 1621, and her ment. was erected by her sister, Martha Blount. Elizabeth Blount m. Reginald St. John; Anne d. unm. The Par. Registers contain the baptism of William, s. of Will. B., gent., 1 Oct., 1627, and the burials of Mrs. Katherine B., 1 March, 1617; William B., gent., 14 Oct., 1624; and Ric. B., esq., 4 May, 1629. Burrell quotes from Dulwich Coll. MSS., "5 Ed. 6 Deddisham manor and park &c. held by Ric. Blount, knt.; 4 & 5 Ph. and Mary, Sir Thos. Blount, kt. seized of manor; 1 Mary, 1 Aug. Keeper of the manor Ric. Blunt; 26 Eliz. manor &c. recovered by Thos. West and others agst. Ric. Blount Esq.; 34 Eliz. R. Blount seized; 11 Jac. The King seized."

‡ J. W. Onslow obtained it by bequest from Lord Onslow.

§ In Burr. MSS. §687, p. 232, the manor is described as Daddesham, *alias* Dedisham, *alias* Dodesham, *alias* Deddesham, *alias* Deadsome, *alias* Mansfield Park.

Claus. Rot., 41
Hen. III., m. 3.

See pedigree sub
Goring.
Dallaway.

Part of the extensive Episcopal manor of Drungewick lies within Slinfold, and is known as *Bradbridge*. It belonged at an early date to the Abbey of Seez and its cell at Arundel, but, in 1256, was acquired by Bishop Climping, and was held by his successors in the See of Chichester, until Queen Elizabeth's act of spoliation transferred it to the Crown. Sir Edward Onslow obtained a grant of it, and its later descent will be found under *Wisborough Green*. Of Bradbridge, or Broadbridge, it is stated that, in 1335, the tenant or hereditary lessee was Roger de Bradbridge, who in that year bound himself to observe a certain suit and service, and to pay annual quit rents to the manor court of Drungewick. In 1517 it passed to Sir Henry Hussey, knt., in right of his wife Eleanor, the heiress of the Bradbridge family.* At his death, in 1557, he was seised† of a capital mansion house, called Broadbridge, held of the Bishop of Chichester, which descended to his son. It seems subsequently to have been generally known as the *Townhouse*, and as such was aliened in the middle of the 17th century by George Hussey to the Duke of Norfolk, whose representative now enjoys it.

Within the same manor is *Strood*, which gave its name to the family of Atte Strood, to which succeeded that of Stanbridge. The heiress of the latter‡ married, in 1465, John Cowper, who is described as the lineal ancestor of the Earl Cowper and of the poet. The Cowpers§ retained possession of Strood until the death of Edward Cowper, in 1725, when it passed by his will to his niece Anne, only dau. of Capt. Richard Upton, by Sarah Cowper, his eldest sister. She married John Leland, a General in the army, and died in 1797. Four years afterwards her husband sold the estate to John William Commerell (Sheriff of London in 1804, Sussex in 1803). His grandson and heir sold it to Nathaniel P. Simes, its present possessor. The house, known as Strood Park, has some ancient features, but in most respects is a modern mansion. There is

See also *sub* Wisborough Green. Dallaway.

Ibid.

Inq. p.m.
4. P. and M.

Lower's Hist. of
Sussex, ii., 168.

* The Burrell MSS. contain extracts from the Bodley MSS. relating to this family, viz., Ed. 3. Lands and tenements in Slinfold were granted by John Bradbrugge to Roger, his brother; Hen. 4. lands in S. and other places granted by Watkin Bradbrugge, s. & h. of Roger to John Bussebridge (?) and Joanna his wife: all lands and ten. in Sussex belonging to John Bradbrugge s. & h. of William, granted to John, his uncle, and others; Hen. 5. All lands of Rob. Bonet in Sussex and Surrey granted to John Bradbridge and others. In the church was a brass to John Bradbreg, gent., son and h. of Thomas, late of Slinfold, gent., and Agnes his wife, d. and h. of John Payne of Cuckfield; he d. Nov. 1503; she in 1500, and there is still one to Rychard Bradbryge, gent., and Denys his wife and their children. He d. 28 Nov., 1533. Amongst the Proofs of Age of John Lilleborne occurs the deposition of Roger de Brodebrigge, who states that his wife died 28 Oct., 1341, and the day of her death is enrolled in the Missal of Slinfold Church. (S. A. C., xii., 33.)

† Inq. taken at East Grinstead, 6 Nov., 1537. The Jurors found that Sir Hen. Hussey, knt., died 28 Aug. last, seized, *inter alia*, of a mill, 260 acres of meadow pasture adjoining the same, in parishes of Warnham and Slinfold, as also one messuage and lands called Ayles, and Towneshouse in Slinfold, containing 160 acres, by rent of 5s. 6d.

‡ Collins (Peerage, iv., 162, Sir E. Brydges, ed.), cites her settlement fr. wh. it appears that her name was Joan, and that she was widow of Stephen Brode. After the death of John Cowper she mar. Rob. Aucher, of Westwell, co. Kent.

§ The arms assigned in 1624 to the Cowpers were, arg. 3 martlets gu., on a chief engr. az., 3 annulets or. The Registers of Slinfold contain entries of the baptisms of Dorothy, dau. of Ralph Cowper, esq., 26 Nov., 1626, and the children of Thomas and Henry Cowper; also the burials of Mr. Edw. Cowper in 1622, and others of the family. There are monts. in the church to Edw. Cowper, gent., Pensioner to Charles II., and Henry Cowper, who died in 1706, &c. (see Pedigree). The will of the former (dated 10 Feb., 1621), charges his lands with the payment of 20s. a year, of wh. 15s. is to be spent by the churchwardens and overseers upon a drinking for the use of the poor of the parish in as good sort as they could, and the other 5s. to drink withal themselves for their labour and pains therein.

a tradition that Abp. Stephen Langton once lived here, but it has no doubt arisen from a confusion of Slinfold with Slindon.

Ex relat., T. F. A.
Cotching, Esq.

Climpsfold and *Denne*, in Warnham parish, were sub-manors, which have long since been annexed to the Strood estate; the former, in 1775, belonged to John Leland, Esq., from whom it passed to the Commerell family; and the manor of *Hurston*, though claiming certain rights over lands in Slinfold, is locally situated in Storrington parish.

Theelelands is a considerable estate, formerly attached to the Abbey of Fescamp, and afterwards to the Prebend of Ipthorne, in the Cathedral of Chichester.* The Michels, of Stammerham, were lessees for several generations, and the present owner is Mr. Robert Mills, to whom also belongs *Pinkhurst* Farm by inheritance from his ancestors, a race of yeomen long time settled here.

See ante.

Hill, which Mr. Lower says is "so called from its situation on an insulated mount in the centre of the parish," formed part of the property of the Husseys, and was aliened by them, in the early part of the 16th century, to Thomas Churchar, whose pedigree is recorded in the Heraldic Visitation of Sussex, made in 1634. On the death of Henry Churchar, in 17..., it passed by his will to Mr. Greenfield, of Billinghamurst, and from that family to the Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele, M.P. It is now the property of Mr. Charles Child, timber merchant.

See pedigree.

A considerable estate in Slinfold belongs to Colonel St. John, of the Lodge, partly by inheritance from James Piggott, esq., of Naldrett House, and partly by purchase from Sir John Cope, Bart. His residence, which is a pretty gabled one, somewhat Elizabethan in its appearance, was probably built on the site of one of the old hunting Lodges of Mansfield Park.

S. A. C., vi., 47.

Dismissing as improbable the tradition that Stephen Langton ever resided here, we may record as certain the fact that Edward II. visited Slinfold on his return from Battle Abbey on Sept. 3, 1324. Matthew Woodman, grandson of the Protestant martyr, Richard Woodman, was ejected from the Rectory in 1662, for nonconformity, and Dallaway, the historian, was for some time the non-resident Incumbent of the parish. Other families connected with it in bygone times have been the Eversheds, the Naldrets and Penfolds—the names of the two latter occurring in the Parish Registers during the 17th and 18th centuries.

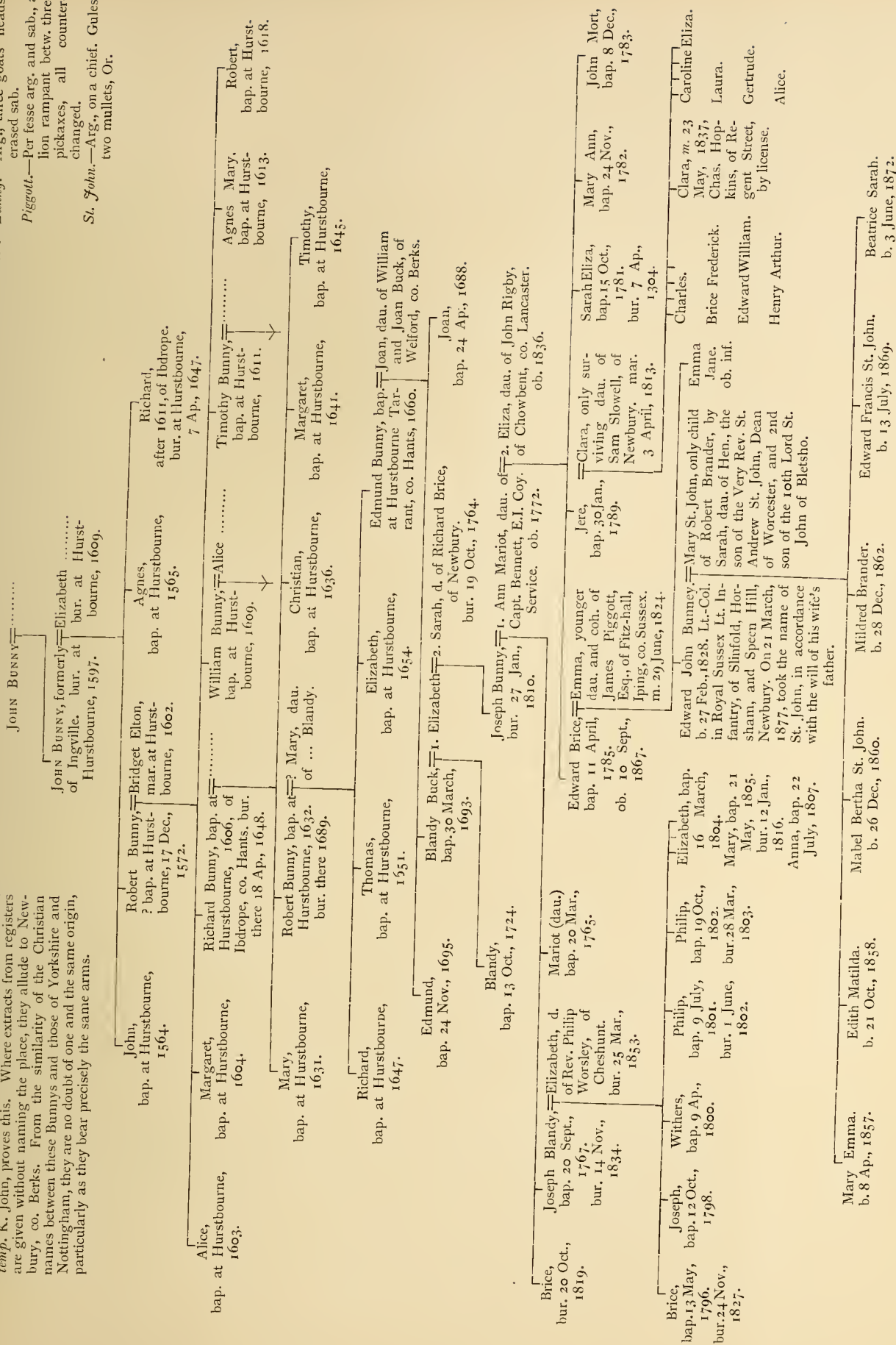
S. A. C., xvii., 247.

* Charged by Bishop Ralph de Warham, 1217-23, with annual payment of 12 marcs, for support of chapel dedicated to St. Michael in the cemetery near Chichester. About 1520 this chapel having fallen into decay, Bishop Sherborn transferred the rent charge to the Preb. of Ipthorne, who, assuming the power of granting leases, deprived the rectory of the glebe, as this estate had been originally constituted.

PEDIGREE OF BUNNY.

N.B.—This family owned Idroppe, in the parish of Hurstbourne Tarrant, co. Hants, at a very early period; a deed, *temp.* K. John, proves this. Where extracts from registers are given without naming the place, they allude to Newbury, co. Berks. From the similarity of the Christian names between these Bunniys and those of Yorkshire and Nottingham, they are no doubt of one and the same origin, particularly as they bear precisely the same arms.

St. John.—Arg., on a chief. Gules, two mullets, Or.



PEDIGREE OF COWPER.

Berry's Sussex Pedigrees,
Collins's Peerage, Mon.
Ins., Par. Reg. Wills.]

SIMON COWPER,.....
Sheriff of London,
4 Edw. II., 1310.

JOHN COWPAR,
of Slinfold,
living *temp.* Hen. III.*

ARMS.—Arg. three martlets
Gu. on a chief engr. Az.
as many annulets Or.

Robert Cowper,
Valettorum de
Coronâ, 1 Hen. V.

John Cowper, of Strode. = Joan, wid. of Stephen Brode, = 3. Rob. Aucher, of Westwell.
mar. sett. dat. 5 June, d. and h. of John Stanbridge,
1465, at Ewhurst. of Strood, in Slinfold.

John Cowper, = Mary, dau. of
of Strode. ... Chaloner.

Thomas Cowper, Esq. = Isabel, d. and h. of
of the body to Arthur, Rich. Goodman,
P. of Wales, 1498. of Chester.

2. John Cowper.
d. unm.
2nd son.

1. Robert Cowper,
of Strode.
s. and h.

= Agnes, d. of
Ralph Farnfold,
of Steyning.

3. William Cowper,.....
said to have
been father
of

Cowpers of
Chester and
Overleighall.

Ralph Cowper, = Alice, d. and coh. of
s. and h. Thos. Burgh, of
of Strood. Chittingfold, co. Surrey.

John Cowper.
2nd s.
ob. s. p.

William Cowper,
of London.

= Margaret, dau. of Thos.
Spencer, of S. Peter's,
Cornhill, London.

Ralph Cowper,
of Strode.

= Dorothy, d. of Sir Richard
Michelbourne, of co.
Sussex.

George Cowper, who
married, and had issue
George and Mary,
who ob. s. p.

Robert Cowper.

è quibus Earl Cowper and the
Poet William Cowper.

Thomas Cowper,
s. and h. apparent.
bur. at Slinfold
26 April, 1648.

= Barbara, dau. of
Hen. Goring,
Esq.

2. Edward,
ob. s. p. 1622.

Mary,
b. 1624.

Dorothy,
m. Thos. Mille,
of Greatham.

1. Ralph, bap. 6 Jan.,
1636. bur. 15 Aug.,
1639.
2. Henry, bap. 6 June,
1638. bur. 22 Sept.,
1652.

3. Edward Cowper,
bap. 31 July 1639.
ob. 20, bur. 24 May,
1678. One of the royal
band of Gentlemen
Pensioners to Car. II.
Adm. July, 1678.

= Martha, dau. of
Lancelott Johnson,
of the Inner Temple,
Esq.
living 1706.

4. Thomas,
bap. 24 July,
1642.

5. Ralph,
bap. 2 Nov.,
1643.
bur. 17 Dec.,
1661.

Mary,
bap. 12 Aug.,
1634.

Henry Cowper, only son. = Sarah, dau. of James Smith,
born 1670. M.P. for Hor- of Middlesex, Esq.
sham, 1700. ob. 22 March,
bur. 1 Ap., 1707. Will dat.
20 March, 1706-7.
pd. 5 June, 1707.

Edward Cowper, = Jane, dau. of
eldest son. bap. John Weekes,
10 Ap., 1694. of Westfield,
d. 21, bur. 30 Sussex.
July, 1725.

Henry Cowper,
bap. 11 May, 1699.
d. at sea, 1718.
James, living 1707.

Sarah,
bap. 22 Aug.,
1695. d. 1734.
bur. in St. An-
drews, Holborn

= Richard Upton,
Capt. of "The
London" East
India Ship. d.
at Surat, 1736.

Martha, = Thomas
bur. 31 Oct., Gratwicke,
1721, at of Billing-
hurst. hurst.
d. 1765.

Mary,
bap. 6, bur. 11 Jan., 1715.

Anne, heir to her uncle, Edward Cowper, Esq. mar. 27 July, 1763,
at St. George's, Hanover Square, John Leland, Esq.

* Lands, &c., granted by Geo. Rapkyn, of Horsham, to John Cowper, of Slyndefold.—Burr. MSS. 5686, p. 205.

† Note in Visitation, 1634.—RALPHE COOPER, of Slinfold, near Horsham, Esq., paid the fees to the King of Arms at Arundel, and is to perfect his descent at Horsham, and there to pay the clerk's fees, which was accordingly performed by RALPH COOPER, of Stroode, Esq., at Horsham above-mentioned.

Sompting.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
BRIGHTFORD HUND.]

THE name of this parish is familiar to the antiquary and ecclesiologist by reason of its possessing one of the most ancient and remarkable churches in the kingdom. At the time of the Domesday Survey* some sort of ecclesiastical edifice was in existence at Sompting, but it is more than doubtful whether any portion of it, with the exception of some fragments incorporated in the tower, has survived to the present time. The building seems to have been reconstructed in the first half of the 12th century,† and additions were made to it at much later dates.

The chief lord of Sompting after the Conquest was William de Braose, whose successor of the same name joined with Philip, Bishop of Bayeux, and William de Harcourt in giving the Church to the brethren of the Temple of Solomon. That order, better known as the Knights Templars,‡ was dissolved in 1306, when Sir Andrew Peverell § (to whom the impropriation reverted) conferred the Church on the knights of St. John of Jerusalem, who held it until the Dissolution. It has subsequently gone with the lordship of the manor of Sompting Abbots.

At what date the manor of Sompting was divided we have been unable to ascertain, but at an early period one portion of it—thence named SOMPTING ABBOTS—was the property of the Abbey of Fécamp, and King Henry III. granted the Abbot a license of free warren in 1252. On the dissolution of alien priories it was transferred to the Abbey of Sion, co. Middlesex, and so remained until, at the general surrender of religious houses, it fell into the hands of the king.

* Ralph holds *Sultinges* of William. Lewin held it of K. Edw. It was then assessed at 17 hides. Of these 2 are in the Rape of Earl Roger; there are 3½ in Garinges and other places which different homagers hold, and Ralph has 11½ in his own hands. This is now assessed at 2 hides, 3 roodlands. The arable is 5 plough lands. There are 2 ploughs in the demesne, and 19 villains, and 16 bondmen with 9 ploughs. Here is a Church, 5 servi, a mill of 3s., 8 salt pans of 13s., and 30 acres of meadow. A knight holds 1 hide of this land, where he has a plough in the demesne, 2 villains, 4 bondsmen, a salt pan of 2s., and 2 acres of meadow. The total value, temp. Conf. and later, was £8; now £7 8s. Besides the above, another Ralph holds 2 hides of William, and Robert also holds 1 hide in the same manner, not included in the estimate.

† The W. tower of the Church is of a shape unusual in this country, but common enough abroad, especially on the banks of the Rhine. It is a square, with flat buttresses at the corners and a semi-cylindrical rib carried vertically up the face of its upper section. The roof descends at the angles, and thus shows a gable on each face of the tower. The piscina is triangular, the aumbry double, and besides a Perpendicular Altar tomb (supposed to be that of Richard Burry), there are some rude EE sculptures in the transepts. (S. A. C. xix.)

‡ The appendant property was known as "The Temple," and accordingly we find in the Nonæ Return (1341) a tenant bearing the name of Peter atte Temple. In return for this acquisition the Templars agreed with Safrid II., Bp. of Chichester (1180-1204) to secure to the Vicar of Sompting all offerings to the altar and the tithes of a mill and of 2 acres, in which the Brethren will build two fair houses and pay him 2 marcs a year. (Cotton MS. Nero. E. vi. ff. 155, &c.)

§ In 1320 (14 Edw. II) William de Northo, attorney of Sir Andrew Peverel, knight, by the letters patent of the said knight, delivered to brother John de Ilford the hospital and preceptory of Polinges and the church of Suntynge, which the same knight sometime held in his hands as patron of the sd church, and which came to his hands by the destruction of the House of the Templars; and he also delivered to the same (brother) the manor which the Templars held in the same vill to the use of the Prior and brethren of the house of St. John by the king's mandate. (*Westdene Muniments*, Burr. MSS. 5686.)

The Duke of Norfolk in 1540 obtained a grant of the manor, apparently exchanging for it (and for Shortesfield) the manors of Stoke and Stoughton, both in the co. of Sussex. On the Duke's attainder, seven years afterwards, Sompting again reverted to the Crown, and was granted by Edward VI. to Henry Fiennes, Lord Clinton and Say. From him it passed, either by inheritance* or purchase, once more into the Howard family, and was sold† in 1640 by Thomas, Earl of Arundel, to Sir Edmund Pye, a London scrivener, who obtained a Baronetcy in 1641. He alienated it within ten years to Henry Alderton, whose descendant and heiress, Martha Alderton, brought it in dowry to Younge Willes of Goring in the year 1730. After having been mortgaged to William Glanville, the manor was sold to John Crofts, gent., and was settled upon John Crofts, junr., on his marriage with Frances Pinnock in 1766. It descended to the late Capt. Henry Peter Crofts, whose residence, known as "The Abbots," and rebuilt a few years ago, represents and by its architecture recalls "the capital messuage" of the monks, its former possessors.‡

The manor of SOMPTING-PEVERELL,§ which extends into the parishes of Broadwater, West Grinstead, Steyning, Horsham, and Rusper, derives its distinctive name from the family of Peverell, which held it for many centuries. Without positively asserting that the nameless knight mentioned in the Domesday Survey as a landowner in Sompting was the progenitor of the Peverells, we have good reason to believe that from an early period they were extensive proprietors in the district. From the *Testa de Nevil* we learn that Andrew Peverell held 4 knights' fees in Sompting and Ewhurst of the Honor of Bramber, and we presume that these were acquired from William de Braose about the year 1266. The manor remained in the male line of Andrew Peverell until the death of a descendant of the same name || about the year 1376, when it passed (through failure of issue) to John Brocas, son of Oliver Brocas, whose wife was niece to the last owner. His enjoyment of the manor must have been very brief, as he died unmarried 26 Sept., 1377, and Sompting devolved to his cousin, Edmund Fitz Herberd, and his wife Johanna. On the death of the latter, in her widowhood, in 1392, it passed to Alicia, wife of Thomas West, and sister of Edw. Fitzherberd, and continued with her descendants until the year 1529, when Thomas, Lord la Warr, sold it to Herbert Pelham. After this date the property

See West Stoke.

6 Edw. VI.

See Burke's Ext.
Baronetage.

Burrell MS.

26 Ed. I.

Pedes Finium
Suss., 51 Hen.
III., No. 8
Inq. 1 R. II., No. 4.

See pedigree,
p. 160 n.

* If by inheritance it would seem to have come through the Daere family, which succeeded to it as heirs to Lord Clinton and Say. This is Sir W. Burrell's suggestion, but does not commend itself to us.

† It would appear also that in the 1st year of Eliz. the manor was alienated by Thomas, Duke of Norfolk to Sir Nicholas Pelham, but it is more likely that the sale to which this note refers was that of the chief lordship.

‡ There does not seem to have been a separate Preceptory at Sompting, as the property of the Templars there could be managed without difficulty by the head of the neighbouring House at Shipley.

§ It was sometimes called *Sompting-Weald* as running into the Weald.

|| The ped. of the Peverells is not very clear, but it seems that Sir Andrew Peverell had three children - (1) Andrew, who d. s.p. circa 1366; (2) Alesia, wife of Thomas de Hevere and mother of Margaret, wife of Oliver Brocas; (3) Lucia, who married a Fitzherbert, had a son called Reginald, who was father of Edmund Fitzherbert. (See S. A. C. xv. 211.)

changed hands frequently. In 1602 * it was purchased from Thomas Pelham by John Langworth, D.D., of Buxted, who settled it in 1611 on his fourth son Anthony. He, in 1626, conveyed it to his elder brother Thomas (of Lavenham, co. Suffolk), who in the following year sold it to Katherine, widow of Sir Edward Morley. John Morley, her son, died in 1663, bequeathing the manor to his daughter Mary, wife of Sir John May, who, in 1672, alienated it to William Peachey, citizen and merchant of London, who purchased the mortgage upon it which John Comber held. After having been held by the family of Peachey (Lords Selsey), it was acquired by that of Crofts, its present possessors.

Lychepole or *Lechepool* gave its name to a knightly family in the 13th century.

Westdean o'd
deeds (Burrell.)

Ibid.

Cole's Escheats, ii
288.

In 1281 Sir Thomas Peverell granted to Andrew,† son of Andrew de Lychepole, certain lands on condition of his marriage with Joan, illegitimate daughter of the said Sir Thomas.‡ A century later (1359) mention is made of one Ralph de Lichepole, who had given his lands in Sompting to Richard, Earl of Arundel. They were leased by Sir And. Peverell, but formed part of the endowment of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Arundel. At the Dissolution the lands passed into the hands of Sir Richard Lee, who alienated them in 1547 to John Cooper. He died 28 Aug., 1592, leaving a son John, on whose death, in 1609, his daughter Ann, wife of Ric. Duke, Joan, wife of Ockenden Cooper, and Jane, wife of Laurence Stanyoake, became his heirs. On the division of the property, Lychepool devolved to Jane Stanyoake, whose son Daniel sold it in 1636 to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, and it now forms part of the Sompting Abbots estate.

Cartwright's His-
tory.

Tanner's Notitia.

The manor of *Cokeham* was settled in 1262 by Thomas de Brom on Walter de la Hyde, and Joan, his wife, and in 1304 Hawisia, wife of Rob. la Weel (and presumably heir to Walter and Joan), sold it to Will. Paynell and Margaret his wife. Twenty years later it passed by fine to Ralph de Camoys, but it would appear that a division of the manor had previously taken place, and that the said Will. de Paynell had granted a manor to the monks of Hardham. This was granted at the dissolution to Sir W. Goring, and from his descendants was purchased by Mr. F. Winter. A chapel and hospital dedicated to St. Anthony formerly existed in the hamlet, founded towards the end of Henry III.'s reign. In 1351 the priory of St. John of Jerusalem held the manor, which at the Dissolution went to the Carylls, and from them to the Sturgeons and Barker. Lord Leconfield now owns it.

* 18 James I. Order of the Court of Exchequer for discharge of the manors of Somptinge Peverell, and Portslade from debts due to the Crown by William, Lord la Warr, at the suit of Frances Langworth, widow, because he was never seized thereof. (Burr. MSS.)

† One Andrew Lychepole was steward to William de Braose. (See Rot. Turr. et Asis. 7 Ed. I.)

‡ The aforesaid Andrew will marry Joane, the illegitimate dau. of Thomas, who will maintain her for a time, or provide for Andrew yearly for 3 years a white robe, and also one for his dau. whenever she may go to the house of sd Thomas.

Southwick.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
FISHERSGATE HUND.

THERE is evidence that a Roman settlement of some importance was made in this village, to the east of which the remains of a villa were discovered within the last few years, but in later times the place seems to have been insignificant enough. Its name does not occur in the Domesday Survey (where perhaps it was valued under the head of Kingston-Buci). The manor of Southwick was settled by fine on Willm. de Burton and Elizth. his wife, in 1328, by Rowland Danays and John de Sydingbourn, and in 1353* Sir Wm. de Burton re-leased to Elizabeth Hertinge all his right in the said manor; it was of course part of the Honour of Bramber† and was included in the grant made at an early date to Reigate Priory. At the Dissolution the manor of Southwick and all the lands there belonging to the Priory were granted to William, Lord Howard, and Margaret his wife and their heirs male, and in 1578 his son Charles, Lord Howard of Effingham, and E. of Nottingham, had license to alienate the estate to Henry Smith ("Dog" Smith), in whose trustees it is still vested

Mr. Cartwright mentions that in his time (1830), the principal proprietor in Southwick was Edward Austen, who took the name of Knight as heir to Thomas Knight, of Godmersham, Kent.

The Southwick estate had been acquired by Thomas Broadnax, afterwards May, and lastly Knight, through his marriage, in 1729, with Jane, eld. dau. and coheir of Will. Monk, of Buckingham, co. Sussex.‡ The chief owners at the present time are Hugh Gorringe, Esq., and Mrs. E. Hall, as representative of the late Nathaniel Hall, Esq.

The church of Southwick was given in the 13th century by Earl Simon to the Brethren of the Temple, to hold after his brother William's death. The grant took effect, and the Templars had possession until their property was transferred to the Knights Hospitallers, between whom and the Priory of Sele a dispute arose as to the right of presentation. The church contains a few memorials to the families of Gray, Norton, Bridger,§ Hall, &c., and among its rectors must be mentioned John Pell, whose son of the same name was born here in 1610, and acquired considerable reputation as a mathematician. He was Professor at Amsterdam and Breda, and acted for six years as English representative to the Protestant cantons of Switzerland. After his return to England, in 1658, he took Holy Orders, but fell into debt and died in want in 1685.||

* John de Braose, who was killed by a fall from his horse at Bramber, in 1232, gave (by deed dated 1220) to the monks of Sele, tithes of his villenage of Southwick, &c., and of three pieces of arable land in Southwick.

† From an Inq. taken at Arundel, 6 Hen. VI., we learn that half a fee in Southwick was held by three persons, the Prior of Reigate, John Dot and John Gaynesford, and that the heir or heirs of Wm. Burton had one fee in Southwick.

‡ The younger dau., Barbara Monk, to whom this estate was assigned, died unmarried, and thus Southwick devolved to her sister's son, Thomas Knight, who was connected with the Austen family, through his maternal grandfather, the above William Monk, who had married Hannah, dau. and coh. of Stephen Stringer, of Goudhurst, and Jane, eld. dau. of John Austen, of Grovehurst, co. Kent.

§ In 1734 Harry Bridger, ancestor of H. C. Bridger, of Buckingham, co. Sussex, was the chief freeholder in the parish.

|| The Nonce return was taken in 1341, on the oaths of John de Brembledon, John Ded, John de Northton, and William Reynold.

S. A. C., xii., 3.

Cartwright's Rape
of Bramber, 66.
Ped. Fin., 1 Ed.
III.
Rot. Pat. et Claus.
26 Edw. III.

33 H. VIII.

Bodley MS.

See Rusper.

2 Dugd. Mon.
525a.

S. A. C., x., 113.

Stedham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.]



Domesday Survey.

See Arundel and
Petworth.

Augmentation
Office.

Court Rolls.

Burrell MS., 5690.

Ex relat., Sir
John Hawk-
shaw.

Dallaway.

Dring's Catalogue

OF the Saxon thane who gave his name to this place, we know nothing, but before the Conquest it formed part of the possessions of Earl Godwin, and was occupied by his tenant Eddiva. King William gave the manor to his great supporter, Earl Roger de Montgomerie, under whom one Robert held it, and after having devolved in due course to William de Albin, as representative of Earl Roger, it was assigned by him to William de Perci, to be held by knight's service.

Mr. Dallaway is not very clear as to the subsequent descent of the manor, which he states extended over Heyshot (*see* p. 117), and descended in the same way to the family of Grey or Gray. But it would appear from the Public Records that the manor, as well as one knight's fee, in Stedham, formed part of the endowment of the Hospital in Portsmouth, known as "God's House," and at the Dissolution was granted to William Fitzherbert, Earl of Southampton. It then passed to Viscount Montague,* who either gave or sold the manor to William Coldham, who held his first Court as lord of the manor in 1633, and his last in 1680. How it passed from Coldham to Grey does not appear, and it is possible that the former might have been only the lessee. There can, however, be no doubt that the manor soon afterwards was in the hands of Thomas Grey, of Woolbeding, who settled it and the advowson of the church upon his daughter Jane, on her marriage, in 1684, with Dowse Fuller, son and heir of Sir D. Fuller, knt., of Chamberhouse, co. Bucks. The issue of this marriage seems to have been an only daughter Margaret, who became the wife of Samuel Pargiter, of Westminster. He assumed his wife's name, and his son, Samuel Pargiter Fuller (who is described as of Overton, co. Hants), sold Stedham in 1741, to Sir John Peachey, of Westdean, Bart. Lord Selsey alienated it to the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart., from whose son, the second Baronet, also now deceased, it was purchased by Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., the present lord, in 1866, to whom we offer our apologies for having, *ante*, p. 138, under parish of Linch, described him as *James* Hawkshaw, Esq.

A principal estate in the parish is said to have been given or sold by the Earl of Southampton to Richard Coldham, of Midhurst, who, with Thomas Grey before mentioned, was one of his retainers. No evidence is given by Mr. Dallaway in proof of this statement, but it is certain that William Coldham, gent. (no doubt identical with the lord of the manor), was fined £289 for his estate by the Parliament. His last descendant died early in the 18th century, and a pedigree of the family is given by Mr. Dallaway.

The parish is chiefly owned by Sir J. Hawkshaw and the trustees of John Stoveld, Esq.

* See under Easebourne. Viscount Montague held his first court 30 Aug., 39 Elizabeth, and his last 12 March, 43 Eliz., but in an Inquisition taken 35 Eliz., the then Viscount is described as holding the manor in chief. We find an application for a grant of the manor and advowson was made in 1557, by Sir William Denton, when a survey was made, from which it appears that the acreage was 437 a., and the manor house dilapidated.

Steyning.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
[STEYNING HUND.

THIS place is thought by some to have derived its name from a Roman road—Steyne, or Stone Street—on which it is situated, but Mr. Lower considers that it is more likely to mean the settlement of Staen and his family. The earliest notice of it occurs in the will of King Alfred, by whom it was bequeathed as “the vill of Steningham,” to Æthelwald, his brother’s son. In the Domesday Survey it is mentioned among the possessions of Edward the Confessor, which he had bestowed upon the Abbey of Fescamp, in Normandy, but a portion of it was, at the date of the Survey, in the hands of William de Braose, the lord of Bramber.* King William confirmed to the Abbey its rights in Steyning, and these, in spite of encroachments by the powerful family of de Braose,† were retained by the alien Abbey until its suppression in 1415. The manor was then transferred by Henry V. to Sion Priory, but, on the dissolution of religious houses, again reverted to the Crown, and seems soon afterwards to have become the property of the Earls of Arundel, from whom it has descended to their representative, the Duke of Norfolk.

In Steyning are included several manors, the most important being that of CHARLTON,‡ which was held successively by the Abbeys of Fescamp and Sion, after having been enjoyed for a short interval by Sir John Cornwall, and Elizabeth his wife. In 1538 Agnes Jordan, Abbess, by indenture demised the manor of Charlton cum Ashurst to William Pellatt and his assigns, for 99 years, at the yearly rent of £22 16s. 8d.

Three years afterwards, at the Dissolution, the lessee obtained a grant of the manor which his successor, Thomas Pellatt, sold to Dorothy Lewknor, of Kingston Bowsey, whose sons, Edward and Thomas Lewknor, alienated it to Sir Thos. Shirley, of Wiston. In 1634 it appears by a fine to have belonged to Lionel (Cranfield) Earl of Middlesex, and soon afterwards to John, Earl of Thanet, who, in 1652, sold it to John Eversfield, Esq., for £4,500. The Eversfields retained possession of Charlton until 1815, when Charles Eversfield, Esq., alienated it to Charles Goring, Esq., from whom it has descended to the Rev. John Goring, the present proprietor. *Charlton Court* was occupied by the families of Pellatt and Eversfield, until the beginning of the last century, when

Asser's Life of
Alfred.

2 Dug. Mon., 971 B.

Confirmation
dated 1443.

Harl. MS., 626.

Cartwright's
Bramber, p. 162.

* Beatrice, wife of Thomas de Braose, knt., Steyning manor, Rot. Turr., No. 15, 7 Ric. II. Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, Steyning Rents, Rot. Turr., No. 53, 1 Hen. IV. John, Duke of Norfolk, and Eleanor his wife, assignment of dower in Steyning manor, Rot. Turr., No. 46, 1 Ed. IV. John, Duke of Norfolk, seized of this manor and borough, which, on his attainder, were granted to Thomas West, Lord Delaware, 1 Hen. VII. (Burr. MSS., 5686, 189-197.)

† A.D. 1103. An agreement made in the presence of the King, Queen and Barons, at Salisbury, between the Abbot of Fescamp and Philip de Braose, touching their possessions in Stanniges, William, Philip's father, had occupied x burgesses belonging to the Abbey, and the Abbot recovered them by judgment of King William I. and his barons, but after that king's death Philip again took possession. Philip acknowledged that he did so unjustly, did fealty, and ceded certain rights of warren, tolls and customs. (Burr. MS., *Ibid.*)

‡ The value of the manor of Steyning, as given in the Survey of the possessions of Sion Monastery in 1491, was £5 7.8½, while that of Charlton was £59 2. 11¾.

See Pedigree.

it was given up in favour of Denne Place, Horsham, which, like Charlton, went through the heiress of the Eversfield family to William Markwick, who assumed the former name.

Cartwright.

WICKHAM is an ancient manor which, in 1307, was settled by Margaret, widow of William Graundyn, on John de Lychepole, and in 1313 upon John de Ifield. The said Margaret died seised of it in 1330, and three years later it is said to have belonged to John de Wickham and Hawise his wife. Before the close of the 14th century the manor was divided, one moiety being included among the possessions of Reginald de Cobham, in 1397, and in 1404, Hugh Queeche died seised of the other moiety. It is difficult to trace the descent of the property with much accuracy, but one moiety of the manor was granted by Sir William Percy and others, in 1406, to John Norton, who probably resided upon it.* A little later (1427), William Hystede and Alice his wife acquired a moiety, and in the following century (1549), the manor belonged to Richard Farnfold, Esq.,† and went, as his daughter's dower, to Sir Edward Culpeper, of Wakehurst. In the early part of last century the demesne lands were purchased by Richard Trevor, Bishop of Durham, and from him have descended to the Rt. Hon. H. B. W. Brand, Speaker of the House of Commons.

Ped. Fin., 5 Hen.
VI.

The manor of WAPPINGTHORNE is mentioned in Domesday, being at its date in the tenure of William Fitzmanne, and of the value of £4. Before the thirteenth century it had passed into the hands of the family of Bonet, by whom it was retained until the year 1351, as appears by the annexed pedigree. The Bonets were, however, only the mesne lords, and upon their extinction the manor continued with the chief lords, the Dukes of Norfolk, who had inherited their right from the Barons of Bramber. Its history is not very clearly traced during the 16th century, but in 1606-7, John Leedes, Esq., died seised of the manor, which, in his Inquisition is described as holden of the Castle of Bramber by knight's service. Sir Thomas Leedes, K.B., his son and heir, succeeded to it, and soon afterwards it passed, by sale or otherwise, to Edward Goring, second son of Sir Henry Goring, of Burton, whose descendant, Sir Charles F. Goring, Bart., now enjoys it.

Inq. p.m., 7 Feb.,
1606-7.

The mansion was long ago converted into a farm house, but in the excellent brickwork and stone-mullioned windows, there are evidences of its former importance, and in the defaced armorial shield, above the portico, there are traces of its occupation by a family of gentle birth.‡

The Vicarage house is said by Mr. Lower to be "a good specimen of a

* Cartwright mentions a deed in the church chest, dated 1406, by which John Norton granted 40s. per ann. for masses for the soul of his wife. Appended to this deed was a seal with his arms—erm. on a chief indented, 3 crosses pateé—and the inscription, "Sigillum Johannis Norton armigeri."

† Rich. Farnfold is described as of Nash, in Sussex. His son of the same name died 25 May, 1609, seised of 140 acres in Steyning, a capital messuage and lands in Chilmington, and lands called Gatewicks, in Steyning. (*Cole's Coll.*)

‡ The shield appears to have had 12 quarterings on the dexter side, and 4 on the sinister. Of the latter the 2nd was a chevron between 3 fleur-de-lys, and the 4th a saltire engrailed. Above the shield were 2 crests, but all have become effaced by the action of weather and time.

parochial manse, with some curious carved wainscoting, having the arms of St. Richard, of Chichester, Fitz James, Bishop of London, and the arms and cognizances of Henry VIII. and Queen Catherine." The church has still further claims to notice, for, although it is only a fragment of what was intended to have been a very noble structure, it possesses many very interesting features. Much of the church is Early English in style, but the piers of the tower arch are Norman, and the capitals of some of the pillars and a rude bas-relief are of still higher antiquity.

The town itself, albeit of sufficient importance in 1278 to return two members to Parliament (which privilege it retained till the Reform Act), has, from a variety of causes, and especially from the recession of the sea, become very insignificant in size. Its one long street contains a few timbered houses, the most interesting of which is the old "Brotherhood Hall," within which is the Grammar School, founded by William Holland, ald. of Chichester, in 1614. *Gatewick*, an ancient residence near the church, gave its name to a family, one member of which is mentioned in the Nonæ Return, made in 1341. Among the burgesses occur the names of Bowyer, Farnfold, Filmer, Goring, Honeywood, Onslow and Shirley, and it would seem that from Sir John Honeywood* (M.P. 1784 to 1791), the Duke of Norfolk purchased the borough with its seat in Parliament.

North Stoke.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[POLING HUNDRED.

THE accounts in Domesday of this place and of that now known as South Stoke are difficult to distinguish, inasmuch as both belonged to Earl Roger, and have nothing in their names as given in that record to help in their identification. There is, however, no doubt that the manor of North Stoke descended as part of the Honour of Arundel until the close of the 16th century, and that in the interval it had been held under the Earls by various tenants.† In 1586 Sir Philip Sidney was found seised of the manor, but it is doubtful whether the Queen (into whose hands it had passed on the attainder of Philip, Earl of Arundel) made any absolute grant of it until the year 1601, when it was acquired

Burrell MS. 5688.

17 Oct., 28 Eliz.

* Sir John Honeywood, Bart., succeeded his grandfather of the same name, in his title and estates, in 1781, and was also the successor at Steyning of his uncle, Filmer Honeywood, M.P. for that borough, 1774-1780, who was heir to the large estates of his relative, General Philip Honeywood.

† Burrell refers to various deeds relating to N. Stoke ranging from 2 Ric. I. to 3 Hen. VI., in which appear the names of Fitzalan, le Mohl, de la Loges, Rouston, Wepham, Bartelot, Ryman, and Threede. From the *Testa de Nevil* it appears that Rob. de Gerros held 1 knt.'s fee, 26 Ed. I. Henry de Guldeford held for life by demise of Ric., Earl of Arundel, the manor of N. Stoke in 1301 (*Fitzalan MS.*). Matilda, wife of Ric. Amundeville, and wid. of Verdon, had it in 1318. William Ryman held $\frac{1}{4}$ of a fee in North Stoke, formerly of the Earl of Arundel (6 Hen. VI.).

Dallaway from
Title Deeds.

by Thomas, Lord Howard of Walden.* A few years afterwards (*ante* 1608), Thomas, Earl of Dorset,† bought it of John Sidley (to whom Lord Howard had aliened it), and his grandson, Richard, 3rd Earl, sold it to John Stansfield, Esq., of South Malling, whose daughter brought it in dower to her husband, Richard Evelyn, of Says Court, co. Kent. Their son, the celebrated author of "Sylva," aliened it to Rob. Mitchell, of Stammerham, whose daughter and heir married John Joliffe, M.P. for Petersfield. His son (by his second wife, Mary Holden) sold the manor in 1776 to George, Earl of Egremont, from whom it has descended to Lord Leconfield, its present owner.

The paramount lordship, which must be altogether nominal, is still vested in the holder of Arundel Castle. The manor farm-house was rebuilt in 1819, and there are no remains of any ancient residence in the parish.‡ But from the Records we gather that the Bartelotts of Stopham possessed considerable property here in the reign of Henry V., acquired by purchase from Geoffrey Wepham.§

South Stoke.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
AVISFORD HUNDRED.

THIS manor extends through the parish and includes also a part of Wisborough Green, but it is not co-extensive with the former, in which is also situated the distinct manor of Offham.

South Stoke was held at the Domesday Survey|| by one Rainald, under Earl Roger, and descended almost uninterruptedly¶ with the Honour of Arundel until the reign of Elizabeth. The Earl of Arundel, perhaps, prescient of his coming fate, seems then to have made some arrangement by means of which the manor was transferred to his steward, William Dixe, and to Richard Cutte, of

* He was brother of the attainted Earl, and perhaps obtained the grant by favour, though the transaction is not mentioned by Tierney.

† As the manor of N. Stoke is mentioned in the Inquisition taken at the death of Thomas in 1608 (*Cole's Escheats*, v. 35), it could not have been acquired by Richard as Dallaway asserts.

‡ "To the east of the village is Campfield, once a strong earthwork, upon a steep acclivity, much worn by ploughing. Many ancient coins and other relics have been found here" (*Lower*). An ancient British canoe was found here in 1834, and presented to the British Museum, and subsequently another boat of similar construction has been found near the same spot.

§ 5 Hen. V., March 16 (1418), Grant by Geoffrey Wepham to John Bartelot, of Stopham, jun., and John Bartelott, of Cotes, of all his lands in N. Stoke in fee: 3 Hen. VI., Aug. 20 (1425), grant by John Bartelott of the Denne to Will. Sydney, jun., John Bartelot, of Stopham, and others, of all his lands, which he, together with John Bartelot, of Cotes, now deceased, purchased of Geoffrey Wepham.

|| Rainald holds Stockes of the Earl. Brixi held it of K. Edward. It has been constantly assessed at 8 hides. There were 7 ploughlands cultivated by 16 villains and 16 cottars. There is a church, 5 ministri and 2 fisheries of 10d.

¶ The only interruptions were those caused by dower (to Margaret, w. of Rowland Lenthal, in 1422), by transfer to Trustees in 1565 as security for the payment of £12,350 due from the Florentines to the Queen, and by mortgage in 1575 to Francis Bowyer and John Lucy.

Dibden, co. Essex, who, in 1591, sold it to Thomas, Lord Buckhurst. The Commissioners appointed to carry out the attainder of Lord Arundel evidently suspected the nature of the above transaction,* but nevertheless it held good, and before October, 1597, South Stoke had become the property of Anthony Kempe, Esq., who died seised of it,† leaving Garret Kempe, his son and heir. From the Kempes it passed in the middle of last century to James, Earl of Newburgh, who married the heiress of that family, and in 1797 Charles, Duke of Norfolk annexed it once more to the settled estates of the Dukedom by means of an exchange.‡ A large part of the parish is contained within the pale of Arundel Park, and the Duke of Norfolk is the principal landowner.

13 April.
33 Eliz.

See Slindon.

Offham (the home or settlement of Offa) was a distinct manor at the date of Domesday, but held by Earl Roger. At the partition of the Earl's vast estates, in 1243, it was assigned (being then in the hands of John de Neville) to Roger Somery, but many years before (1172) William de Albini, Earl of Arundel, had given a portion of Offham to Hugh Esburnie.§ Mr. Dallaway states that on the establishment of the Honour of Arundel, Offham formed a constituent part of it, and has descended with it to the present day, but as the Honour was constituted by Henry II. on his accession, this statement must be accepted with reservation.||

Mr. Lower notices that the Parish Register of S. Stoke contains the entry, in 1738, of the baptism of Anne, dau. of Daniel Gittins, LL.D., Rector, who became the wife of R. Bransby Francis, Rector of Edgefield, co. Norfolk, and was an authoress of temporary repute.¶

Hist. of Sussex,
ii., 183.

West Stoke. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOSHAM OR EASEBOURNE HUND.]

THE early history of this little parish corresponds with that of North and South Stoke,** inasmuch as the manor formed part of the possessions of Earl Roger at the date of the Domesday Survey, but it subsequently passed into the

* 31 Eliz. The Commissioners appointed to enquire as to the lands held by Philip, Earl of Arundel, attainted, say the manor of South Stoke is alleged to be conveyed to William Dixe in fee simple.

† Inquisition states that A. Kempe d. 29 Oct., 39 Eliz., seised of manor of S. Stoke and advowson of the Church holden of the king *in capite* by knight's service.

‡ For Gumworth farm.

§ A copy of the Charter is given by Dallaway (p. 192) from Lansd. MS. 203, fo. 16. See also S. A. C. xv. 95.

|| The manor is distinctly mentioned in the valuation of the Honour taken 16 Hen. VIII. It was then worth £11 17s. 7d.

¶ She was a good Hebrew scholar, and translated the "Song of Solomon." Her poems have long since been forgotten. She died in 1800.

** Ernald holds Stoches of the Earl. Ulnod, a freeman, held it in K. Edward's time. Here is a church and 24 acres of meadow, valued at £4. (*Domesday Survey*.)

See Stoughton.

Burrell MS.

hands of Roger Bigod, E. of Norfolk. On his death, in 35 Edw. I., the king was seised of it, and so died. Edw. II. conferred it on his half-brother, Thomas de Brotherton, from whom it descended to the Mowbrays, Dukes of Norfolk.*

In 1540 Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, by deed enrolled in the Exchequer, exchanged the manors of Stoughton and Stoke for the royal manors of Shortesfield and Sompting, and this deed having been ratified by Act of Parliament, Stoke became once more at the disposal of the king. Mr. Dallaway states, upon the authority of the Court Rolls, that the first grantee was Sir Henry Compton, K.B., who, however, in 1640, and the following year, simply held it in conjunction with Anne German, widow, as guardian of William Styant, her son by a former marriage. What connection existed between Sir Henry and Mrs. German we are unable to say, for the celebrated Lady Betty Germaine, between whom and Sir Henry there was a link, belongs to a later generation.†

In 1654 Thomas Phillips, gent., was the lord of the manor, and was succeeded in 1659 by Peter Le Gay, Esq., whose descendants‡ continued to hold the estate until 1720, when we find it in the hands of Thomas Holles, gent., Hannah, his wife, and Richard Solly, gent., as owner of seven-eighths, and of John Tutte, gent.,§ as owner of the remaining eighth.

In 1764 the manor was purchased from the representatives of Anne Spence, widow, by the Duke of Richmond, and conveyed by him to his only brother, Lord George Henry Lennox, who resided on the estate. At his death the manor passed to the Duke, and forms part of the settled property.

Kingley Bottom, the reputed scene of a conflict between the Danes and the men of Chichester, is a beautiful spot equally divided between this and the adjoining parish of Mid Lavant.

See mf.

The Church contains a mural monument for Adrian Stoughton, Esq., of West Stoke, J.P., &c., d. 1635, and of Isaac Le Gay, Lord of the Manor, ob. 1690, æt. 65, and Katherine his relict, ob. 1718, æt. 85.

* After the death of Thomas de Brotherton, the manor seems to have fallen to Beatrice, wife of Thomas de Braose, knt., and wid. of Edward de Brotherton (see p. 48), and next to Thomas de Brotherton's dau., who m. John, Lord Segrave, and had a daughter Elizabeth, married to John, Lord Mowbray, Earl Marshall, and Duke of Norfolk. (See Bosham.)

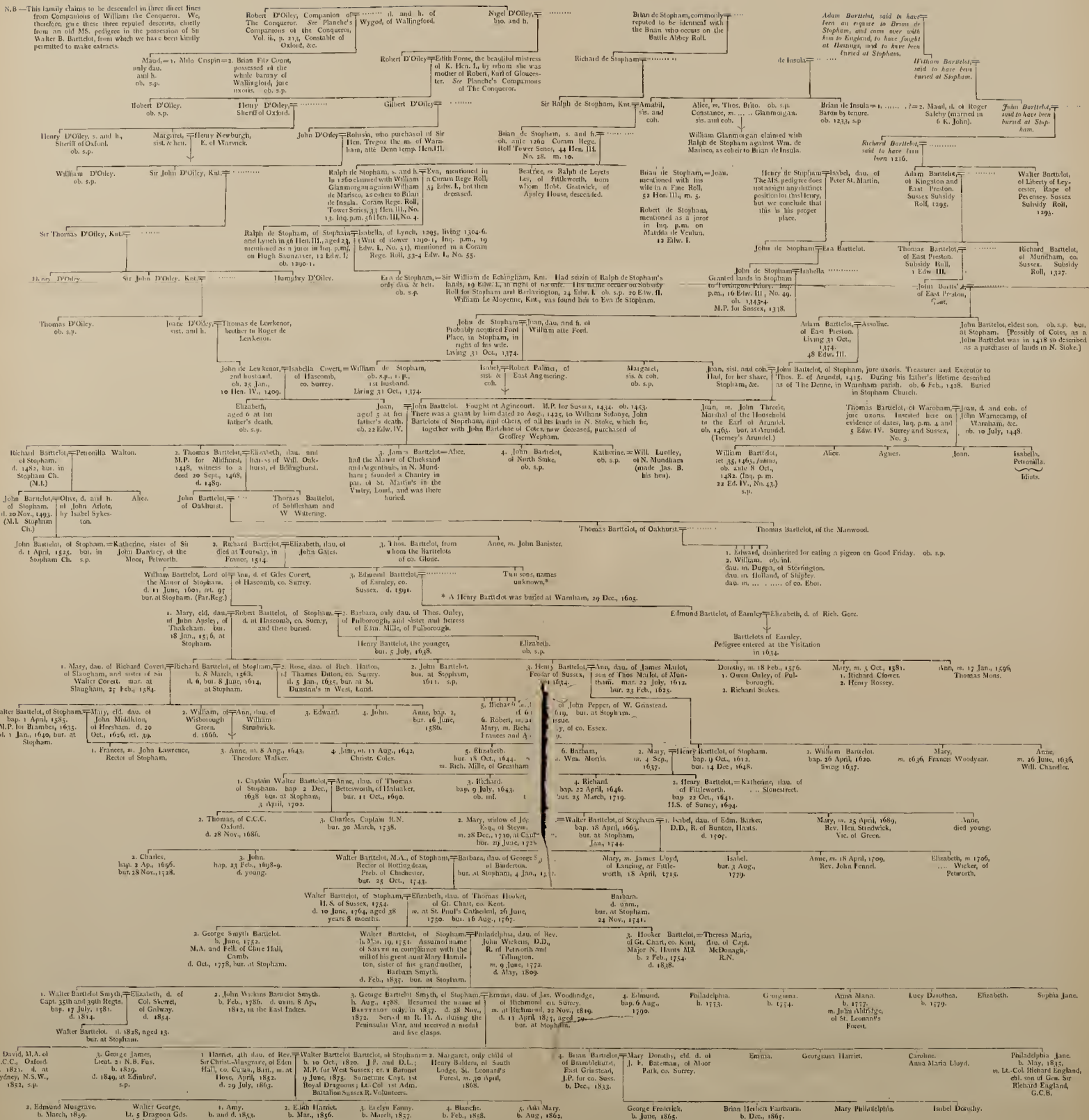
† Sir Henry Compton mar. Cecily, dau. of Robert Sackville, 2nd Earl of Dorset, and Lady Betty Germaine was dau. of Charles, 2nd Earl of Berkeley, who died 16 Dec., 1769, leaving the estate which she had become possessed of by her husband's will, to Lord George Sackville, 2nd son to Lionel, 1st Duke of Dorset, who took the name of Germaine, and was created Baron Bolingbroke and Viscount Sackville.

‡ The names that occur in the Court Rolls are as follows:—1659, Peter Le Gay, senr.; 1661, Peter Le Gay, Esq.; 1691, Sam. Le Gay, gent.; 1697, Sam. Legay, gent.; 1701, Kath. Legay, wid. From the admission Register of Merchant Taylors School, London, we extract the following:—John le Gay, 2nd son, born 20 May, 1638, and Peter le Gay, 3rd son, born 20 Jan., 1640, of Isaac le Gay, of the par. of Bow, London, merchant, were admitted in 1650.

§ Ranulph Tutte acquired an eighth before 1697.

PEDIGREE OF BARTTELOT.

N.B.—This family claims to be descended in three direct lines from Companions of William the Conqueror. We, therefore, give these three reputed descents, chiefly from an old MS. pedigree in the possession of Sir Walter B. Barttelot, from which we have been kindly permitted to make extracts.



CRESTS.—1. On a wreath, a tower triple tinctured sable, pericullised or 4.

SHIELD.—Sa. three falcon's sinister wings volant arg, tasseled or, with the following quarterings

3. (For *Alphom*) quarterly per less indented arg. and, four crescents counterchanged.
 4. (For *Len*) az. three chevronels arg. A small difference for difference.
 5. (For *Ory*) az. three bucks' heads embowed arg.
 6. (For *Trelog*) az. two bars gemelles in chief, 1 lion passant guardant or.
 7. (For *Camo*) az. on a chief, three plates.
 8. (For *Walton*) arg. three cranes' beaks erased az. two and one.
 9. (For *Sykeston*) arg. an eagle displayed double-headed az. armed az.
 10. (For *Smyth*) arg. an unicorn's head erased gu. On a chief way az. three lozenges or.

MOTTO.—"Mature."

Stopham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.

THE history of this little parish, picturesquely situated on the banks of the Western Rother, near its junction with the Arun, is not without interest, although it involves no incidents of national importance. But it so happens that the present lord of the manor, Sir Walter B. Bartelot, Bart., M.P., is the representative of a family which, for many centuries, has been very closely connected with the place, and is in possession of much information which has consequently been preserved with care. We are thus enabled to give a more copious, if not a more exact, account of the descent of this manor, than has been possible in those cases where the changes in ownership have been frequent, and the evidences have thereby been lost or become inaccessible.

Stopham being situated within the Rape of Arundel, fell at the Conquest to the share of Earl Roger de Montgomerie, and was held under him by one Robert, whose tenant was Ralph.* It is not worth while discussing whether Robert or Ralph are likely to have been ancestors of the families which, at a later date, occupied their lands.† All that we know with certainty is, that a certain Ralph, who took his name from this place, was living in 1248, when he was fined one mark "for a detention." He was probably either the father of, or identical with, Sir Ralph de Stopham, who died seized of the manor of Stopham in the year 1271 or 2. His wife's name was Eva (*coram Rege Roll*, 33 Edw. I.), and by her he left a son and heir of his own name, and probably other issue also.‡

Sir Ralph de Stopham, jun., was aged 23 at his father's death, and by his wife Isabella§ (who survived him) had an only child, Eva de Stopham, who inherited the estate of Stopham, and carried it in dower to her husband, Sir William de Echingham, a member of an ancient Sussex family, and for some time a baron of Parliament.|| There was no issue of this marriage, and upon the death of Echingham, in 1326, the chief manor of Stopham devolved to William le Moyenne, knt. (as heir to Eva de Echingham), and was granted by him to Sir William la Zouche, knt. This grant was probably only a confirmation or extension of manorial rights already possessed by la Zouche, who seems to have been in some sense the chief lord of Stopham as early as the year 1314.

Domesday Survey.

Rot. Ass. Suss.,
33 Hen. III.
Tower Series,
No. 13.
Inq. p.m., 5 H. III.
No. 4.

* It was rated at five hides. There were four villains and four cottagers, one serf, three fisheries and a wood capable of feeding ten hogs.

† Tradition states that Adam Bartelot settled at Stopham, and received lands there from his companion in arms, Earl Roger. There would be greater probability in connecting the story with the progenitor of the de Stopham family, from which the Bartelots also descended.

‡ Namely, Robert de Stopham, mentioned as juror 12 Ed. I., Henry de Stopham, ancestor of the junior branch of the family represented by the Bartelots, and Brian de Stopham, named, no doubt, after his uncle, who was living in 1268, and who traced his descent from Brian de Insula (*Coram Rege Roll*, Easter 44 Hen. III., No. 28, m. 10).

§ Of Lynch, 1295. Writ of Dower, 1290-1. Living, 1304-6.

|| William de Echingham (whose father bore the same name, and whose ancestors were stewards of the Rape of Hastings) was summoned to Parliament from the 5 to the 15 Edw. II. inclusive. He died without issue, and the Inq. on his death makes his brother Robert his heir.

Be this as it may, the Records clearly prove that Sir William la Zouche, of Ashby, knt., and his son Ralph, were seized of the manor,* though their tenure of the same was neither undisputed nor of long duration, and that it passed into the hands of the St. John family either by inheritance or purchase. Edward de St. John, exercising his right as chief lord, subdivided the manor in 1339, and granted one-third thereof to John de Stopham and his wife, with remainder to Eva, widow of John atte Forde, and the heirs of her body. The greater portion of the manor continued in the hands of the grantee, whose heir, styled Edward de St. John "le neveu," had it in 1386-7. A few years later, namely in 1421-2, the name of Arundel reappears in connection with Stopham, but how the manor (now reduced in extent) reverted to those who had all along been its lords paramount, we are unable to say. In 1541 King Henry VIII. exchanged the site of Michelham Priory for Stopham, and other lands belonging to the Earl of Arundel, and thus this manor passed to the Crown, and was re-granted in 1555, by Queen Mary to the Earl's successor. Soon afterwards troubles of divers kinds thickened round the house of Arundel. Either forced by pecuniary difficulties, or prescient of the coming attainder, the head of the House parted with several of his estates, including Stopham, which was purchased by William Barttelot, the representative of a family long and closely connected with the Arundels, and owners of most of the contiguous property.

The third part of the manor† which, as we have already seen, had been granted to John de Stopham and Eva atte Forde, came to John Barttelot at the close of the 14th century through his marriage with Joan de Stopham, the heiress of one branch of that ancient family. This John Barttelot died in 1428, and was buried in Stopham church, and from him descended the above William Barttelot, in whom the lordship of the entire manor became vested, and from whom it has devolved in direct succession to its present owner, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., M.P.

The Manor House, occupied by the *mesne* lords of the manor or their tenants in succession, has generally been identified with an old building near the church, which is now, and has been for some two centuries, used as a farm house. It was dismantled, more or less, in 1638, when Walter Barttelot transferred to the east window of the church the painted glass taken from its hall. Several fire-backs used in it are still in existence, one bearing the Barttelot coat of arms with initials and date, "W. B., 1630."‡

Stopham House, the seat of Sir Walter B. Barttelot, was known in earlier times as "La Forde," or "Ford Place," and is said to have been the residence

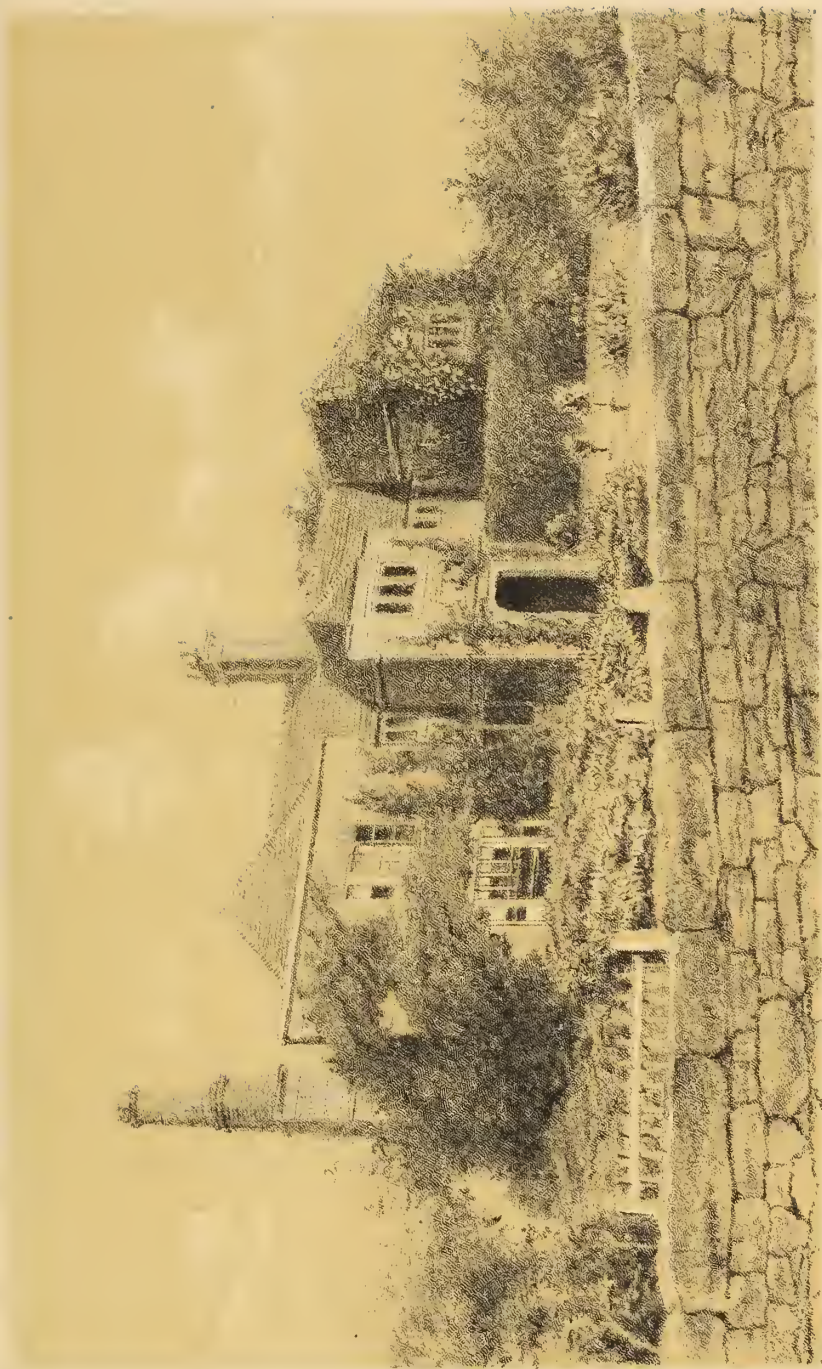
See Pedigree of
Barttelot an-
nexed,

S. A. C., xxvii.

* Inquis. ad. q. d. 7 Ed. II., No. 107. Coram Rege Rolls, 2 Edw. III., ro. 113, wherein are proceedings taken by William la Zouch, of Ashby, and Ralph his son, against John atte Lee, William atte Lee, Roger, parson of the church of Stopeham. John atte Forde, &c., for fishing in the fish ponds of the said William and Ralph at Stopeham. The litigation between the Zouches and the atte Lees continued, but unfortunately the records are very imperfect.

† This division seems to have borne the name of the Manor of Forde, and was held of the manor of Almodington, by fealty and 4s. rent. (Add. MS., 5689)

‡ We give an illustration of it reproduced from Vol. xxvii. of the S. A. C., p. 59.



OLD MANOR HOUSE, STOPHAM.
(THE ANCIENT RESIDENCE OF THE STOPHAMS.)

of the ancient family of Ford or atte Forde, so called from the ford of the river Arun, in this parish. This ford was replaced first by a ferry known as Estover Ferry, and afterwards by the present seven-arched bridge, built as early as 2 Edw. II., and still one of the best, as well as the most picturesque, structures of its kind in the county. The Barttelots acquired the house by marriage with the Stophams, as will be best seen by the accompanying pedigree. Its date it is impossible to discover—one room is undoubtedly of an early (perhaps a very early) date, but the hall and adjoining chambers belong to the Tudor era, and they, as well as the whole mansion, have undergone many changes in later times. In fact, much of the old house was pulled down in 1787, and the structure then erected has since been twice re-modelled—once in 1842, by George Barttelot, and again in 1865 by its present owner. In these numerous changes most of the ancient characteristics of the mansion have been lost, and it is not until we enter the church that we find ourselves in contact with aught that suggests the high antiquity of the house of Barttelot.

The monuments within the picturesque parish church are unusually numerous, and the sepulchral brasses remarkably perfect and interesting. The earliest of the latter commemorates John Barttelot, who died in 1428, having married the heiress of William de Stopham. His son of the same name lies beside him, and the armour in which he is clad is most likely an exact representation of that which he wore at the battle of Agincourt. By his wife, the heiress of John de Lewkenore, and the representative of more than one baronial family, he left at his death, in 1453, a numerous progeny, whose descent is traced in the subjoined genealogical table. Without entering into more minute particulars, we may mention that the present lord of Stopham, Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., M.P., is the fifteenth in descent from John Barttelot and Joan de Stopham, and twenty-fifth from Adam Barttelot, reputed to have come with the Conqueror, and settled at Stopham, and to be there buried, and that his intermediate ancestors have done good service to their country, not merely in the field,* and in the senate,† but also in the efficient discharge of their duties, as leaders of the landed gentry of Sussex.

We must not fail to draw attention to the windows in Stopham church, which are rich in heraldic blazonry, as well as good specimens of the stainer's art. The east window, though not the most ancient, is especially interesting, as having been transferred from the Manor House to the church in 1638, and as having escaped the fate which befel so many similar works in the 17th century. It contains six coats of arms, commencing with the coat of John Barttelot (who

See the old MS.
pedigree *penes*
Sir W. B., and
quoted in S.A.C.,
xxvii.

* John Barttelot, who died in 1428, was treasurer and executor to Thomas, Earl of Arundel, whom he accompanied in his expedition to France in 1411. His son figures in the Sussex Roll of *armigeri* who fought at Agincourt. Richard Barttelot died at Tournay, in 1514, and another soldier of the same name, in 1619. Walter Barttelot (born 1638), was a captain in the King's army, and both the present Baronet and his father served with the Royal colours. Sir Walter's eldest son, Walter George Barttelot, is now a Lieutenant in the 5th Dragoon Guards.

† John Barttelot was M.P. for Sussex in 1434, and his son, Thomas Barttelot, for Midhurst in 1448; Walter Barttelot was M.P. for Bramber in 1635, and the present Baronet has represented West Sussex in Parliament since 1860.

died 1453), and his wife Johanna de Lewkenore, and terminating with that of Richard Barttelot, who married Maria Covert. He died in 1619, and we may conclude the window was executed for him in the 16th century.* The north window is of higher antiquity, and contains figures of several of the Stophams and Barttelots, and may be attributed in part to the 15th century.

Although these matters do not come strictly within the province we had marked out for ourselves, yet, as they illustrate—and, indeed, are among the evidences of—one of the oldest Sussex families, about which we have to speak, they have a fair claim to some sort of notice. For details of a more minute kind, the reader is referred to the twenty-seventh volume of the Sussex Archæological Collections, wherein the monumental inscriptions are given at length, and the deeds are set forth upon which many of the preceding statements are based. We must not close our account of this parish without acknowledging the great help towards compiling it which we have received from Sir Walter B. Barttelot. He has indeed displayed so much interest in our work, and afforded us so much encouragement in its execution, that our obligations to him are more numerous than we can express.

Storrington. [ARUNDEL RAPE. WEST EASEWRITH HUND.]

THE descent of the manor of Storrington, which extends into the parishes of Pulborough, Chiltington, Thakeham, and Billingham, is unusually simple. Granted at the Conquest to Earl Roger,† it continued to be a possession of the successive Earls of Arundel for more than four centuries with scarcely a single interruption.‡

See Thakeham

Court Rolls.

But in 1567 Henry, Earl of Arundel, with his son-in-law John, Lord Lumley, alienated it to John Apsley, of Thakeham, Esquire, whose second daughter, Jane, brought it in settlement to her husband, William Newton, of Southover, near Lewes. His grandson, Apsley Newton, sold it in 1691 to William Wheeler, from whose son of the same name it was purchased in 1752 by James Butler. His coheiresses (both of whom married into the family of Clough) sold the manor to William Batcock, who transferred his purchase to the Duke of Norfolk,

* Beneath it is the inscription—Ad formam vetus hæc renovata fenestra priorem, 1638.

† In Domesday the parish is termed *Estorchetone*, and was held under Earl Roger by Robert, whose sub-tenant was Alwin. The said Alwin held it as a freeman in King Edward's time, and could change his residence at pleasure. It was valued at 30s., and contained 3 hides with one villain, five cottars, two serfs, and a mill.

‡ On the attainder of Richard, Earl of Arundel, in 1388, it was granted to John Holland, Duke of Exeter, but was restored by Henry IV. to the Earl of Arundel, who obtained in 1400 a charter for a weekly market here and three fairs annually.

from whom it has descended to the present Duke, and thus reverted to the lord of Arundel.

The manor of WIGGONHOLT, originally parcel of the Barony of Bramber, lies within the hamlet of Hurston. In 1634 it belonged to John Monk, Esq.,* who married a daughter of Edward Covert, of Slaugham, and in the next century was the property of Edward Elliston, of South Weald, co. Essex, who bequeathed it to his daughter and heir, who married Edward, 1st Baron Eliot. He sold it to John Swayne, of London, gent., and, after passing through the hands of Bishop Ashburnham, it came by exchange, in 1787, to the Earl of Egremont, from whom Lord Leconfield has inherited it.

Dallaway.

COOTHAM or COUDHAM was a manor at the time of the Domesday Survey,† and possessed by Earl Roger, at the partition of whose estates it fell to Roger de Someri. The family of Byne‡ were long time its tenants, but the manor has been cut up into small freeholds, and the nominal lord is the Duke of Norfolk.

FRYERN or FRYERSLAND formed originally the endowment of a chantry in the church of Thakeham, founded by Stephen le Power, to whom the Apsleys were heirs. They obtained the estate at the dissolution, and soon afterwards sold it to Thomas (or William) Barttelot, of Oakhurst, from whom it devolved to his son-in-law, Thomas Duppa.§ In 1682 it passed by purchase to Richard Banks, whose granddaughter Mary conveyed it in marriage to her husband, Ric. Moulding, clerk, who sold it to Henry Postlethwaite, and he to Charlotte, Baroness King,|| from whom it has devolved to its present owner, Frederick King, Esq. The house was repaired and enlarged by Lady King at the commencement of the present century, but has far fewer features of interest than the Rectory House, which was built in 1621, and has subsequently undergone many improvements.

In the Church are several interesting monuments, including a late brass for Henry Wilsha, B.D., Chaplain of Henry, Earl of Arundel (1591), and sculptured memorials for Sir H. Hollis Bradford, K.C.B., who served in the Peninsula and at Waterloo, and for Major Hugh Falconer, 1827.

* Nicolas Monk or Muncke, of Storrington, mar. (*temp.* Jac. i.) Margaret, dau. of Will. Mill, of Greatham. The Par. Reg. contains baptismal entries of Jane (1622) and Susan (1629), daus. of John Monke, of Hurston, and of Margery, dau. of Nicholas Monk, 1629.

† In the reign of the Confessor two freemen held it; afterwards Robert, of Earl Roger, and Alberic of him. It was valued at £3, and there were four villans and five cottars.

‡ James at Byne was tenant 3 Edw. III., and Thomas Byne 23 Hen. VIII. Byndesdown is the name of a piece of land in the parish of which John Shelley died seized in 1550. (Chapter House Surveys.)

§ Par. Reg. gives marriages of Thos. Duppa and Joane Gratwicke, 1621; Rich. D., of Graffham, and Jane Weller, wid., 1626, and Thos. Duppa, gent., and Joane Greene, 1636. John Duppa, gent., bur. 1636.

|| Charlotte, dau. of Edward Tredcroft of Horsham, and widow of Peter, 6th Lord King. Her third son, George, who m. Charlotte, dau. of Nath. Tredcroft, resided here, and was succeeded at her death by her elder son Frederick, late capt. 27th Foot.

Stoughton.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[WESTBOURNE HUND.

THE descent of the manor corresponds to a great extent with that of West Stoke, but Mr. Dallaway in treating of it has evidently confused its early history with the history of Storrington. The latter place is written *Storcheton* in the Domesday Survey, and certainly that form of the name bears a close resemblance to Stoughton, which, however, in early records is invariably written *Stoktone* or *Stoketon*.

30 Ed. I.
Inq., p.m., No. 46.

Lord's Journals,
i. 157. 162.

Dugdale records that Roger Bigot, Earl of Norfolk, died seised of the manor in 1307, and, having previously surrendered his earldom into the king's hands, his dignities became vested in the Crown. Edward II. gave Stoughton (with other manors) to his half-brother, Thomas de Brotherton, whose dau. and heir married John, Lord Segrave, and thus ultimately the estate devolved in coparcenary to Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, and William, Marquis of Berkeley. On partition being made, Stoughton fell to the share of the former, and was exchanged with the Crown in 1540 for other lands,* the exchange being ratified by Act of Parliament. In 1557 Henry FitzAlan purchased it out of the Court of Exchequer for £668 1s. 9d. to be held in capite as of the Honour of Petworth, and it passed with other of his estates to John Lord Lumley.† He did not long retain possession of Stoughton, but alienated it in 1588 to Richard Lewknor, serjeant-at-law, at the death of whose descendant, John Lewknor, in 1706, it passed to Elizabeth Woodward Knight,‡ wife of William Woodward Knight, of Chawton, Hants, and afterwards wife of Bulstrode Peachey, who assumed the surname of Knight. She devised Stoughton, West Dean, and other estates to John May Knight, of Godmersham, Kent, and by an Act of Parliament in 1738, they passed by exchange to Sir John Peachey, Bart., and thus descended to the late Lord Selsey. He bequeathed Stoughton to his daughter, who married the Hon. Leveson Vernon Harcourt, and she dying s. p. in 1871, it passed to Lord Clanricarde, who had sold the reversion to Frederick Bower, Esq., of West Dean House, who is now Lord of the Manor.

The Manor House is occupied by a farmer, and possesses no features of special interest.

Of far greater importance is *Stansted Park*, the manorial residence connected with the manor of Stansted, built about the year 1687 by the Earl of

* Act of Parliament (32 Hen. VIII.) touching the exchange between the King and Duke of Norfolk of the manors of Rysyndon and Upton Lovel for Stoke, Stoughton, Sompting, and circuit of Clerkenwell.

† The late Mr. W. D. Cooper says: "The royalist Richard Lumley was a descendant of the same family as the lords Lumley, and succeeded to Stanstead as well as to estates in other counties. His first wife was Frances, dau. of Hen. Shelley, of Warminghurst, by whom he had one dau., Julia, and one son, John, ancestors of the Lords Scarborough; these resided at Stanstead till the middle of last century. His second marriage, not recorded in print, was to Elizabeth, widow of Sir W. Sandys, 2nd d. and coh. of Sir W. Cornwallis." (S. A. C. xix. 103.)

‡ *Court Rolls*—John Lewknor's first court, 1646. Sir Will. Morley, K.B., and Dame Anne (Lewknor), his wife, 1690 John Lewknor, Esq., 1705. He died in 1706. æt. 48, and bequeathed his estates to Will. Knight, Esq., of Chawton, Hants, and Elizabeth, his wife, sole surviving granddaughter of Sir Christopher Lewknor.

Scarborough in place of an earlier edifice which had suffered from an attack made upon it by Sir William Waller in 1644.*

The history of the manor, within which is included an extensive forest of very great beauty, dates back to the 13th century, when it was in possession of the noble family of de Albini, Earls of Arundel, who made it their occasional residence, entertaining there, in 1215, King John and his retinue. It remained part of the Arundel estates for more than centuries after, and as such descended to Lord Lumley, and from him to the Earls of Scarborough, who lived there till about the middle of the last century. It then passed to George Montague Dunk, Earl of Halifax, who left it to his illegitimate daughter, Anna Maria, wife of Richard Archdall, Esq. From the trustees of Lord Halifax Stansted was purchased by Richard Barwell, Esq., for £102,500, after whose death, in 1805, it was sold to Lewis Way, Esq., whose exors. sold it to Charles Dixon, who left it to his widow, Augustina Ivers Mary, who, by her first husband, Mr. Wilder, of Busbridge, near Godalming, co. Surrey, had two sons, George and Edmond. On the death of George, she devised the Stanstead Estate to Trustees for the benefit of his eldest son, George Wilder, who is the present owner. He married a daughter of Admiral George William Douglas O'Callaghan, and has one son and two or three daughters.

The mansion, as already stated, has undergone many changes. The earliest notice we can find of a manorial residence belongs to the year 1327 (20 Edw. II.), when it appears to have consisted of a hall, with a chapel and two chambers, a kitchen and one chamber over the gate. Judging from these facts it could scarcely be termed the principal residence of the Earls of Arundel, but was probably used by them as a hunting seat, for which it was well adapted by its proximity to an extensive forest. About the year 1480, it is said to have been rebuilt by Thomas, Lord Maltravers, upon whom it had been settled by his father, William, Earl of Arundel. No doubt the change it then underwent was similar to that effected in many of the feudal strongholds throughout England; that is to say, it was converted into a castellated mansion, in which the comfort of the inmates rather than their defence was chiefly consulted. So far as we can learn it was quadrangular in form, having a turreted gateway for an entrance, and within an open courtyard and cloister. This building in its turn gave place to the far larger structure erected by Lord Scarborough in 1686, after the design of William Talman, the architect of Uppark, in Harting, which Stansted is said to have closely resembled. A century later Talman's work was enlarged and remodelled by James Wyatt and Bonomi.† The old wings were removed, the house incased with white brick, and two porticoes of handsome elevation were added. Double colonnades of Doric architecture connected the newly-built

In Domesday Survey, a member of Bourne Hundred.

Lower's Hist. ii. 188.

Ex. relat. : R. G. Raper, Esq.

Dallaway's Rape of Chichester.

* Waller sent a large force of 2,000 horse and foot and two drakes to besiege Lord Lumley's house, probably in revenge for the active part that his lordship had taken on the royalist side in the north of England.

† The remains of the Earl of Arundel's buildings at Stansted seem to have been converted into stables in 1782. (S. A. C. iii. 238.)

wing and a supply of water provided by an ingenious hydraulic arrangement. Internally the changes were less important, and the apartments, many of them of noble dimensions, retain the carvings of Grinling Gibbons and the Arras tapestry, with which the first Lord Scarborough adorned them. To him, also, is due the credit of having formed in the adjacent park the three magnificent avenues, which Defoe so highly praised, and which still form one of the finest features of the place.

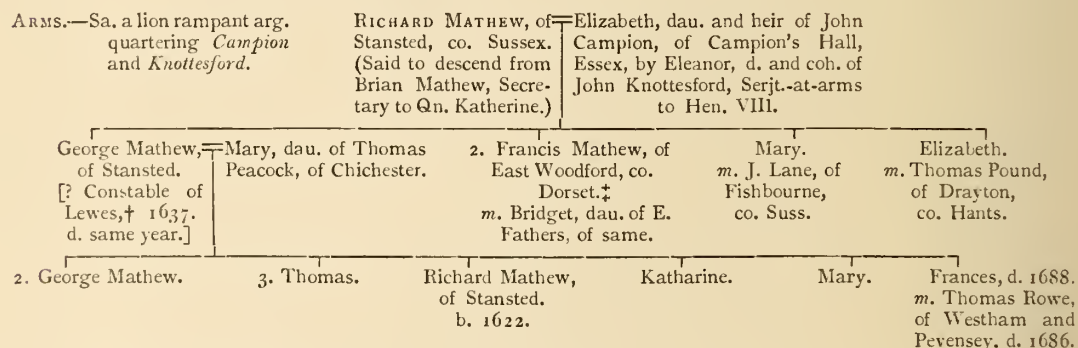
Stansted has been frequently visited by royalty. King John dated a writ from it in January, 1215, and Queen Elizabeth was there in the autumn of 1591. Both George I. (1722) and his son, when Prince of Wales (1716), were Lord Scarborough's guests, and the place derives some honour from having been the seat of that nobleman's ancestor, a Royalist of high repute.

The Heraldic Visitation of Sussex in 1634 gives a pedigree of a family of Mathews from Glamorganshire as being then seated at Stansted. We have been unable to find any traces of them, nor can we identify their residence.* They probably worked the iron of the district, and through marriage with one of the Campions became classed among the gentry of the county.

The ancient family of Stoughton, seated also in Surrey, derived its name from this place.

Chiefly in Up Marden, but partly in this Parish, is *Watergate*. It was some time the estate of Richard Cotton, who married Elizabeth, dau. of John Lumley, son and heir of Viscount Lumley. Subsequently it belonged to the family of Drury, and later to the Pages of Donnington—from whom it descended by marriage to George Thomas, Esq., and is now the property of A. H. Hall, Esq. It was built about 1609 and, after various changes, was completely altered by Sir John Soane, who added the present front in the Ionic style.

PEDIGREE OF MATHEW.



* The Registers of the parish begin only with the year 1675.

† It is more probable that the Constable was son of Thomas Mathew, of Lewes, who d. Oct., 1620, æt. 68, and is bur. at St. Michael's, Lewes, and who, perhaps, was a brother of Richard Mathew, of Stansted.

‡ This seems to be the same person as Capt. Francis Mathew, formerly of the co. Dorset, a Captain in Charles I.'s service, and projector of a canal between the Thames and Avon. He died circa 1676. (*Aubrey's Wills.*)

Sullington.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
EAST EASEWRITH HUND.

IN the Domesday Survey the name *Sillintone* occurs no less than four times, and Mr. Cartwright has ventured to identify this parish with Sillintone in the territory of Earl Roger, but it seems much more probable that it was known as *Cilletune*, and was situated within the domain of William de Braose.* There can be no doubt that the latter and his descendants claimed paramount lordship over Sullington, the owners of which owed certain services to the lords of Bramber in acknowledgment thereof.†

Soon after the Norman Conquest Sullington appears to have been held by the family of Aguillon (de Aquila), and about the middle of the 13th century to have passed with the only daughter and heir of Thomas or Richard d'Aguillon to William de Covert, who, by his marriage, became possessed of two knights' fees in Sullington and Broadbridge.

Roger de Covert, son and heir, died in the year 1298, and by the Inquisition‡ taken at his death was found seized of the manors of Sullington and Broadbridge, to which his son John, being then 12 years of age, succeeded. With Baldwin Covert, son of the above John, the direct connection of this branch of the Covert family with Sullington, terminated, for in 1379 he granted the reversion of the manor to Richard, Earl of Arundel, who, ten years afterwards gave it to the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Arundel. At the dissolution of religious houses, Sullington was granted to Sir Rich. Lee, who, soon afterwards, sold it to Edward Shelley, of Warminghurst. His grandson, Henry Shelley, alienated it in 1618, to Dame Elizabeth, widow of Sir John Apsley, of Thakeham, and at her death it passed to Cordelia, wife of Henry Shelley, of Lewes (who was a daughter of Richard Caldecott, and great niece of Edward Apsley), and thus descended to the Misses Shelley, of Lewes, its owners, in 1830. By the will of Cordelia Shelley it passed with Thakeham to her two nephews, H. E. A. Dalbiac and W. Wilks Dalbiac who, in 1864, severed their joint tenancy, when Sullington fell to the latter.

See Thakeham.

Mr. Cartwright states that a portion of the manorial property was sold under an Act of Parliament in 1785, by Sir John Shelley, Bart., to the Earl of Egremont (ancestor of Lord Leconfield), and that on this estate was the site of the old manor house of the Covert family. Tradition identifies the latter with

* Ralph holds of William (de Braose) 3 hides in Cilletune that is situated in the Rape of Earl Roger.

† Among *Pedes Finium*, Sussex, 51 Hen. III., No. 5, is a fine made between William de Breouse and William de Covert touching two knights' fees in Shellyngton and Bradebrigge. The customs and services which Wm. de B. exacted from W. de C. were that he should do as much for ward of Bramber Castle and for murage when necessary, as pertained to the two knights' fees. William de Covert paid a fine to be exempt. See also *Ped. Fin.*, Sussex, Ed. II., Bundle 2, No. 101, where Sullington and Broadbridge are mentioned among the manors held in dower by Maria, widow of William de Braouse.

‡ Inquisition taken at Findon, on the Feast of the Annunciation, 26 Edw. I. He died seized of the manors of Sullington and Bradebrugge held of Mary de Braose for 2 knights' fees, doing suit at the Court of Brember; also the advowson of the Church of St. John. (*Rot. Turr.* 24.)

an ancient farm house contiguous to the church, in proximity to which are lands still known as the Park, and two water mills which have existed from time out of mind.*

The descent of the manor of BROADBRIDGE (which extends over some 500 acres in the parishes of Horsham, Itchingfield and Warnham), differs slightly from that of Sullington, in conjunction with which it is generally named. It certainly formed part of the possessions of Roger de Covert,† who died seized of it in 1298, but its subsequent devolution appears to have been guided by settlement,‡ made in 1315 and 1338, by which it passed first to John de Covert and afterwards to Richard de Covert.

It is not absolutely certain in what relation to the former the latter stood, but most probably he was the son of a younger brother, and, as the subjoined pedigree shows, the progenitor of that branch of the Covert family which was so long and so closely connected with the parish of Slaugham. In this junior line§ the possession of the manor of Broadbridge continued until the year 1671, when it was settled by Sir John Covert, Bart., on his daughter and coheir Ann, wife of Sir James Morton, knt., by whom, on 28 May, 1695, the estate (both farm and manor) was alienated to Richard Onslow, Esq.,|| who was lord until 1719, when his son Denzil inherited, and after him his son Middleton, whose son Lt.-Gen. Denzil Onslow followed and died on the 29 Aug., 1838, when he was succeeded by his eldest son, Denzil. He, on 18 March, 1839, sold the manor to Mr. Mathew Stanford, whose son and heir, Mr. William Mathew Stanford, is the present lord, and resides on the farm, farming his own, honoured by all.

In the centre of the parish is *Sandgate Lodge*, erected on the lands of Henry Shelley, Esq., by Sir George, K.B., and after his death occupied and enlarged by the proprietor. Mr. Shelley died in 1811, having bequeathed Sandgate to Caroline, wife of Evelyn Anderson, Esq.; she sold it in 1823 to F. Hill, Esq., from whom it passed to S. Bosanquet, Esq., and was transferred to the late George John Gibson, Esq., who further enlarged the house. It is now the property and seat of George Carew C. Gibson, Esq., and has been converted into an Elizabethan mansion of considerable size and beauty.

* Inq. p.m. Roger de Covert 26 Ed. I. The manor house and garden valued at 3s. 4d.: the arable, 112a., at 37s. 4d.: 10a. meadow at 11s. an inclosed park, the profits of which are 10s., rough pasture valued at 3d. and 2 water mills and 1 wind mill valued at 40s. per ann. These with other rents and services amounted to 15l 2s. 1d. exclusive of the advowson, which is valued at 10 marks per ann.

† In Hundred Rolls the Jurors say that Roger de Covert appropriated to himself a new park in the Barony of Brembre, in the vill of Bradebregg out of his own demesne, in 56 Hen. III. (1272), but by what right they know not.

‡ By a fine levied in 1315, it was settled by John de Covert and Isabella his wife, on their son, John, but if he should die s.p. it was to revert to the right heirs of John, sen. In 1338 another fine was levied, settling this manor on Richard de Covert. (Ped. Fin., ii. Ed. III.)

§ It must be noticed that this line became subdivided at the death of Rich. Covert, in 1547. His eldest son John succeeded to Slaugham and the other Sussex estates, and his other son George settled at Sutton in Essex. The issue of the latter terminated in an heiress, Ann Covert, who became the wife of her kinsman Sir Walter Covert, of Maidstone, knt., and thus re-united the line. Sir John Covert, Bart., mentioned in the text, was the issue of this marriage.

|| Son of Richard and grandson of Sir Henry Onslow, of Drungewick, who was second son of Sir Richard Onslow, M.P. for co Surrey, and brother of Sir Arthur, from whom Earl Onslow derives.

The advowson was severed from the manor only in the year 1670. Since that date it has passed through the hands of John Wellbank, Edward Buckley, Rev. Michael Sorocold (d. 1706), John Hassell and the families of Tredcroft and Palmer. It now belongs to Mrs. Palmer, widow of Rev. Geo. Palmer. Among the families connected with Sullington are those of Wantley* (which name is still attached to two farms in the parish), Wase† (of which a pedigree was entered at the Herald's Visitation of 1624), Michell‡ and Goring,§ but by far the most important landowners were the Coverts. Their earliest home appears to have been Chaldon, in Surrey, and their residence in the 17th century was Slaugham in this county, where Sir Walter Covert erected a Jacobean mansion of great magnificence, now unhappily fallen into utter decay. Ancient and wide-spread as the family was, it does not seem to have produced any member of more than local importance, and the highest honour conferred upon it was the Baronetcy, which was enjoyed for less than 20 years by Sir John Covert, of Slaugham. With his daughters—Mary, wife of Henry Goring, and Ann, wife of Sir James Morton—the family comes to an end.

Sutton.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.



FROM the account given in Domesday|| of this manor, it would appear to have been of more importance in earlier times than it now is. Prior to the Conquest it was held by allodial tenure by five thanes, and was conferred with the rest of the Rape by King William on Earl Roger de Montgomeri, under whom Robert held it at the date of the Survey. Its subsequent descent corresponds with that of Petworth, and the manor has thus passed through the hands of the de Albinis, Fitz Alans, and Percys, to Charles Seymour, Duke of Somerset, whose daughter Catherine brought it in dower to her husband, Sir William Wyndham, Bart. His

Burrell MS., 5688,
pp. 288-292.

* Philip de Wantele occurs in the Nonæ Return, 1341, and John Wantelye had, in 1411, lands in Sullington worth yearly 3*l*. (*Subsidy Roll*.) John de Wantele d. 1424. (*See Amberley*.)

† Arms, arg. 3 bars sa. on a pallet in chief, a crescent or. The ped. begins with Nicholas Wase, who had 2 sons, James of Sullington and John of Storrington. The former left a son William, of Wollavington, who m. Eliz. Barttelot, of Stopham, and had William, who, by his wife Christian, sist. to Auditor Budd, left a son Will., who m. Ann Cole.

‡ Wantleys was granted in 1560 by the Crown to Rob. Michell, and one of the farms descended to Sir Tim. Shelley, from the Michells of Stammerham.

§ Edw. Goring, of Sullington, compounded for knighthood in 1630, and Hen. Goring was a Royalist compounding for £40. In the church is a slab to Ed. Goring, of Cobden, who d. Oct., 1683.

|| It has been constantly assessed at 8½ hides. The arable is 8½ plough lands; there are 2 ploughs in demesne, and 17 villains, and 11 bondsmen have 4 ploughs. Here are 5 ministri, 3 mills of 13*s*. 9*d*., 22 acres of meadow and a wood for 30 hogs. These foreigners hold 3¼ hides of this manor, where they have a plough in demesne and 8 villains with 7 bondsmen having 2 ploughs. The value was 10*l*. *temp Conf.*, and is now estimated at that sum, but when transferred was worth only 6*l*. (*Domesday Survey*.)

grandson, the late Earl of Egremont, bequeathed it to the late Lord Leconfield, whose son, the present peer, now enjoys it.

Two knights' fees were held in the reign of Richard I., by Simon de Abrincis in his own right, or in that of Cecilia, his wife. He died about the year 1203, leaving William de Abrincis, his son and heir, who being in rebellion with other barons against King John, was taken prisoner at Rochester Castle, which he was holding against the king. Having been committed to the custody of Peter de Mauley, he was conveyed to Corffe Castle, and there remained until the year 1216, when he obtained letters of safe conduct, permitting him to go at large, with a view to securing means for his redemption. His daughter Maud was detained meanwhile as a hostage, and four years afterwards was released, another being accepted in her stead. The baron seems to have been unable to raise the requisite amount of money, and at last his mother, Cecilia, was forced to sell her share of the lordship to the monks of Robertsbridge, who retained possession of it until the Dissolution. It then seems to have been re-united to the manor, and to have descended with it to Lord Leconfield. Some curious tenures are mentioned in connection with Sutton. One Peter de Sutton held lands there to the value of ten pounds by the serjeanty, of keeping a sparrow-hawk, which, in 1298 was altered into an acknowledgment of certain grey-furred gloves (*quasdam cirothecas griseo-furratas*) rendered by Fulco Basset.

Julius Bate, a Hebrew scholar of some repute, was rector of the parish in 1742.

Close Roll, 5 II.
III., m. 12.

Register of
Robertsbridge.

Close Roll,
26 Ed. I.

Lower.

Tangmere.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
ALDWICK HUND.]

THIS manor occurs in Domesday* as situate in the Hundred of Pagham, and at the date of the Survey was among the possessions of the See of Canterbury. It so continued until the year 1542, when Archbishop Cranmer exchanged it for other lands with the king. At the date of the transfer Edw. Lewknor was in the enjoyment of the demesnes and rents by virtue of a lease from the Archbishop to himself and his son Thomas Lewknor, of Selsey. William Ernle, of Cakeham, obtained a grant of the manor from the Crown, and died seised of it in 1546-7, but it was not until 1560 that Tangmere was absolutely sold by the Crown. Its purchasers were Richard Baker and Richard Sackville, and the heir of the latter Thomas Sackville, Lord Buckhurst, had license,

34 Hen. VIII.
See Aldwick.

Inq. p.m., 34
Hen. VIII.

* The Archbishop holds this manor in domain. Clerks have held it from the Archbishop. In the reign of the Confessor it was rated at 10 hides, now at £6. There are 2 ploughs, a demesne, and 15 villains, and 15 bondsmen have 4 ploughs. There is a church. In time of Edward valued at £6, subsequently at 100s., now at £6, and the Bailiff of the manor has 20s. for it.

in 1578-9, to alienate it to Anthony Compton and others. From them it passed to Francis Paget, who sold it to Sir John Morley, of Halnaker, to which estate it has since been annexed, and has thus devolved to its present owner, the Duke of Richmond and Gordon.

See Boxgrove.

The Parish Registers extend back to the unusual date of 1539, and are in good preservation.

Tarring, West.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
TARRING HUND.

THIS parish, not unknown to fame by reason of its having been the birth-place of John Selden, has been exceptionally fortunate in its historian. The late Vicar, the Rev. J. Wood Warter, son-in-law of the poet Southey, devoted the leisure of a long life to the pleasant task of rescuing from oblivion every fact that had the remotest bearing upon the history of Tarring, and the result of his labour is an interesting volume to which we have been much indebted.

King Æthelstan gave the vill of Tarring (*Terringes*) to the Church of Canterbury between the years 941 and 944, and in the Domesday Survey it is included amongst the possessions of the See.* But William de Braose, the lord of Bramber, held four hides within the manor, and, as will be noticed hereafter, was also the possessor of the ancient manor of Heene.

The principal manor extended over most of the parish of Tarring, and reached into the parishes of Horsham, Rusper, and Shipley, and appears to have remained with the Archbishops until Cranmer parted with it in exchange for other lands with King Henry VIII. It had indeed long previously been claimed by the Crown, for in 1277 the Sheriff of Sussex was ordered by Edward I. to go in person to the manor of Terring, and take it, with all the goods and chattels thereon, into the King's hands by reason of the contention between Robert (Kilwarby) Archbishop of Canterbury and Richard le Waleys and Joan his mother.† This summary proceeding on the part of the Crown seems to have put an immediate end to the dispute between the Archbishop and his tenant, and the mandate was not carried out.‡

Originalia Roll.
4 Edw. IV.

The lessees under the Crown were very numerous. The earliest of whom we have any record was one Rob. Cole alias Plome, who, in 1578-9, obtained a

Surveys and Inq.
6 Jac. I.

* The Archbishop held Terringes in Bradfota (Brightford) Hundred, which always belonged to the Monastery. In the reign of the Confessor it was rated at 18 hides. There were 27 villains, 14 cottars, 2 churches, and a wood for 6 hogs. It was worth £14 4s., and is now valued at £15.

† This family was long connected with the parish. In 1322 William de Muntham sold to Thomas le Waley and Alicia his wife certain lands in Tarring and the adjacent parishes. (*Pedes Finitum*.)

‡ In Pat. Roll. 5 Edw. I., m. 16, is an exemplification of a record—a process by which the Archbishop disseised Richard le Waleys, his tenant, of two parts of this manor for non-payment of rent, then held at £18 per ann.

lease from Queen Elizabeth, and was succeeded by Jane Deering, widow, who held it until 1608. Subsequently it was held for a considerable time* by the families of Garway and Norreys. In the last century it passed through the hands of Sir Fisher Tench, Bart., Humphrey Thayer, Esq. (as trustees), and Edward Barker, Esq., and was sold by the representatives of the last in 1822 to Mr. Rastrick, whose son now enjoys it.

The manor of HEENE occurs in Domesday as part of the territory of William de Braose, under whom it was held by Ralph, whose descendants took their name from Wistoneston or Wiston, their principal estate. In 1239 William de Wistoneston and Robert le Fauconer were in joint possession of this manor. Godfrey le Fauconer died some forty years afterwards, and was found by Inquisition to be seised of one fee and three quarters in the manors of Heene† and Michelgrove, which he held by knight's service under William de Braose. The other moiety passed with Wiston to the Shirleys, but both came to the Fitzalans and thus, at a later date, formed part of the endowment of the Hospital of the Holy Trinity at Arundel. At the Dissolution the manor was granted to Sir Richard Lee, who sold it to Sir Thos. Palmer, knt., and Katherine his wife. They conveyed the entire manor to Thomas Cooke (whose family had been tenants under the Hospital), against whom a writ was issued in 1558 to know how he held the manor.‡ From the Cookes it passed to Thomas Arnold, gent., whose son or grandson sold it in 1709 to Sir Fisher Tench and Thos. Thayer, trustees under the will of Henry Travies, Esq., whose representatives alienated it to James Butler, Esq., of Warminghurst. Its later owners have been Thos. Richardson, Esq. (by purchase from the co-heiresses of Mr. Butler), William Westbrooke Richardson, and the Rev. Peter G. Croft.

The hamlet of *Salvington*, in the manor of West Tarring, deserves special notice, as having been the birthplace of John Selden, whom Grotius calls "the glory of the English nation," and whose reputation as a jurist and antiquary, is only excelled by that which he acquired for singular integrity displayed in days of unusual difficulty. His family ranked among the yeomen of Sussex, and although he himself parted with his property in Tarring during his lifetime,§ his relatives, the Hampers,|| continued to reside there for several generations.

* Henry Garway or Garraway held his first court in 1638, and others of the same name held courts until 1700, when Sir Wm. Norreys (heir to Sir H. Garraway) and others were lords of the manor. From 1711 to 1715 the courts were held jointly by William Hales, John Saville, Richard Norreys, and Edmund Norreys, Esquires.

† The manor of Heene is described as "the capital messuage of Heene," worth in ordinary years 6s. There is a rent of assize annually 7s. 3d., and 115 acres in demesne, worth 12s. each. Also nine acres of meadow worth by the year 4s. each.

‡ *Memoranda Roll. Excheq.*, L. T. R. Mich. 5-6 Phil and Mary. Sir Thomas cited to appear to do homage for the manor of Heene, which had come to him as in the text. Sir Richard Lee had it by grant dated 38 Hen. VIII. Thomas and John Cooke were tenants, and the premises were transferred to them by fine.

§ Court Roll. 12 Oct., 1622. John Selden surrendered all his copyhold lands and tenements to the use of a mortgage deed made between him and Sir Will. Hewit, knt.

|| George Hamper married in 1582 Alice Selden, aunt to John Selden. One of his descendants was the late William Hamper, F.S.A., of Birmingham.

The house wherein Selden was born is a small cottage known as *Lacies*, still bearing on its lintel the following inscription, which may have been carved by Selden as a boy, though the characters suggest an earlier date than that (1601) which is attached to the house:—

GRATVS. HONESTE. 'MIH' NŌ CLAVDAR INITO SEDEQE.
FVR ABEAS : NŌ SŪ FACTA SOLVTA TIBI.*

Selden was born in 1584, and the entry of his baptism is thus registered under that year:—

“John the sonne of John Selden the minstrell was baptised the
20th day of December.”

It seems that his father had acquired some reputation as a musician, and Mr. Lower suggests that his skill with the violin brought him the favour and love of Margaret, daughter of Thomas Baker, of Rustington, who became his wife. Perhaps to an inherited sense of harmony may be attributed the son's uniform moderation and the urbanity which distinguished him among his contemporaries.

The hamlet of Salvington was some time the property of the great Peverel family (see Oving), and in 1830 was held by Mr. Brookbanks, of Arundel, and Mr. J. B. Daubuz, of Offington. The latter gentleman now owns Selden's cottage.

The Rectory House is supposed to stand upon the site of the Archbishop's Palace, and certainly in the Chapel and Hall and the range of buildings called Parsonage Row there are evidences that in the 15th century the residence was one of unusual size and importance. A tradition exists that Thomas à Becket frequently resorted hither, and planted fig trees near the house, from which the present fig orchard, the largest in England, had its origin in 1745.

The ecclesiastical history of the parish does not come within our scope, but we may notice that in Heene (in which is now situated West Worthing) there was anciently a chapel which fell into ruin, and was pulled down in 1766, and that in the parish church was a chantry, dedicated to the Virgin, and founded by one of the family of Atte Felde before the year 1282. The presentation to it was granted in 1313 by William Atte Felde and Agnes, his wife, to Walter de Peckham, nephew to the Archbishop and rector of Tarring.

Aubrey's Letters
ii., 530.

* “Welcome if honest! Glad such men to greet
I will not close—walk in and take a seat.
Thief, get thee gone; 'gainst thee a stout defence
I open not, but boldly bid thee hence.”

J. G. NICHOLS.

Thakeham.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
[EAST EASWRITH HUND.

THIS parish was amongst the possessions of William de Braose, in Domesday, and situated in Isewerit Hundred. "Morin holds *Taceham* of William, Brixi held it of King Edward Here is a church, a mill of three shillings a wood of sixty hogs, &c. A knight holds one hide of this land, where he has five oxen with a bondsman." After this the le Sauvage family (of whom, perhaps, Morin may have been the ancestor) became connected with the parish, for we find in Testa de Nevil that in 26 Hen. III., Stephen le Poer held 4 knts. fees in Tach'm and Cleyton, of Robert le Sauvage, under the Honor of Brembre, which was at that time in the paramount Lordship of Richard, Earl of Cornwall, and the heir of Brause [de Braose]. Mr. Cartwright notices the le Poer family, but omits all mention of the le Sauvage. The above Stephen le Poer died, according to Cartwright, in 54 Hen. III. [1270] and, at a later date, another Stephen le Poer (a serjeant-at-law, *temp.* Edw. III.), who was probably grandson to the above Stephen, died, leaving two daughters and co-heirs, the elder of whom, Margaret, married Stephen Apsley, of Apsley Manor, in this parish.*

APSLEY MANOR was in 2 Edw. III.,† held by the Grynstede family, of whom Thomas de Grynstede died about 2 Edw. III., holding it of the heirs of William de Braose, by the service of inclosing one perch (sixteen feet) in the haye (hedge) of the park of Cnappe. His son John, aged two, was found to be his heir; he died in the same year, and his heirs were his aunts Margaret and Katherine, sisters to his father Thomas de Grynstede. The former was wife to Thomas de Beyntone, and the latter to Ralph de Bouklande. The former had for her share "Fallardiston, Cruceston, and Throp, in Wilts, and the manor of Apesle, in Sussex." The latter had for her share the Manor of Compton Chamberlin, and certain rents in Wynterbourn and Orcheston, Wilts, and elsewhere. Joan, the widow of Thomas de Grynstede, had an assignment of dower made to her in 2 Edw. III. How this manor passed to the Apsley family does not appear; Cartwright omits all the foregoing, simply saying that in 2 Edw. III., Thomas de Grynstede died, seized of the manor, leaving a son and heir, John, and that one of this family probably took the name of Apsley. This, however, we see could not have been the case. We think it more probable that Apsley was a tenant, who, after he had married the heiress of the le Poer family, purchased the manor from the de Beyntone family. For, in an inquisition on a Nicholas Beynton in 9 Hen. V., we find the Manor of Fallardeston, in Wilts (*vide ante*) as being in his possession, but the Manor of Apsley is not recorded as being in his tenure. Apsley Manor appears, at a later period, to have become

Inq. p.m., 2 Edw.
III. 1st Nos.
64. Writ. dat.
4 Aug. [1328].

Inq. p.m., 9 Hen.
V. No. 48. Held
at Horsham, 29
May [1421].

* Inquis p.m., 2 Edw. III., 1st, Nos. 36. Writ dated 10 May [1328].

† Inquis p.m., 2 Edw. III., 1st, Nos. 58, held at Horsham 14 Sept., 1328.

absorbed in that of Thakeham, as we cannot trace it separately after the marriage of Stephen Apsley with Margaret, elder daughter and co-heir of Stephen le Poer.

The aforesaid Stephen le Poer held the Manor of THAKEHAM of Thomas Camois, knt. (he being the heir of Robert le Sauvage) as of his Manor of Broadwater, who held it of John de Mowbray,* who was lord paramount as heir to the de Braose family. Thus far, the descent of the entire manor is plain, but now it became divided into moieties, one of which passed to the Apsley family, and remained in it until the death of Edward Apsley, of Thakeham, unmarried, on 6 April, 1651, when it was assigned, probably to his sister Alice, wife of Col. Geo. Fenwick, who held courts from 1652 to 1655. In 1657-8 their elder daughter and co-heir Elizabeth held the court; in 1659 she and her husband Thomas Haslerigge, Esq., did so, the latter in 1661-2, as Sir Thomas Haslerigge, *Bart.*; she died 30 May, 1673, and he on 24 Feb., 1688. But it appears that from 1668 to 1688 the courts were held by Henry Shelley and Cordelia his wife (the latter being granddaughter and heir of Mathias Caldecott, of Sherington, who had married Ann, eldest dau. and coh. of Sir Edward Apsley, knt.). He died 14 Dec., 1691, æt. 56, and in 1693 his widow, Cordelia, held the court, and died 13 Feb., 1717, æt. 76. This family was a younger branch of the Shelleys of Michelgrove and Patcham, which terminated in co-heiresses, the last of whom, Cordelia Shelley, died on 3 Oct., 1854, and by her will, dated 12 June, 1850, gave her Manors of Thakeham and Sullington between her nephews, Henry Eardley Aylmer Dalbiac and William Wilks Dalbiac as tenants in common. By an indenture, dated 14 Sep., 1864, Mr. H. E. A. Dalbiac conveyed this manor to Mr. W. W. Dalbiac, his heirs and assigns for ever, and the latter is the present lord of the manor.

Thakeham Place, which appears to have been distinct from the manor, was the ancient residence of the Apsley family, and we can only agree with Mr. Cartwright in saying, as he did in 1830—"It is sufficient to revive the antiquary's regret to listen to the tale of the old inhabitants of this village, who describe it at the distance of sixty years, inclosing a quadrangle with a gateway as an entrance, a chapel on one side of the court, and a hall on the other."

There are no remains now, and the site is occupied by a modern farm house; it was allotted on the division of the Apsley property to Grace, youngest granddaughter and co-heiress of Mathias Caldecott, of Sherington, in Selmeston parish, wife of James Butler, Esq., whose descendant, Ann Jemima, wife of the Rev. Roger Clough, sold it in 1806, to Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and it is now part of the settled estate of the dukedom.

There remains the second moiety of the manor to be dealt with. This passed, by the marriage of Joan, the second daughter and co-heir of Stephen

* Inq. p.m., 25 Edw. III., 2nd, Nos. 36. Granting leave to Stephen Power to assign 1 mess. 62. a. of land, pasture for two oxen and 56s. rent in Thackem, to a chaplain in the chapel of St. Mary, of Thackam, to pray for Stephen and Isabella his wife and their children.

Ex relat.
Mr. G. F. Mant,
Storrington.

le Poer, to John Clothall, from whose family it went to that of Bellingham by marriage, and from that by marriage again to the Boys family, the heiress of which married Charles Lamb, Esq., of Rye, in Sussex. He was buried at Thakeham, and left an only child, Elizabeth Dorothy, wife to the Rev. Thomas Ferris, son of Thomas Ferris, D.D., dean of Battle. They, by Indenture of Lease and Release, dated 14 and 15 July, 1836, conveyed the Manor of Thakeham to George John Gibson, Esq., his heirs and assigns for ever, who died on 6 July, 1860, and by his will, dated 27 Sep., 1856, gave all his estates to his only child, Geo. Carew-Gibson, who, in his turn, by his will, dated 28 May, 1857, gave all his property to his son, George Carew-Carew-Gibson absolutely, who is still the owner of this moiety of the Manor of Thakeham. This gentleman is also owner of Apsley farm, which is possibly identical with that manor, and became possessed of it by purchase from the Peachey family.

Abingsworth, on the south side of the parish, gave its name to a family now extinct. It was for two centuries in possession of the Mellersh family, the last of whom, Elizabeth, married Thomas Butcher, whose dau. and heiress was the wife of Mr. Edward Fuller; they left an only daughter, Charlotte, the wife of Mr. Luke Upperton, who died before 1836, and gave Abingsworth to his son, Edward Fuller Upperton, who died on 4 Sept., 1868, having by his will, dated 29 January, 1868, given Abingsworth to his nephew, George Edward Lear, who is the present owner.

Champions, another estate, belonged to Sir Timothy Shelley, afterwards to Bysshe Shelley, Esq., and on the 30 July, 1850, was sold by Sir Percy Florence Shelley and Mrs. Mary Woolstoncraft Shelley, to the Hon. George King, who, on the 23 August, 1855, conveyed the same to his son, Frederick King, Esq., of Fryern House, Storrington, who is the present owner. It was anciently a place of some importance, and was probably the residence of John Shelley, to whom there is a monument in the church; he died 16 Dec., 4 Edw. VI.

Greenhursts is a hamlet in which two farms exist, one belonging to Mr. W. W. Dalbiac, the other to Mr. G. C. Carew-Gibson; the undivided manor of Thakeham appears to run through it.

The Nonæ return in 1341 was taken on the oaths of James de Abingsworth, Richard Champanays, John atte Tower (? Power) and Richard le Freuson, parishioners of the Church of Thakeham.

In vol. xxvii., p. 21, of the S.A.C., the editor mentions as a remarkable fact connected with the Manor of Thakeham that as it was owned four or five centuries ago by Lords of undivided parts (derived from the co-heiresses of Stephen le Power) so it is at the present time held by their respective descendants. This would have been true at the date of publication of Cartwright's Rape of Bramber [1830], but one moiety was, as we have shown, sold in 1836, when Mr. Gibson became the purchaser. He also mentions that Mr. Cartwright does not state whether the manor was held of the Crown or not in chief, but there is no doubt but that the de Braose family were lords paramount, and that through

their heiress the paramountship descended to the present Duke of Norfolk, who has also inherited Thakeham Place, &c., from his ancestor who purchased it from Mrs. Roger Clough.

Amongst the ancient transfers there was a fine levied, 4 Edw. III., by which the lands of Stephen le Power, in the parishes of Thakeham, Washington, Sullington, Shipley, Warnham, Itchingfield, Westangmering, Wyke, Hampton, and Yapton, containing two messuages, four mills, 456 acres of arable, 30½ acres of meadow, 230 acres of pasture, 25 acres of wood, and £13 5s. rent, were settled on Isabel, his wife, and to this settlement William le Power, parson of Thakeham, was a trustee.

The advowson was anciently appurtenant to the manor, and seems to have descended, in conjunction with that moiety of the manor which belonged to the Apsleys. On division of their property, it followed the same descent as Thakeham Place, and is the property of the Duke of Norfolk.

Thorney Island, [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOSHAM HUND.]

WEST THORNEY AND THORNEY AGLANDS.

THORNEY ISLAND lies in the middle of the estuary called Chichester Harbour, and includes an area of about 3,000 acres. It originally formed one manor, parcel of the paramount lordship of Bosham,* but was subdivided into three distinct manors, known respectively as THORNEY, WEST THORNEY or THORNEY AGLANDS, and THORNEY BICKLEY.

The first of these (in which a third presentation to the Church was included) belonged to the Bigods, Earls of Norfolk, and descended to the Mowbrays, from whom it passed to the Berkeleys.

THORNEY AGLANDS formed part of the endowment of the College of Bosham, and was held by the Bishop of Exeter as Dean thereof, under whom we find at an early date the Clothalls and Grensteds as tenants.† At the suppression of religious houses, this manor was seized by the Crown, but it would seem that the rights of the Bishop of Exeter were in some sort reserved, as Thomas Hawkins, alias Fisher, purchased them in 1549. It was probably from a descendant of this purchaser, one Richard Fisher, that Sir Gregory

2 Ed. VI.
Burrell MS., 5690.

* Mr. John Smyth, in a letter to Mr. Geo. Berkeley, in 1637, says, "the whole island of Thorney was but one manor, but now three manors by coparceners, whereof the Rectory still remaineth as a badge, whereto you have, by this your purchase, right to present at every third turn."

† Adam de Clothall covenanted with the Bishop of Exeter about advowson and church of Thorney, 17 Edw. I. Roger atte Water, 17 Ed. II.; Rich. de Grensted held 2 knights' fees of the Bishop, 26 H. III. (*Burrell MSS.*)

Norton bought it in 1633. In 1652 Dame Martha,* widow of Sir Gregory, and her son, Sir Henry Norton, sold the manor to William Baldwyn, gent., who, in 1697, transferred it to Thomas Bickley, gent., from whose son and heir Brune Bickley, M.D., of New College, Oxford, it was purchased, in 1719, by the Rev. Geo. Goodwin, for his son, Richard Goodwin. The latter released it in 1728, to John Farhill, of Chichester, whose eldest son, the Rev. Geo. Parker Farhill, was the proprietor in 1777. He was succeeded by Mr. Rob. Harfield, and subsequently the property passed into the hands of the late Sir Charles W. Taylor, Bart., who died possessed of it in 1876.

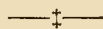
THORNEY BICKLEY derived its name from Thomas Bickley, who owned it in 1594, in conjunction with the estate of Chidham. From the Bickleys it went to Richard, Earl of Scarborough, and then to George, Earl of Halifax, and ultimately by purchase to the late Richard Barwell, of Stansted (*see* Stoughton). The present owner is Frederick Padwick, Esq., who, with the Rev. Francis W. Taylor, the rector, is the chief proprietor in the parish.

Dallaway's Rape
of Chichester.

Burrell, MS., 5690.

Tillington.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.



THE Countess Eddeva held the manor of Tillington (*Tolintone*) under Edward the Confessor, and at the Conquest it was given to Earl Roger de Montgomeri, whose tenant was one Robert. The Domesday Survey mentions that it was constantly rated at five hides, and that its present value was £8 6s., part of which was derived from a mill, an eel fishery and a wood wherein was pannage for 20 hogs.

See Petworth.

The subsequent history of the manor is almost identical with that of Petworth, for, upon the erection of that Honour (of which Tillington formed a constituent part), it passed by the gift of Adeliza, widow of Henry I., to her brother, Josceline of Louvaine,† the progenitor of the Percy family. It has thus descended with Petworth to Lord Leconfield, its present owner, who also owns more than half the acreage of the parish.

A.D. 1140.

The manor of RIVER comprises a large portion of Tillington, with parts of Lurgashall and Selham. The earliest court roll in the hands of the steward of the manor is dated Oct. 1695. The manor belonged to the Zouche, Burnell,

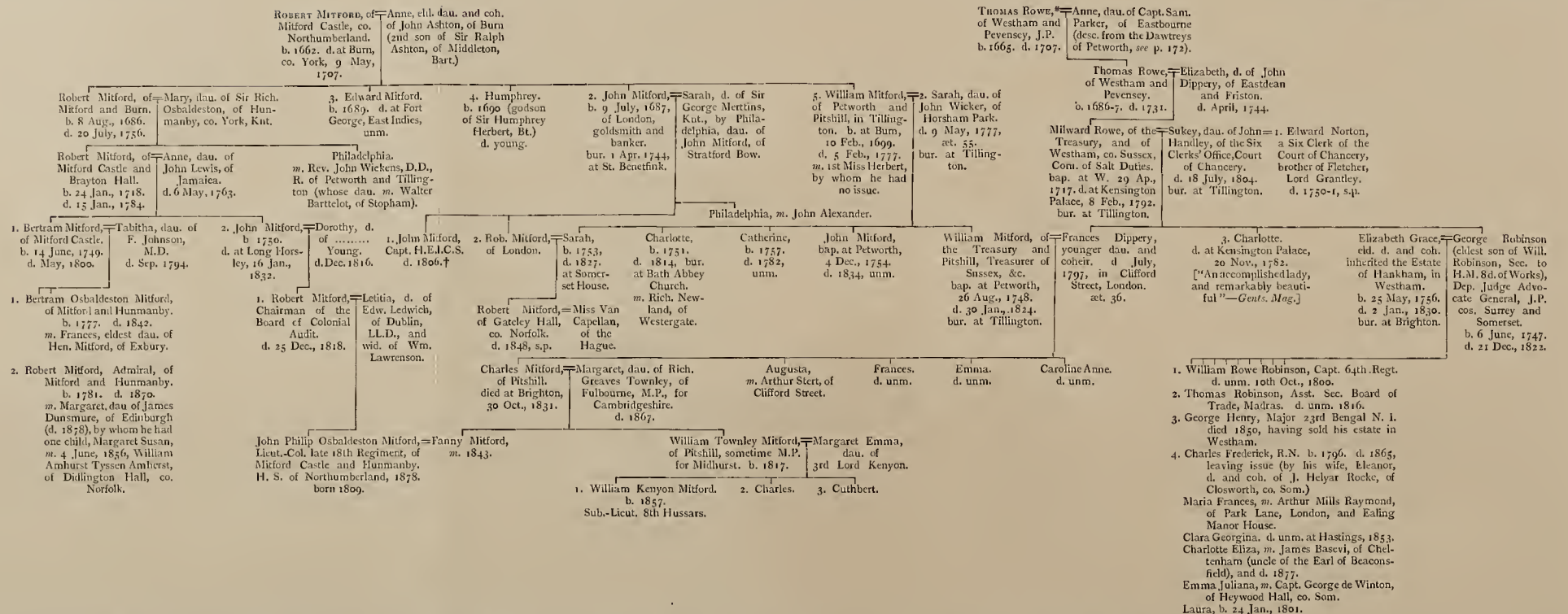
* From an Inquisition taken at Shoreham, 10 May, 5 Cha. I., on the death of Francis Drewe, gent., it appears that the deceased was seized in fee of one-sixth of the manor of West Thorney Aglands, and that Martha, wife of Sir Gregory Norton, Bart., was his aunt, and next heir, being then aged 29. (Sir Gregory Norton held his baronetcy by a doubtful title, and died in 1652. *See* N. and Q., 1st S. ii., 216, 250).

† Joscelin, the Castellan of Arundel Castle (granted to him by his sister Queen Adeliza), gave to the monks of Dureford, the service of William, the clerk, of the land which he held of the same Joscelin in Tolliton, and for which he rendered yearly to the said church one pound of pepper.



MITFORD, OF PITSHILL (WITH ROWE, OF WESTHAM).

Arms.—*Mitford*: Ar. a fesse sable between three moles ppr.
Rowe: Ar. a chevron sable between three lions' heads
crased gules.



* Thomas Rowe was the direct descendant and representative of John Rowe, of Lewes, Principal of Clifford's Inn, London, who may be termed the father of Sussex Archaeology. He entered his pedigree at the Visitation of Sussex in 1634.

† Captain John Mitford, d. 18 May, 1806, leaving two sons and one daughter, viz., 1. Rev. John Mitford, R. of Benhall, Suffolk, a literary man of some repute. 2. Robert Mitford, of H.E.I.C. Civil Service, who mar. Miss Pattle, and had no issue; and Anne, wife of Henry Reynolds, Sol. to the Treasury. The eldest son had (by his wife Augusta Boodley) a son, Robert Henry Mitford, now living and married.

Pelham, and Covert families during the 13th and two following centuries.* At a later date (1554) it was in the hands of the Earl of Arundel, who granted to Sir Thomas Palmer "the office of keeper of the parks and deputy keeper of Rivere alias Treve Park." Queen Elizabeth, in 1575, gave the park, which is described as parcel of the manor of River, to Viscount Montague, K.G., and in 1608 John, Earl of Mar, is called the lord of the manor. Possibly the present farm house, known as River Farm, a most picturesque building, situated in a very old fashioned garden, and itself of considerable antiquity, stands on the site of an ancient mansion. The Earl of Egmont is the present Lord of the Manor.

There seems to have been a free chapel attached to it, and there are enclosures still bearing the names of Chapel Field, Lady Field, Soul Field and Chantry Field. River Farm was given towards the foundation of the Duke of Somerset's hospital at Petworth, by a deed of trust in 1746. The estate on which Mr. Alfred Tennyson, the Poet Laureate, has built a house at Blackdown, in the parish of Lurgashall, is in the manor of River, but was made free previous to his completing the purchase.

PITSHILL is a substantial mansion of small architectural merit, erected upon a very beautiful site, by William Mitford, of Petworth, in 1760, and completed by his son, in 1794. The estate was purchased from Edward Madgewick, of Blandford, Dorset, who gave it the name by which it is now known, and built a residence there in the middle of the last century. Mr. W. T. Mitford (sometime M.P. for Midhurst), the present owner, is a scion of the old baronial family, Mitford of Mitford Castle, Northumberland, and has inherited some interesting relics† of King Charles the First, from Sir Thomas Herbert, Bart.,‡ who

ex relat. Mr. F.
Tallant.

* Alan le Zouche, free warren in Treve, 48 Hen. III. Inq. at Treve, 11 May, 1337, on Will. de la Zouch, of Mortimer, held Treve in fee of Henry de Percy, as of the manor of Petworth; Hugh la Zouch, knt., 1399; Letter of attornment by Sir John Pelham, and Joan his wife, formerly wife of Hugh la Zouch, knt., to Hugh Burnell, knt., of Holgot, and Joyce, his wife, heirs in reversion to Treve, on death of said Joan, 1402-3; release in fee from Sir Hugh Burnell to Sir John Pelham and Joan his wife and others; 1415, grant from Sir John Pelham of the manor to Sir John Pelham, junr., and Alice his wife, d. of Sir T. Lewknor, 1440-50. In de Banco Roll, 21 Edw. iv., m. 400, Easter, is a partition of this manor, whereby it was divided between the four daughters and coheirs of John Pelham, Esq. (son and heir of Sir John Pelham, knt.), namely Emma, Alice, Isabel and Elizabeth, the wife of William Hersh. Lotgarshall and part of Tolyngton, and the free chapel of Rever, were allotted to Emma; the issues of Tolyngton to Alice; the site of the manor and chief mansion, the advowson of the free chapel or chantry of Rever, the demesne lands of the manor and all services issuing from the manor lands, &c., called Upmerdon, Merston, Lynch, Rumboldswyke and Stopham, and from the manor of Yrecourt in Yapton, all knights fees belonging to the said manor of Rever, and all services issuing from the manors of Cotes and Latgarsale, and all services issuing from lands called Covertys in Yapton, and from lands in Tolyngton, formerly of Andrew Dawtre, were allotted to Isabella Pelham; the parish of Rever *als* Trever, in circuit seven miles, was allotted to William Hersh and Elizabeth his wife; the three unmarried daughters were represented by their guardian, William Covert, of Slaugham, whose 2nd son John married Isabella. The manor was held of Henry, Earl of Northumberland, as of his Honour of Petworth.

† The chief of these are the silver bedside clock or watch which was given by the King to Mr. Herbert on his way to the scaffold, and some writing tablets of ivory, encased in chased silver covers, which were also used by the King.

‡ The history of the Herberts of Tintner (a branch of the noble family of Montgomery), is a very curious one. Thomas Herbert, who, for his devotion to the King, was created a Baronet in 1660, was an antiquary of no mean repute, and assisted Dugdale in his *Monasticon Anglicanum*. He died at York in 1682, leaving by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir Gervase Cutler, three daughters and a son, Sir Henry, 2nd Bart., who, by his wife, Anne, dau. of Sir Thos. Harrison, of Allerthorpe, knt., had a large family, viz., 1, George, d. 1687, æt. 15; 2, Sir Humphrey, 3rd Bart. (who d. in 1701, leaving by Mary, d. of Dewtris, and wid. of Thomas Ward, of York, a son, Sir Thomas, 4th Bart., d. 1723; 3, Sir Henry, 5th Bart. (died in poverty at Badsworth, 1733), 4, Lionel, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, d. 1689; 5, Rice; 6, Charles, and *probably* some daughters also. We have been unable to identify Miss Herbert, who married Will. Mitford, but presume she was a daughter of one of Sir Humphrey's brothers. Sir Humphrey himself left his property to Robert Mitford of Mitford, and Lyonell Vane to pay his debts, and the history of his younger brothers is very obscure.

attended the unfortunate monarch in his captivity, and wrote the well-known *Threnodia Carolina*. The author's own copy of this scarce work is at Pitshill.

Tillington was the birthplace, in 1753, of John Keyse Sherwin, an engraver of considerable reputation, who attracted the attention and gained the patronage of Mr. Mitford early in life.

Tortington.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
AVISFORD HUND.

THIS little village lies a little to the south-west of Arundel, and seems to be identical with Tortinton in Benestede Hundred, which was held at the Domesday Survey by Ernucion, under Earl Roger de Montgomeri.*

A Priory of Augustinian Canons, dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen, was founded here at an early date, by Lady Alicia (or Hawisia) Corbet, who is conjectured to have been a member of the de Albini family. The exact date of its foundation† is unknown, but it was erected before the reign of King John, when the Prior was rated at two knights' fees, which he held by the service of defending Arundel Castle for forty days during the time of siege.

The Priory was an unimportant establishment, and, at its visitation in 1478, was in a bad state of repair, and the conduct of its inmates open to censure. Female servants were employed in the house, and the Prior himself was accused of idolatry in adoring the sacramental elements, and in placing the relics of saints upon the high altar. In 1527 the state of the house was not much better, and at the time of its dissolution the revenues amounted only to £10 4s. 1d., principally arising from assize rents.

The buildings are said to have been extensive, and to have covered eight acres of ground, but all that now remains of them is some walling in a barn close to Tortington farm house.‡

The manor is said to have been acquired in 1244, by John Fitzalan, who certainly, at that date, succeeded to the advowson of the Priory on the demise of Hugh de Albini, but it was probably attached, from a very early date, to the demesne of Arundel, and passed with it, as part of the hundred of Avisford.

In the reign of Henry VI. (1427-8), the Master of the Almshouse at Arundel held one-third part of one fee in Tortington, which formerly belonged to William Cheyney,§ and from this source, in all probability, came the name of

* There is another Tortinton mentioned in the Survey as situated in Risebery Hundred, and held also of Earl Roger.

† It was an alien Priory, and probably a cell of the Abbey of Seez, for the Abbot claimed right of warren in the vill of Tortington by charter of King John. (*Bodley MS.*, 146).

‡ In 1659 Tortington Priory House (or farm) was in the occupation of Thomas Souter, gent., and a Barn and 106 ac. held by John Pellett, gent.

§ An earlier occurrence of the name is in a Fine dated 1346-7, between John de Stanford, knt., and William de Cheyne, knt., and Avicia his wife, Plts., and Thomas de Braose, knt., Def., touching the manors of Tortington and Ichenor. There is some ground for supposing that Avicia de Cheyne was by birth a de Braose.

A.D. 1210.

Rouse's Beauties
and Antiquities
of Sussex, 1825.

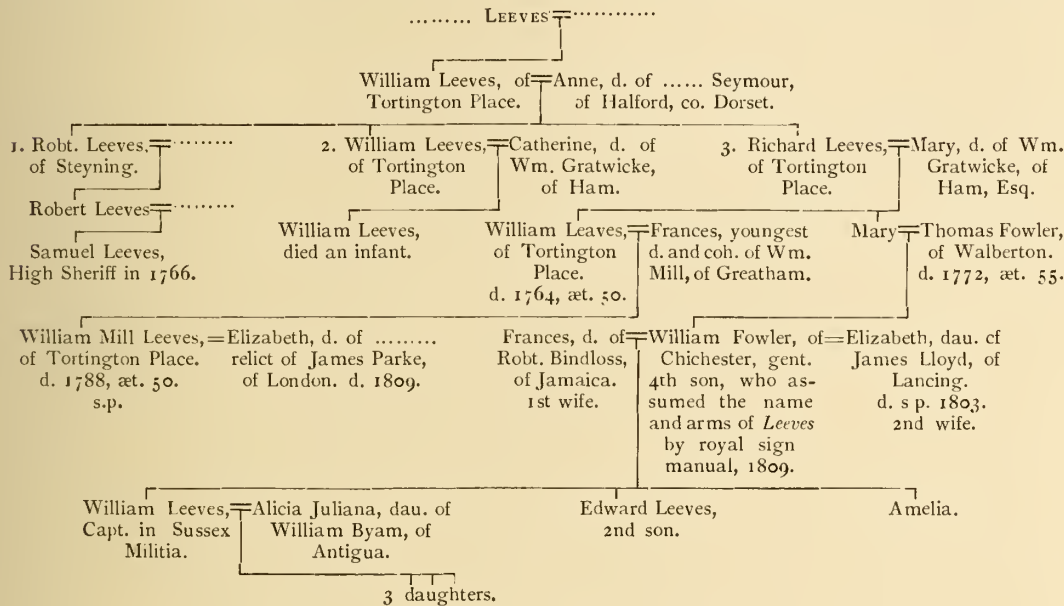
Lower.

Burrell MS. 5688.

Tortington Cheynes Manor, under which it was alienated by Henry, Earl of Arundel, to John Apsley, Esq., in 1566. He soon afterwards sold it to Roger Gratwick, who died seised of it in 1596, and is commemorated by a brass in Tortington Church. His descendants retained possession of the manor until the end of the 17th century, when it seems to have passed to Carew Weekes, who, in 1706, sold it to William Leeves, of Arundel. The Leeves family* resided at Tortington, making the Priory their seat for several generations, but, in 1790, the estate went by purchase to the Duke of Norfolk, whose representative is now the chief landowner in the parish.

In Berry's collections we find the following pedigree :—

Arms—gu., a fesse dancettée erm. betw. three garbs or. Crest a swan chained and collared or, charged on the breast with three pellets. Granted to William Leeves, Esq., 1738. MSS. Coll. Arms, Grants Vol. viii., p. 243 ; regranted to William Fowler, Esq., with the name of Leeves, in 1809, I. 38, 176.



Treyford.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUND.

IN Domesday, *Treverde* is mentioned as being situated in Hamesford Hundred, and to have belonged before the Conquest to Earl Godwin, under whom one Alard held it, but King William gave the manor to his follower, Earl Roger,

* Note.—One Robert Leeves, M.A., R. of Warminghurst, and Preb. of Chichester, d. 15 Mar., 1603, æt. 84.

from whom Robert Fitztebald rented it. Two hides within it were confirmed to the canons of the Church of Chichester. It appears that the Abbot of St. Peter's, Winton, laid claim to the manor, but satisfactory evidence was adduced to prove that the tenant of the Abbot in the time of Edward held it only for the term of his life.

In the reign of Henry II., Treyford was held as one knight's fee of the Honour of Arundel, by Savaric Fitz-Cana, lord of Midhurst, and the chief lordship* appears to have continued with the Earls† of Arundel until the 16th century, when the greater part was sold to William Aylwin, who seems also to have acquired the remainder, and consolidated the whole.

The Aylwins are one of the oldest Sussex families, but the branch at Treyford became extinct‡ in the last century upon the death of Mary and Elizabeth, the daughters and coheirs of Robert Aylwin. These ladies, the wives respectively of Charles Talbot, of Hoarcross (2nd son of George, Earl of Shrewsbury), and of Sir William Mannock, Bart., sold the manor to Sir James Peachey, Bart., from whom it descended to the Hon. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, sister and heir of the last Lord Selsey. At her death, in 1871, the property went to the Marquis of Clanricarde.

The manor house, occupied by the Aylwins is said to have been built in 1690, but the greater part of it has been pulled down, and the portions of brickwork that survive in the farm buildings point to an earlier date.

Trotton.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUND.]

THE important family of Camoys made Trotton their chief seat in the fourteenth century, and in the parish church, which was rebuilt by Thomas Lord Camoys, K.G., *circa* 1400, are several interesting monuments to members of the family. The manor§ seems to have come to them through the marriage of Sir John Camois with the daughter of John de Gatesden, who died seised of it in 1259.||

* Under the Earls of Arundel the Vilars family held the mesne lordship for several generations. In 1267 Rob. de Vylars had a grant of free warren, which was confirmed to Nicholas de Vylars or Villers 10 Edw. III.

† In 1430 half a knight's fee in Treyford held *in capite* by Nich. de Villers, was settled on the Maison Dieu at Arundel, by Earl Richard. At the Suppression this was granted to Sir Richard Lee who, in 1548, transferred his purchase to Richard and Elizabeth Chatfylde.

‡ John Aylwin, of Treford, by his will dated 14 Mar., 1545, desired his body to be buried in the Church of our Lady of Treford. (S. A. C., xii., 79). Two farmers of the name of Aylwin were resident at Treyford in 1870, and the name is tolerably common among the peasantry.

§ The manor is not co-extensive with the parish, half of which belongs to Dumpsford Manor.

|| This may have been only the mesne lordship, but there is nothing to indicate that such was the case. We are therefore, inclined to think that the inference in the text is correct, and that Mr. Courthope is wrong in styling Sir Ralph Camois (father of Sir John) as "of Trotton."

How it had come into his possession does not appear, for it had formed part of the extensive grant to Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and at the partition of the estates had devolved to the Fitzalans, Earls of Arundel. The family of Camois terminated in two coheiresses—Margaret, wife of Ralph Radmylde and Eleanor, who married (8 Hen. VI.) Sir Roger Lewknor. The latter inherited the manor of Trotton (known as Camois Court), in which was included Woolbeding and other members,* and in 1539 transferred it to Sir William Barentyne, whose son, Sir Drew Barentyne, of Plumpton, inherited it. It is, however, doubtful whether this alienation was anything more than a temporary arrangement, for we find Trotton soon afterwards in the hands of Walter Lewknor, and it remained with his descendants until 1634, when it passed with a female heir to the family of Mille, at a later period Baronets, who held it for several generations.†

At the close of the seventeenth or beginning of the eighteenth century, the manor belonged to Lawrence Alcock,‡ from whom it devolved to George Bramston and John Radcliffe, who were joint owners in 1734. John Radcliffe (who married Anne, daughter of L. Alcock), died in 1742, and his son, of the same name, seems to have inherited his father's portion, and also to have purchased the moiety belonging to Geo. Bramston. Thus the undivided manor descended ultimately to John Radcliff, of Hitchin, co. Herts, who sold it *circa* 1778 to T. S. Jolliffe, Esq. He exchanged this estate for one in Somersetshire, with Samuel Twyford, Esq., who, in 1787, became lord of the manor. After being alienated to Mr. Mowatt, it passed by purchase to Reginald Henry Nevill, of Dangstein House, Turwick, Esq., its present owner.

Trotton Place, a mansion near the church, is said to have been built by Lawrence Alcock, in the reign of Queen Anne, and to have taken the place of Camois Court, which Lower thinks stood upon a hillock to the south-east of the church. It has received numerous additions and improvements, and is occupied by Arthur Edward Knox, Esq., whose "Ornithological Rambles" have placed him in the first rank of British naturalists. Mr. Knox has done for Sussex what Gilbert White more fully, but not more pleasantly, did for Selborne.

At the northern extremity of Trotton lies the hamlet of *Milland*, which has been separated and converted into a distinct parish. Mr. Dallaway says that it includes three distinct manors, viz., Clerk's Dean, Rogate College and Bohunte, and that these manors extend into eight vills or parishes. From its name and from the fact that its chapel anciently bore the name of Tuck's hythe,§ we are

Court Rolls.

Hist. of Sussex.
ii., 209.

* "The heires of Sir Roger Lewknor, knt., hold freely by service of one knight's fee the manors of Trotton, Dudeling, and Dunford and ought to render suit of Court to the manor of Cowdray." (*Evidences at Cowdray*, A.D. 1568.)

† 4 Jas. Constance Glenham and John Mill seised of the manor. (*Burrell*.)

‡ Indenture whereby Laurence Alcock, of Midhurst, Esq., s. & h. of Laurence Alcock, gent., settles this manor and estate (including the advowson of the church of Trotton cum Tewksleith, and that capital messuage called Trotton Place or Trotton Farm, and Comber's Park in Trotton), on his marriage with Ann Fuller, eld. d. of Edw. Fuller, esq., of St. Mary Savoy. (*Burrell MS.*) Laurence Alcock, of Trotton Place, M.P. for Midhurst, d. 1732, æt. 46.

§ In 1592 William Coblen, of Mylland, desires in his will (dated 2 Jan.), to be buried in the yearde of the chappell of Tuck's hythe. (S. A. C., xii., 75.)

disposed to think that it formed at one time part of the estate of John Mille, who married one of the coheirs of Sir Roger Lewknor.* It was purchased in 1584, by Thomas Bettesworth,† of Fyning, from John, Lord Lumley (as representative of the Earls of Arundel), and in 1710 was sold by Peter Bettesworth to Sir Thomas Ridge. In 1768, William Richardson, gent., was the proprietor, and in 1790, John Utterson, gent. Early in the present century it was purchased by Charles William Taylor, of Hollycombe, Esq., for more than £30,000, and sold to Sir John Hawkshaw, F.R.S., its present owner, by the late Sir Charles Taylor, Bart.

The Church, as has been already stated, is rich in memorials of the Camoys family. An early brass (1310) commemorates Margaret, Lady Camois, and a magnificent table-tomb with canopied brasses, covers the remains of Thomas, Lord Camoys, and Elizabeth his wife, the widow of Henry Percy ("Hotspur") and the "Gentle Kate" of Shakespeare. A modern brass plate bears record to the fact that Thomas Otway, a dramatist whose genius was only equalled by his misfortunes, was born in the rectory house, 3 March, 1653. His father, Humphrey Otway, was at that time Curate of the parish, and afterwards Rector of Woolbeding.

Turwick.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
DUMPFORD HUND.]

—o—

Rape of Chichester, p. 214.

Burrell MSS.,
5690, fo. 242.

Ibid.

MR. DALLAWAY considers it probable that Turwick, at the date of the Domesday Survey (*Tordeuwyke*, or *Turwick*) was part of the great manor of Hertinges, and accounts for the scanty mention of it in later times by the fact that it was closely connected with Rogate and Fyning. Sir W. Burrell quotes from the Tower Records (No. 37), an entry which seems to imply that the manor was held in the reign of Edward III. by Henry Fitz Roger, but its descent appears to have been identical with that of Rogate, and its successive lords were the families of Camoys, Radmylde and Lewknor. In 1776 the manor seems to have passed into the hands of Richard Ridge, esq., and at the present date the parish is owned jointly by Thomas Ridge, esq., and Reginald Henry Nevill, Esq. The seat of the latter gentleman, known as *Dangstein House*, is a modern mansion built in the Grecian style, and very beautifully situated in the midst of extensive gardens. The Parish Registers contain several entries relating to the Bettesworths.

* Sir Roger Lewknor's daughters and coheirs were Catherine, wife of John Mille, Constance, wife of Thomas Forster, and Mabel, wife of Anthony Stapley. Some of the Forsters were buried in Trotton church, and in the Compositions for knighthood, temp. Car. I., we find Anthony Foster, of Trotton, Esq., 15/.

† Thomas Bettesworth was succeeded by his son, Sir Peter, who married (2) Jane Uvedale, of Wickham, co. Hants., and had Thomas, who by Bridget, d. of Sir Richard Hyde, had Peter Bettesworth, living 1634—the date of the Heraldic Visitation. His son and heir, Peter Bettesworth, died in 1709.

Upmarden. [CHICHESTER RAPE. WESTBOURNE & SINGLECROSS HUND.

SOME account of the two other parishes which, with the above, make up the group called "the Mardens," has been already given, and in the notice of Upmarden it is impossible to avoid some repetition.

The situation of the parish is sufficiently indicated by its name. It lies high upon what was once a wild upland, of inconsiderable value at the Domesday Survey.* That record mentions four Mardens, but there is so little to indicate the local position of each that we can but hazard the conjecture that it formed part of the possessions of Edward the Confessor, and was held under him by one Alwin or Alcuin.

Dugdale mentions that in the year 945 Goda "optimus et minister regalis" sold to the bishop, with the king's license, certain lands in Upmarden, but what these lands were we have no means of ascertaining. Suffice it to say that at the Conquest all the Mardens became the property of the great Earl Roger, and that Upmarden devolved, upon the partition of the estates, to the FitzAlan family. In that family it seems to have continued, with partial and temporary alienation, until the year 1582, when John, Lord Lumley, granted the manor in fee to William Page.† This, however, did not include the entire manor, for a portion of it, described as one-fourth part, had been previously given to the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and of course passed at the Dissolution of Religious Houses into the hands of the king. From a record in the Augmentation Office we gather that it had been held by the Commandery of Poling, under the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and that it was purchased from Henry VIII., in 1545, by Sir Henry Audley, who had license to transfer it to John Soane or Soone.‡ Richard Page, son and heir of William Page already mentioned, married the daughter of Walter Soane and inherited his share. Thus the manor became re-united, but so continued for a short time only, as William Page, in 1609, again divided the manor, selling one moiety to Thomas Grey, of Woolbeeding, and Wm. Grey, of Heyshott, and the other moiety to Richard Peckham. At length, in 1663, the entire manor was consolidated by purchases made by Anne Peckham, widow of Henry Peckham, and

Mon. Ang. 119.

Letters Pat. 46
Oct., 36 H. 8.

* In the *Nona Return* of 1341, Up Marden was one of the parishes that assigned to the poverty of its inhabitants the fact that its lands were not cultivated.

† A pedigree of this family is given in the *Her. Vis. of Sussex* held in 1634. William Page, of Upmarden (described as "yeoman" in the conveyance of the manor), mar. 1, Honor, dau. of Henry Bickley, of Chidham, by whom he had Richard Page, of Upmarden, and John Page, of Petersfield, co. Hants. The former married Joan, dau. of Thomas (? William) Soane, and had William Sone, who married Luka, dau. of John Temple, of East Grinstead, and was living in 1634.

‡ Sir W. Burrell has the following notes:—"Manor held by Henry Audeley and others, to John Soone, junr., by licence dated 16 Oct., 36 Hen. VIII. Manor aliened by John Soone, junr., and wife, to Thomas Soone by license dat. 10 May, 2 Ed. VI. Inq. p.m. held 15 June, 18 Eliz., on death of Will. Sone, of Walderton (who d. 26 May, 13 Eliz.), Walter Sone, his son and heir, at. 8. This William Sone was seised of the manors of Upmarden, Westborne, Harting, Northwood, and West Marden, holden of the Queen in capite by the 30th part of a knight's fee. 36 Eliz. William Sone died seised 26 May, leaving his son Richard Sone" (*Bodley MS.*).

See Compton and
Marden.

descended eventually to Sarah Peckham, who brought it in dower to her husband, Thomas Phipps, Esq. It is now the property of Vice-Admiral Sir G. T. Phipps Hornby, K.C.B., who has inherited it in the same manner as the rest of the Phipps' property.

West Marden is a hamlet in the parish, and at one time possessed of a chapel, of which no remains are now visible. Its manorial history does not differ from that already recited, and in fact it has always been regarded as part of the manor of Compton.*

The mansion of *Watergate* stands partly in this parish and partly in Stoughton. It was erected by William Drury (some time a gentleman of the Privy Chamber to Charles I.) before the year 1609, and was the residence of his descendants for several generations. If we understand the somewhat confused account given by Mr. Dallaway, it subsequently passed through the hands of the Cotton family, Thomas Panton, and John Page, whose daughter and eventual sole heir brought it in marriage to George Thomas, Esq., M.P. for Chichester. It was afterwards bought by the late Alexander H. Hall, Esq., and is now the property and residence of his son.

Walberton.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUNDRED.

See Easebourne.

Dugd. Mon. 594a.

1 Dugd. Bar. 468.

MR. DALLAWAY gives the Saxon words *wæl—burg—tun* as the etymology of this name (which occurs in Domesday under the form *Walburgetone*), and adds that it indicates a military station.† At the Conquest the manor was conferred upon Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and was attached to the earldom of Arundel until the partition of the estates. It then became a member of the great manor of Halnaker or Halfnaked, and passed to the family of St. John. In the reign of Henry II. William de St. John was seised of the manor of Walberton, and gave to the Priory of Boxgrove two portions of the lands and tithes and also the advowson of the Church. Robert de St. John procured a Charter of Freewarren in Walberton in the year 38 H. III., and his descendants continued in the enjoyment of the manor until the death of Hugh de St. John, in 15 Ed. III. Walberton then formed part of his widow's dowry during her son's minority, and on the death of that son without issue passed to his sisters, and coheirs, Margaret, wife of John de St. Philibert and Isabel, whose second husband was Lucas de Poynings. A division of property took place, and Walberton fell

* But it is mentioned in a preceding note among the possessions held by William Sone at his death 13 Eliz.

† In 1817 a good deal of Roman pottery and glass vessels, deposited in a stone coffin, were exhumed, and thus the occupation of the place at an early period clearly proved. The Domesday Survey states that in the time of the Confessor the manor was held by three freemen, and was rated at 11 hides and 2 virgates. There were, when the Survey was taken, a church, six scrfs, and a wood of four hogs.

to Isabel de Poynings, and ultimately, as may be best seen by the pedigree at p. 42, to Constance, wife of John Paulet and John Bonville. The manor devolved afterwards to the Crown, and was granted for a term of three lives to Adam Racton, senior, whose letters patent bore date 22 Eliz. A little later (1613) Thomas Bennett, Esq., occurs as Lord, and was succeeded by Sir Levinus Bennett, who held the manor in 1662. A few years after it was acquired by Thomas Nash (son of Thomas Nash, of Cambridge), and his descendants retained it until the year 1800, when Gawen Richard Nash, Esq., sold it to General John Whyte. He died in 1816, and from his only son, Alexander Whyte, Esq., Walberton was purchased by Richard Prime, Esq., and has devolved to Arthur Prime, Esq., its present owner.

Dallaway.

Ibid.

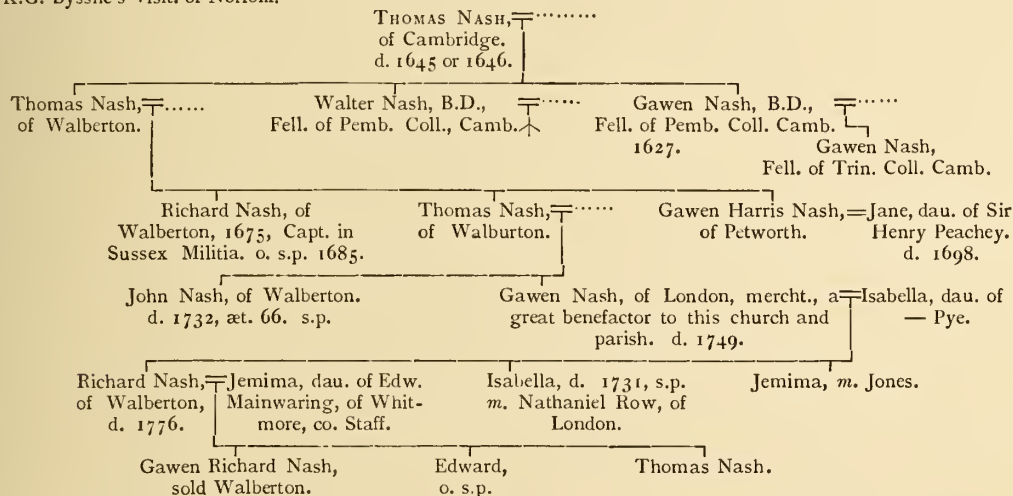
Walberton House is a handsome mansion, with fine hall, library, and staircase, built, or rather reconstructed, by Sir Robert Smirke for General Whyte, in 1803. It occupies the same site as the house in which the family of Nash long resided, and that again seems to have taken the place of an old manor house occasionally occupied by the lords.*

Upon an elevated and very beautiful site stands *Avisford Place*, which takes its name from the hundred in which Walberton lies. It is now the property of Mrs. Reynell Pack, and owned successively by Admiral Sir George Montague, G.C.B., and General Sir William Houston, G.C.B.

Lower ii. 221.

NASH, OF WALBERTON.

Dallaway's History: Vis. of London.
1687, K.G. Bysshe's Visit. of Norfolk.



* Sir George West, of Halnaker, died here in 1538, and it may be presumed occupied some residence on his estate in Walberton.

Cold Waltham.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY HUNDRED.]

Dallaway's Hist.

Two Walthams are mentioned in the Domesday Survey, but both were unimportant places, and wholly unconnected with each other. The manor of Cold Waltham appears to have been included in that of Amberley from the earliest period, and as such formed part of the possessions of the See of Chichester.*

There is an ancient park (known as Waltham park and warren) within the demesnes of Amberley Castle, which, with Rackham and Cold Waltham, has been usually demised under the same lease. Lord Selsey was the lessee in 1819, but at the present date the ownership of the manor is vested in W. B. Carter, Esq.

S. A. C. xvii. 194.

Watersfield, a tything in the parish, derives some importance from the fact that a charter for its market and fair was obtained by Bishop J. de Langton, in 1316. The former was to be held on a Wednesday, and the latter on the Vigil Day and morrow of St. Giles, Abbot. The Bishop's predecessor, Ralph de Nevill, had to defend his rights of enclosure in Waterfield against his neighbours, Sir William Dawtrey and Sir Hugh Saunsaver, who, at least by their acts, "claimed to have common" with him.† Bishop Nevill successfully opposed these claims, and his successors appear to have enjoyed undisturbed possession until the action of the present Ecclesiastical Commissioners.

Up Waltham.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.]

As Cold Waltham lies low on the banks of the Arun, the distinctive name of this parish is taken from its hilly situation upon the Downs. It is sometimes called West Waltham, and although at a later period subdivided, it formed originally one consolidated manor. In Domesday Survey it occurs under Bosgrave Hundred, and among the possessions of Earl Roger, whose tenant was one Ernald. It was to a large extent uncultivated, but valuable for the chase and for the other advantages which attached to woodland.‡

On the death of Hugh de Albini and the partition of the Arundel estates,

* In the Valor Ecclesiasticus (1535) Cold Waltham is returned as worth £29 2s. 2d., or, after deducting reprisals amounting to £3 10s., to £25 12s. 2d.

† In a letter from Simon de Senliz to the Bishop (*circa* 1226) is a request for "the letters of the king about the business of Sir William Dawtrey and Sir Hugh Sanzaver, claiming to have common with you in your land of Watresfield, since they hold nothing of you, and do no service to you to have common with you. But they are prompt in procuring a Writ of Novel Disseizin in order to throw down your fences at Watresfield." (*S. A. C.*, iii, 45.)

‡ Besides the demesnes there were two hides of park and a wood—probably that known afterwards as "Dawtrey's nooks."

Waltham devolved to Roger de Someri, and at an early period came into the possession of the family of Dawtrey or de Altâ Ripâ. Thus it continued until the middle of last century, when it passed to Richard Luther, Esq.,* of Kelvedon Hatch, co. Essex, whose son of the same name sold it, in 1777, to George, Earl of Egremont, whose descendant, Lord Leconfield, is the present proprietor.

See Petworth.

Lower Waltham is the name of the estate or manor farm, which forms the endowment of the prebendal stall of Up Waltham in Chichester Cathedral. It was held together with the manor of Bartleys in Selsea, conferred on the See of Selsea by Ceadwalla, king of the W. Saxons. In the Parliamentary Survey of 1649 it is stated to have been demised by John Scull, late prebendary of Chichester, to Thomas Farrington, of Chichester for 21 years, but has generally been held by the occupier of the manorial estate.

Certain assize rents or profits in Up Waltham were held by Tortington Priory.

S. A. C. xi. 110.

Warminghurst. [BRAMBER RAPE. EAST EASWRITH HUND.

THIS place is not mentioned in Domesday, and the earliest notice of it occurs in the Fitzalan MS. (fo. 16), where it is stated that the bailiff of Warminghurst was bound to guard the Castle of Arundel in time of war for forty days, at his own charges. There can be little doubt that the bailiff was the reeve of the Abbot of Fécamp, in Normandy, for the manor formed one of the possessions of that alien priory, and no unimportant one, inasmuch as it included a park, within which the right of free-warren was exercised.

11 Joh.

39 Hen. iii.

Upon the suppression of alien priories, the manor was transferred to the newly-founded monastery of Syon, in Middlesex; and in 1448 was valued at £15 12s. 10d. A roll of that date gives minute details of the conveyance of timber and Horsham stone, used in the building of Syon monastery, and some idea of the difficulties of transport over Sussex roads may be gathered from the fact that it took two wagons, sixteen oxen, and six men to convey eight oak trees from Warminghurst to Kingston in eight days.

Lower's Hist. of
Sussex, ii. 228.

The manor remained attached to Syon until the suppression of the monastery, when it was surrendered to the Crown, and in 1540 was conveyed to Edward Shelley, Esq., in consideration of £391 10s. to be paid to the Treasurer

Burrell's MSS.

* William Dawtrey, the last heir male, left it by will to his nephew, Richard Luther, in 1758 (see Pedigree *ante*, sub Petworth).

of the Court of Augmentations, and a yearly rent of £3 2s. 8d.* It was held *in capite* by the service of a twentieth part of a knight's fee. Edward Shelley, the grantee, died on 9 Oct., 1540, and this estate became the subject of protracted litigation through the omission of a legal formality.† Ultimately Lord Coke decided, what is known as the "Shelley case," in favour of Henry Shelley, son of Henry, who was elder son of Edward Shelley, but had predeceased his father. He retained possession until 1618, when he alienated part of this estate to Dame Elizabeth Apsley, widow of Sir Edward Apsley, of Thakeham, knt., from whom it descended by partition, in 1639, to her granddaughters, Elizabeth, wife of Sir Thomas Haslerigge, of Noseley, co. Leic., and Dorothy, wife of Sir Thos. Williamson, of East Markham,‡ co. Notts.

Lower.

These co-partners sold their joint property in 1644 to Henry Bigland, Esq., of Gray's Inn; and he re-sold it in 1676 to William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, who resided at Warminghurst for some years. In 1702 it was purchased by James Butler, Esq., and remained with his descendants until 1789, when it devolved to Ann Jemima, eldest daughter of James Butler, Esq., and wife of the Rev. Roger Clough. In 1805, Charles, Duke of Norfolk, bought it, and it has since formed part of the settled estate of the Dukedom.

We know absolutely nothing of the residence occupied by Edward Shelley ("some time one of the four masters of the household to Henry VIII., Edward VI., and Queen Mary") who is buried in the parish church, and by the later owners of the manor; but Mr. Cartwright states that at the beginning of the last century James Butler built a large brick mansion, and inclosed a considerable part of the parish in a deer park. The Duke of Norfolk, however, destroyed the house, filled up the lake, felled the timber,§ turned the park into a farm, and no doubt effectually put to flight the apparition of John Butler,|| whose shade had appeared to Miss Frances Browne, his sister-in-law, and to his steward.

Within the parish are the small reputed manors of *Barrow-wyke* and *Bowfold*. The latter was sold in 1622 by Henry Shelley to Henry Bridger, gent., who, in 1614, had purchased a small farm called Bridgers, long time the residence

* In the valuation made in 1534 it was valued at £28 12s. 5d., besides perquisites of Courts, &c., £3 0s. 10d. It is mentioned among the properties confirmed to Syon by Henry VI., in 1443, and as having been vested in Sir John Cornewall, knt., and Elizabeth, his wife, for their lives, and as having then reverted to the Crown, and been granted by Henry V. to the Bishop of Durham, for the use of this Monastery of Syon. (*Aungier's Hist. of Syon*.)

† Edward Shelley had two sons, Henry and Edward, the elder of whom died a short time before his father's death, leaving his wife *enceinte* of a son, born on 4 Dec. following, and named Henry. Edward Shelley, the father, covenanted to levy a fine and suffer a recovery to his own use for life, and the use of his heirs male, and for lack of such, to the use of the heirs male of John Shelley, of Michelgrove. Unfortunately he died before the recovery was perfect in all its forms, and his second son, Edward, forcibly seized the estate.

‡ These ladies were the daughters of George Fenwick, Esq., by Alice, dau. of Sir Edward Apsley, and not daughters of Sir John Boteler, as Cartwright, Lower, and others say.

§ Among the timber was a magnificent chesnut tree; it was reckoned, from the rings of its wood, to be 270 years old. (*Lower*.)

|| This occurred in 1766, when Mr. Butler was M.P. for Sussex, and absent from home. He is said to have died at the very moment these apparitions became manifest. (*S. A. C. xiv.*)

of his family. Further additions to this estate were made in 1650 by the purchase of *Squires* and *Knells*, two farms which had belonged successively to Nicholas Wolf,* and George and William Woodman. The whole property was sold in 1720 by Richard Bridger to James Butler, Esq., and passed with the manor to the Duke of Norfolk.

The family of Dyne was connected with this parish in the reign of Edward III., and, besides the interesting brass to Edward Shelley and his wife, Joan (dau. and heir of Paul Aden, of Kent, d. 5 Feb., 1553), there are monuments in the church to members of the following families:—Benet, Cæsar, Butler, Blount, Morgan, Clough, Dolben, Riches, Devall, Bovey, Leeves, Oldham, and Fenwicke.

Pat. and Close
Roll, 2 Ed. III.

Lower.

Warnham.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
SINGLE CROSS HUND.

THERE is some doubt whether this place is mentioned in the Domesday Survey, for the *Warnecham*, which there occurs, has been identified with Warningcamp, in the parish of Lyminster.

The earliest known possessor of the manor of Warnham was William de Saye, who held it in 1272, but how it passed to Sir John Doyley, knt., who died, seised of it in 1319, does not appear, although there is a strong probability that he inherited it through his mother, Rose, who is said to have died about the year 1283. From the Doyleys it descended to an heiress, Joan, who by her husband, Sir Thomas de Lewknor (brother of Sir Roger de Lewknor, knt.) left a son, John, who married Isabella Covert, widow of William de Stopham, whose daughter, Joan, brought the manor in dower to her husband, John Barttelot, of Stopham. The Barttelots retained possession of it until the year 1650, when a partition of the estates took place, and the manor of Warnham was subdivided. That portion which still retained the name became the property of Thomas Cooper, gent., whose widow, Martha Cooper, held the manor in 1683. From the Court Rolls it appears that Jane Lawton, widow, was the proprietress in 1741, and three years afterwards William Moreton (afterwards Sir Will. Moreton, knt.) held it in right of his wife, Jane. In 1758 the manor was in the hands of Miss Upton (daughter and heir of Richard Upton, by his wife, who was sister and testamentary heir to Edward Cooper, Esq.), and that lady brought it in marriage to John Leland, Esq., its lord in 1773. After their deaths it was purchased, with the Strood estate, in Slinfold, by Edward Commerell, Esq., and in 1859 the trustees of the late W. A. Commerell, Esq., sold both it and the

See p. 145.

Rot. Turr. No. 49.

See Stopham, Barttelot pedigree.

Westdean papers.

Cartwright's Rape of Bramber, p. 366.

Et rel. J. F. A. Cotching, Esq.

* In 1324 Thomas Avenel sold to Walter le Wolf a messuage and 3 acres of land in Warminghurst. (*Ped. Fin.*, 17 *Edw.* 11.)

manor of Denne to Thomas Wisden, Esq., whose son, Major Wisden, now enjoys them.

With regard to the manor of DENNE, which extends into the parishes of Rusper, Rudgwick, Ifield, Itchingfield, and Horsham, some little difficulty exists. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth it certainly formed part of the property of William Barttelot, and from an Inquisition taken in 16 Eliz., it is stated to have previously belonged to Sir Thomas Copley, knt. (*see* Horsham). Probably it was united with the other sub-manors by William Barttelot, and so continued until 1650, when Denne appears to have been settled upon Jane Barttelot, who married Christopher Coles, of Pulborough. She, as widow, was lady of the manor in 1685, but in 1692 it had come into the possession of Henry Cooper, Esq., who had previously acquired the manor of Warnham. Its subsequent descent corresponds with what has been already detailed, and it is now united with Warnham. The mansion house and demesne lands did not pass with the manor, but were purchased by John Evershed, of Eversheds, in Surrey, and subsequently passed through the hands of Young, Luxford, Collier, Murray, Milward, Lanham, Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and Broadwood.

Sir W. Burrell ranks *Lewkenor* as one of the manors in Warnham, but its name seems to indicate that its origin was comparatively recent, and was due to some family arrangement. The Lewknors do not appear to have had any connection with Warnham until the marriage of Sir Thomas Lewknor with the coheir of Doyley, and we apprehend that on, or soon after that occasion, this sub-infeudation was made by way of settlement, or otherwise. It thus devolved to John Barttelot, who married Joan Lewknor, and descended to Christopher Coles, who sold it with the rest of the manor. The claims of *Slaughterford* to be reckoned as a manor are still more slight. It was a tenement situated in the manor of Denne, and bore its suggestive name as early as the 14th century.* Sir W. Burrell hesitates to identify it with Slaughter alias Slinger, which belonged (5 Hen. VI.) to Sir John Brewes or Braose, and subsequently (5 Edw. VI.) to the family of Shirley.†

Several old mansions are or were situated within the limits of Warnham, and with one of them, *Field Place*, which lies in the southern part of the parish, on Broadbridge Heath, the name of the poet Shelley is associated. Field Place was his birth place (4 Aug. 1792). Much of his early life was spent there, and on Warnham Pond, an extensive sheet of water, he used to amuse himself in his childhood with his diminutive boat. The house and estate came to the Shelley family from the Michells,‡ whose principal residence was at Stammerham,

* In 1331 John de Upperton settled on Stephen de Slaughterford, a parcel of land at the rent of a barbed arrow. Slaughterford belonged (24 Ed. IV.) to W. Barttelot.

† Extent, &c., of Wm. Shirley, Esq., decd., descended to Thomas Shirley, s. and h., æt. 9. The manor of Slawter alias Slinger, held of the King by knights' service, as of his Barony of Bramlre. (*Surveys, Chapter House.*)

‡ Roger Michael, gent., was found by Inquisition to have died, seised of Field Place, 25 March, 1630. (*Inq., 6 Car. I.*)

Coles' Eschts,
v. 391.

Court Rolls.

Cartwright.

Lower Hist. ii.
230.
Burrell MSS.
5685, 352-5.

Ibid.

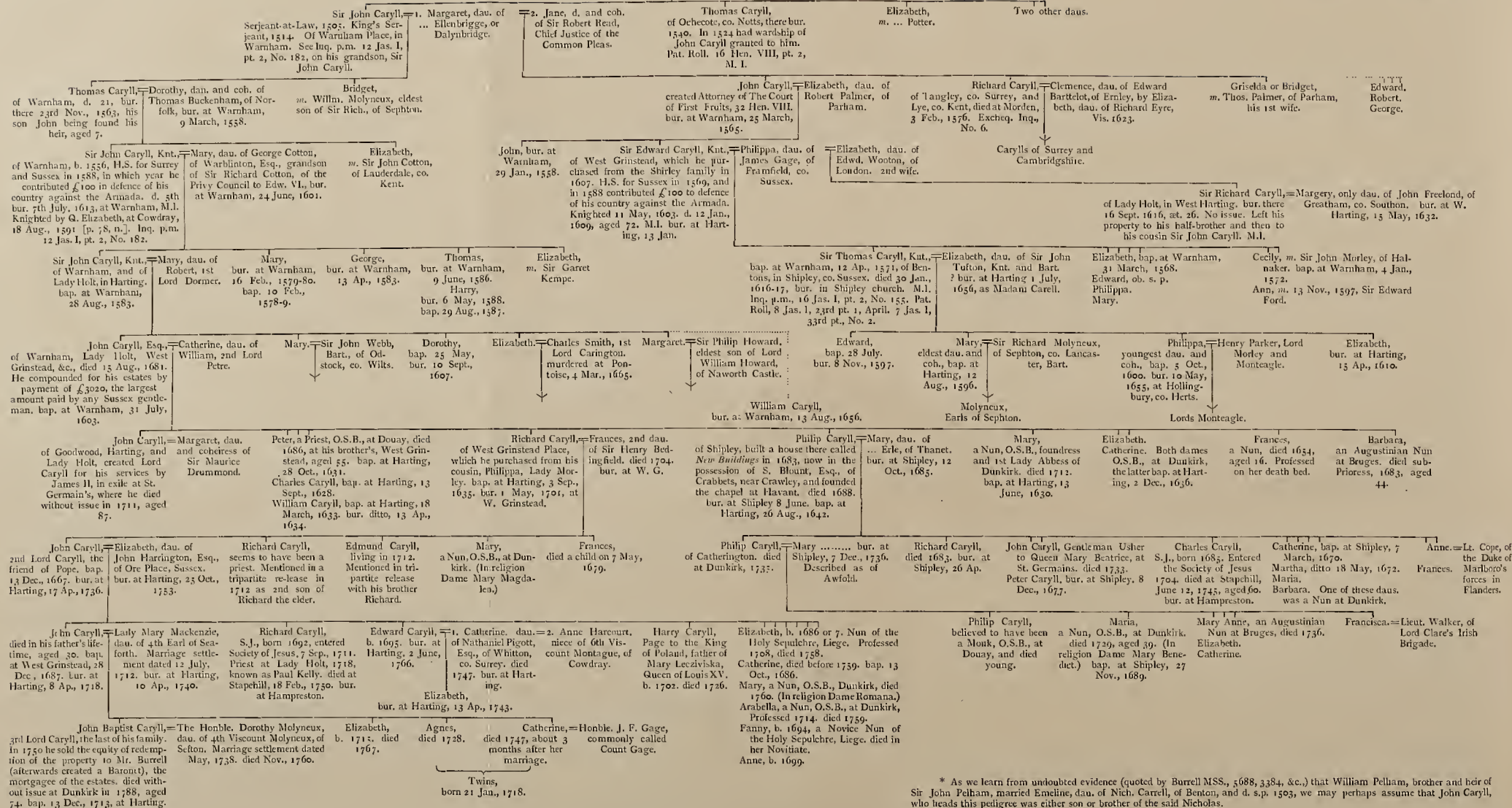
Lower Hist. ii. 230.

CARYLL, OF WARNHAM.

Arms: Arg.: 3 bars Sable in Chief 3 Martlets of the last.

* JOHN CARYLL, GRISFELDA, dau. of Henry Belknap, cousin and heir to Sir Ralph Boteler, Lord Sudley, Mon. Ins. Clapham, Sussex. d. 11 July, 1488.

Parish Registers, Mon. Insc., Records of the English Prov. Soc. Sec., Inqs. p.m., &c.



* As we learn from un doubted evidence (quoted by Burrell MSS., 1588, 3384, &c.) that William Pelham, brother and heir of Sir John Pelham, married Emeline, dau. of Nich. Carrell, of Benton, and d. s. p. 1593, we may perhaps assume that John Caryll, who heads this pedigree was either son or brother of the said Nicholas.

in the adjoining parish of Horsham, and whose heiress married Sir Bysshe Shelley, Bart. Field Place belongs to the poet's son, Sir Percy Florence Shelley, Bart.

An older mansion, in the same neighbourhood, was *Warnham Place*, wherein Sir John Caryll, knight,* who died in 1613, and others of the same important family resided in the 16th and 17th centuries. John Caryll (? grandfather of the above) died in 1523, and in his will desired to be buried beside his wife, Margaret, in Warnham Church, and refers to his evidences "in his gallery in his house at Warnham." The house seems to have passed away with the family, and whatever glories it may once have possessed, have been surpassed by the handsome modern mansion, known as *Warnham Court*. This property was held by the family of Tredcroft for several generations,† and upon a very beautiful and commanding site the late Mr. Henry Tredcroft erected, about the year 1829, a spacious stone-faced mansion in the Elizabethan style. Sir J. H. Pelly, Bart., became its subsequent owner by right of purchase, and from his representatives it was bought in 1866 by C. T. Lucas, Esq., head of the eminent firm of contractors, Messrs. Lucas Brothers.

Mr. Lucas has remodelled and greatly enlarged the mansion, closely adhering to its original design. The deer park is well-timbered, and the gardens are especially attractive—indeed, there are few houses in Sussex which combine in an equal degree so many advantages.

In the Church is an interesting monument to Sir John Caryll, knt., who died in 1613, and Maria, his wife, with effigies also of their four sons and five daughters. Other memorials exist to members of the families of Amherst, Yates, Shelley, Michell, Shuckford, Napper, &c.

Washington.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
STEYNING HUNDRED.]

THE name of this Southdown parish suggests its Saxon origin—"the settlement of the sons of Wasa"—and there are many reasons for supposing that in earlier

* 4 and 5 Philip and Mary; Lands in Warnham, by John Husee, Esq., and others, alienated to John Carril, Esq., held in chief. (*Burrell MSS.*) The property seems to have been sold by the Carylls to Thos. Cooper, in 1637.

† The family of Tredcroft, like that of Michell, is of long standing in Sussex, and a pedigree of it will be found in Burke's Landed Gentry. It commences with Edward Tredcroft, living at Horsham, temp. Ed. V. He died 7 Oct., 1558, and was succeeded by his son, Robert, who m. Anne Middleton, of Hill's Place, Horsham, whose grandson, the Rev. Nat. Tredcroft (son of Robert) was made Vicar of Horsham by Oliver Cromwell. He m. in 1666 Phæbe Phillips, and died in 1696, leaving 1, Nathaniel, 2, John, r. of West Grinstead, d. 1775; 3, Philip, m. 1737, Mary Michel, and d. 1755. The eldest son, Nat. Tredcroft, of Horsham, b. 1674, m. Eliz., only d. and h. of Will. Scrase, of Steyning; and his son and heir, Edward Croft, m. Mary, dau. and heir of Henry Michel, of Horsham. By her (who d. 1794) he had, with other issue, Nath. Tredcroft, of Horsham, b. 1747, m. 1781, Sarah, d. of Thomas Steele, of Hampnett, and sister of Rt. Hon. Thomas Steele. He was succeeded by his eld. son, Henry Tredcroft, of Warnham Court, b. 1788, m. 1827, Mary eld. d. of Rob. Hargood Cave, Sec. of the Bd. of Ordnance, and relic of James Eversfield, of Denne Park. His eldest son is Edward Tredcroft, late of Warnham, b. 1828, m. 1853 Theodosia eld. d. of Ed. Bligh, Esq., by whom he has issue.

times it was a place of some consequence. In fact, at the date of the Domesday Survey, the manor included the hide of land upon which Bramber Castle stood, and, of course, it formed part of the barony of Bramber, and was in the tenure of William de Braose.*

Baronage 14-15.

Sir William Dugdale states that, prior to the Conquest, Godwin, Earl of Kent, held this lordship, and gave the township to his fifth and youngest son, Gurth (Guerd, *Domesday*), who was slain at the battle of Hastings. It also appears from the Monasticon that King Edgar gave to the Abbey of Thorney, which he founded, twenty *mansas*, called "Geaksleia," obtained by exchange from Walstan for twenty-four *mansæ* in Washington.

Mon. i. 244^b.

The descent of the manor after it had come into the hands of the de Braose family, corresponds with what has been already detailed under Findon and Westgrinstead. It was the subject of much litigation between rival claimants,† but, ultimately, it devolved to the Dukes of Norfolk, and was held in the same way as Bramber. A temporary alienation of the manor occurred in the reign of Henry VII., when Thomas West, Lord de la Warre, held it at the King's will, and again, in the reign of Edward VI., Sir Thomas Seymour procured a grant of it in fee-farm, but it reverted to the Norfolk family, and was sold by Thomas, 10th Duke, in 1567, to Edward Caryll, Esq., who died seized of it, and was succeeded by his son, Sir Thomas, who died in 16 Jac. I.

See West Grinstead and Findon.

The estate then became vested in his daughters and coheirs, Mary and Philippa, the latter of whom married Henry, Lord Morley and Monteagle. It formed part of the settled estates of the Caryll family for about a century,‡ and in the year 1765 was sold by John Caryll, Esq., to William Frankland, Esq., descended from the Franklands of Thirkleby, co. York. The Frankland property was sold in 1830, and Washington was then attached to the Wiston estate of the Rev. John Goring.

See p. 94.

Muntham is a considerable estate, partly in this parish, and partly in Findon and Sullington, of which an account has been already given.

Of the early history of *Chancton* manor we possess but scanty information. In the *Testa de Nevill* one Ralph de Chancton is mentioned as holding two parts of a knight's fee in it, and in 31 Edw. I. it was found to be in the hands of Henry de Guildford. In the reign of Edward the Third John le Mareschall was its possessor, but towards the close of the same reign it had passed

Inq. p.m. 6 Ed. II.
No. 29

* Morinus held one hide of William de Braose. The whole manor was valued at no less than £100. Five salt-pans, included in it, were, doubtless, situated on the Adur, in a detached part of the manor.

† It is unnecessary to recapitulate this matter at length. There were various trials between Thomas, son and heir of Peter de Braose, son of the above William, by his third wife and John, son of John de Mowbray and Alina, elder dau. and coh. of William, the only son of the above William de Braose by his first wife. Judgment was finally given in favour of the latter claimant 13 Edw. III. (*See sub. Findon*, p. 93.)

‡ From the Rolls of the manor we learn that Courts were held from 1641 to 1647 by Lord and Lady Morley; in 1655 and 1656 by the latter alone; in 1657 by Giles Travers; from 1658 to 1680 by John Caryll, who in 1659 settled the manor on the marriage of his 3rd son, Richard, with Frances, 2nd dau. of Sir Henry Bedingfield, of Blackhall, Norfolk. Richard Caryll held courts from 1682 to 1693; Lady Mary Caryll from 1729 to 1738, and from 1739 to 1754 John Caryll, Esq., son of Lady Mary, held them. Ed. Caryll, Esq., and Mrs. Ann Harcourt, niece to the late Lord Montagu, mar. 10 Oct., 1761 (*Par. Reg.*)

into the hands of Sir John Arundel, who settled it on his wife. She married Sir Reginald de Cobham, but granted the manor to Sir John Arundel (her son by her first husband) during her lifetime. Ultimately* it was transferred by the Arundel family to the Brownes, of Betchworth Castle, and was sold in 1592 by Sir Thomas Browne to Sir Thomas Shirley, of Wiston. In 1602 he re-sold it to Robert Edgar, Yeoman (formerly its tenant), and in 1657 Chancton, together with other farms, was conveyed to James Butler, of Amberley, Esq., from whose coheirresses it was purchased by Charles, Duke of Norfolk, and now forms part of the settled estates of the Dukedom.

Mr. Lower mentions the remarkable discovery of a hoard of Saxon coins upon Chancton farm, in 1866. No less than 3,000 pennies, drawn from upwards of fifty mints (including Chichester, Hastings, Lewes, and Steyning) and belonging to the reigns of Edward the Confessor and Harold II. were found. A long enduring tradition of concealed treasure had been current in the place, and the spot was said to be haunted by a ghost, in the form of an ancient, white-bearded man, who appeared to be in search of something.

Rowdell is the name of a place near the church, whereon stood a fine old Jacobean mansion, of which a drawing by Grimm has been preserved in the British Museum, and reproduced by Mr Cartwright in his History. It appears to have passed, in the reign of Henry VIII., from the family of Leeves (of Tortington) to that of Byne, and to have been held by the latter for five generations.† From the Bynes it was purchased by the Carylls, and about 1697 was sold to James Butler, of Amberley, whose coheirs conveyed it to Charles Goring, Esq., after whose death, in 1821, it was alienated to Sir Charles Merrik Burrell, Bart. In 1827 it was bought by Major-General Sandham, who is the present possessor. It is held under the manor of Charlton by payment of 1d. per annum.

Of *Highden*, the seat of Sir Charles Goring, Bart., we learn from the Nonæ Return of 1341, that it gave its name to a family, one member of which, Richard de Hyden, then held it. His descendant, John Hyden, together with Richard Pykton, settled it on William Cadman, Alicia his wife and their issue, by fine, dated 1481. Between that date and 1647, when Henry Goring, Esq., purchased it, we have no particulars of its devolution. The mansion, which is very beautifully situated, was built by Sir Henry Goring (son of the purchaser), who succeeded to the baronetcy of Sir James Bowyer, of Leighthorne, by virtue of a special limitation, and was ancestor of the present baronet.

Hist of Sussex
ii. 233.

S. A. C. xii. 3 n.

Cartwright's
Bramber.

* In 9 Hen. VI. it was granted by trustees to Joan, widow of Sir Thomas Arundel, for life. She became 6 years afterwards the wife of Sir John Guerdon, and joined with Eleanor, dau. and h. of Sir Thomas Arundel, in granting the reversion of the manor to Thomas Browne.

† Thomas Byne, or Bynd, was the first settler in the parish. His will is dated 12 July, 1518. (See also p. 10.)

Westbourne.

{ CHICHESTER RAPE.
WESTBOURNE AND
SINGLETON HUND.

THIS extensive parish, situated on the south-western boundary of the county (hence its name), includes within its limits several populous hamlets, and was itself, in earlier times, a trading place of some importance.

In the Domesday Survey it occurs as *Borne*, and is placed in the Hundred of Ghidenetroi (a designation now obsolete), and among the possessions of Earl Roger de Montgomeri. It had formerly belonged to Earl Godwin, and been rated at 30 hides, but after the Conquest was assessed at only 12 hides, together with four mills, a fishery and a wood.

See Stoughton.

The descent of the manor corresponds with that of Stansted, with which it was united, and it is, therefore, only necessary to say that it passed successively through the hands of the de Albinis,* Fitzalans, and Lumleys, to George Montagu Dunk, Earl of Halifax, who bequeathed it to Anna Maria Donaldson, afterwards wife of Richard Archdale, Esq. By her trustees it was sold to Richard Barwell, Esq., and, after his death in 1805, to Lewis Way, Esq. Afterwards it was purchased by Charles Dixon, Esq., and, by his widow, devised to George Wilder, Esq., who is the present lord of the manor.

There are no vestiges of any ancient manorial residence, but the late Mr. Blaauw attributes the following "license to crenellate" to some house in this parish, with which, however, we are unable to connect it:—

April 24, 1307. For Matthew de Mount Martin. The King to all bailiffs, &c., greeting. Know ye that of our special grace we have granted and given license, on behalf of ourselves and our heirs, as much as in us lies to our beloved and faithful *Matthew de Mount Martin*, to enclose and crenellate his manse of BURN, in the county of Sussex, with a wall of stone and lime, and may hold that manse so enclosed and crenellated for himself and his heirs for ever without penalty or impediment from us or our heirs, justiciaries, sheriffs, or others, our bailiffs or officers whosoever. In witness whereof, &c. Dated Carlisle, 24 April. (*Pat. Roll.* 35 *Edw. I.*, m. 14.)

Inq. p.m. 34 Ed. I.
No. 57.

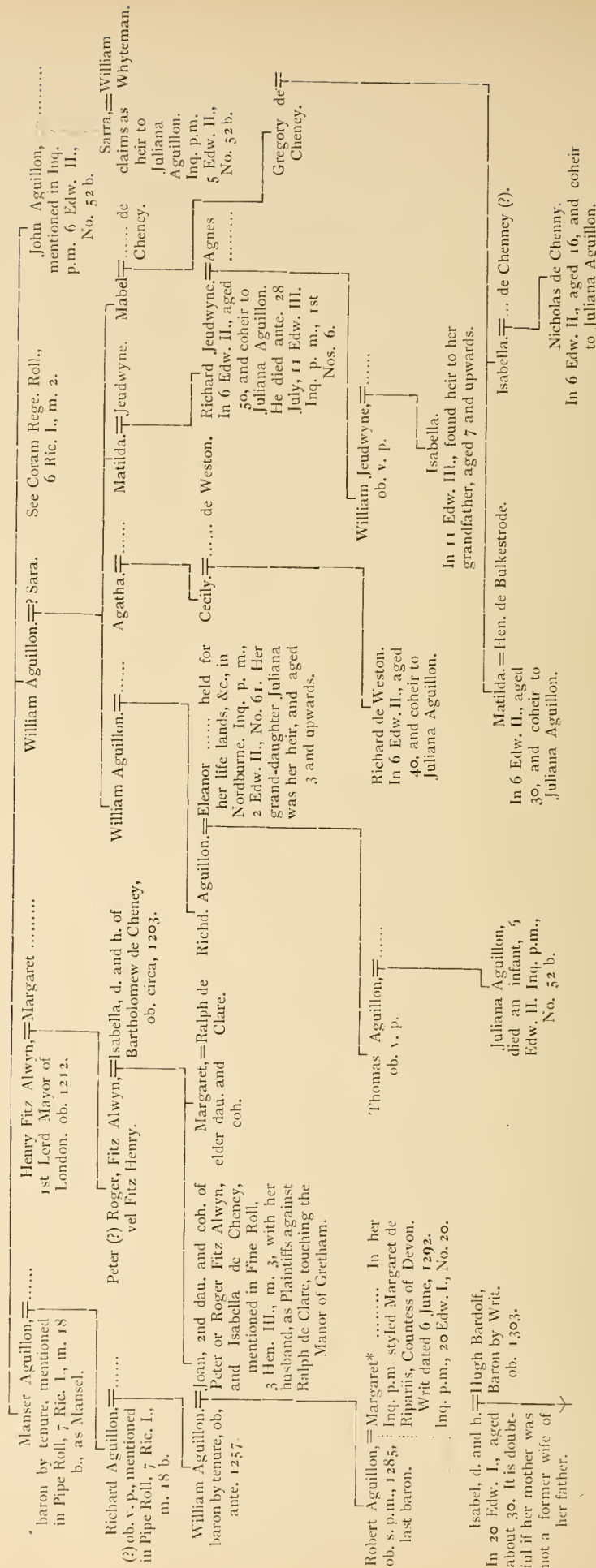
The manor of NUTBOURNE† was at the partition of the Arundel estates, assigned to Robert de Tatteshale, and was of considerable value as possessing a corn mill, worked by the tide. In 1306 Robert de Tatteshale died, and his heirs were found to be Thomas, son of Adam de Cailli (aged 24), Joan de Driby (aged 30), and Isabella, wife of John de Orreby (aged 40). The two latter were sisters of the deceased, and the first-named was the son of Emma de Tatteshale, who, we presume, was the eldest sister of Robert. At any rate, her son, Thomas de Cailli, succeeded to the property, with the exception of certain fees reserved for Robert de Tatteshale's widow, Joan. Thomas de Cailli died before the year

* On the death of Hugh de Albini it was granted as the dower of Isabel, his widow, and after death to John Fitzalan. (*Close Roll.* 27 Hen. III., m. 21. *Dotatio* Isabellæ, relictæ Hugonis com' Arundell, maneria de Westborne at Stanstede, Hund. de Bourne.)

† It must be remembered that there is another manor bearing this name in the parish of Pulborough, and it is not always easy to distinguish the one from the other. We have endeavoured in our remarks to limit our statements to what appear to be proven facts.

AGUILLON PEDIGREE.

There can scarcely be any doubt that this was a branch of the baronial family of this name, for in *Pipe Roll*, 7 Ric. I., m. 18 b., 1195-6, is the following entry:—Fines made by H. Arch-
bishp. of Canterbury, "William Aguillon owes 100s. for having right in the King's Court, at Westminster, concerning one Knight's Fee in Nordburne against Mansel Aguillon and Richard Aguillon."
This Mansel must be identical with the Manser Aguillon, of Dugdale, and others, and, assuming this, we think the Pedigree should be as under.



* There is great doubt whose daughter this lady was. (See N. & Q., 5th S.X.).

1327, at which date his heir was under age, and we are without information as to the lord of Nutbourne manor until the commencement of Henry the Sixth's reign, when it was in the hands of Thomas Seintcler, brother and heir of John Seintcler, who was the son and heir of Sir Philip Seintcler, by his wife, Margaret. Of its subsequent history we have no accurate information. Mr. Dallaway states that it belonged to the College of Arundel (but we can find no mention of it in Mr. Tierney's copious History), and further, that it was sold by one Randall Covert to Richard Barwell, Esq., and was then, no doubt, added to the chief manor of Westbourne. But we are rather disposed to think that it passed from the Seintcleres to the Cheneys,* and from the latter to Mr. Barwell. The manor was held under the Tateshalles, and, for several generations, by a branch of the eminent family of Aguillon,† of which we subjoin a pedigree. Upon the death of Juliana Aguillon, in 1312, Nicholas de Cheney was found to be her coheir, together with Matilda, wife of Henry de Bulkestrode, Richard de Weston and Richard Jeudwine. The degrees of relationship in which these coheirs severally stood to the deceased were certainly remote, and can be best understood from the accompanying genealogy, which must be taken as merely conjectural. We find also the name of Nicholas de Perschute as mesne lord of the manor in 1327, when he was succeeded by his son and heir, Peter de Perschute, and, a century later (1424), Hugh Short held lands within the manor, under Thomas Seyntclere.

The hamlet of PRINSTED has no distinct manorial existence, but has always passed with Stansted. There is a causeway to Thorney Island, which may be passed at low water, and at the head of it a place still called the *Hermitage*, where a few remains of a house and chapel may be traced. Mr. Lower says that the origin of these was due to "Simon Cotes, of Westborne, Ermyt," who, in his will, dated 1527, states that he had built them upon his own land. He bequeaths them, together with other buildings, to William, Earl of Arundel, K.G., with a view to the maintenance of a Hermit for ever. Mr. Lower regards this as among the latest of Hermitages in England, if, indeed, Simon is to be reckoned as a genuine recluse.‡ Mr. Dallaway speaks of him as "an ascetic, who had a privilege from the bishop of an indulgence of a certain number of days which he sold to travellers for a small pittance."

The Parish Church contains not a few interesting monuments,§ the most

Dallaway's His-
tory.

Escheator's Ac-
counts, 6 Ed. 11.
31.

Inq. p.m. 1 Ed.
III. 1st. Nos. 10.

Inq. p.m. 2 Hen.
VI. No. 4.

Dallaway.

Hist. of Sussex ii.
235.

* Close Roll 3 Hen. VI, m. 2nd, Thomas Seyntclere releases to William Cheyne and others, Nutbourne, and other manors in Sussex. 7 Hen. VI., m. 8, Geoffrey Motte, clerk, releases to Wm. Cheyne, Knt., all his right in the manor of Nutbourne.

† The family was connected with Nutbourne as early as the reign of Richard I., when (1195) one William Aguillon claimed one knight's fee in Nordburne against Mansel and Richard Aguillon. Mansel, or Manser Aguillon, was a Baron of Parliament (*Pipe Roll*).

‡ Mr. Longcroft, in his "Valley of the Ems," thinks he was simply one of those benevolent persons, who, in earlier times, made it a duty and a pleasure to provide for the safety of wayfarers at dangerous fords, such as that of the Ems must then have been. (*Lower*.)

§ Other Mon. Ins. to George Wollaston, d. 22 Aug., 1665. Anna, his wife. d. 19 Aug., 1681. Thomas Pryme, Rector, d. Jan., 1678. Rebekah, wife of Francis Brown, gent., d. 17 Dec., 1701. George Sedgwick, Vicar, d. 24 May, 1678, æt. 78. Christopher Spencer, Vicar, d. 22 Oct., 1705. Denny, son of Charles and Mary Ashburnham, d. 2 Feb., 1706. Alex. Cathcart, Lt.-Col. of Marines, d. 11 Nov., 1775, æt. 62. John Needham, M.A., Rector, d. Jan., 1741, æt. 79.

S. A. C. xxii. 81.

important being that of "Frances, the first Lady of the late Right Honorable Richard Lord Viscount Lumley* (one of the daughters of Henry Shelley, sometime of Worminghurst, in this County, Esq., Grandmother of the Right Honorable Richard, Lord Viscount Lumley, that now is). And this stone by him was here laid in memory of her Feb. 20th, 1666." But in the north porch is a large beam, on which is carved the running horse of Arundel, with the oak sprig and other badges, and also a shield, on which are depicted the arms of Fitzalan, quartering Widville, Maltravers and Clun, and impaling Grey. From this Mr. Sperling deduces the fact that the great alterations in Westbourne Church (built when the Norman was passing into the early English style) took place between 1544 and 1548. Its subsequent "restoration" in 1863 is described at considerable length by Mr. Sperling, in vol. xxii. of the S.A.C., where also are given all the monumental inscriptions, &c.

Westhampnett. [CHICHESTER RAPE. BOX & STOCKBRIDGE HUND.

See p. 44.

MR. LOWER wisely hesitates to identify this place with *Antone* mentioned in the Domesday Survey, for there can be no doubt that it was included in the lordship of Halnaker, and was so called in order to distinguish it from East Hampnett, a tithing in Boxgrove parish. In the Testa de Nevil it is not specified, but was a portion of the twelve knights' fees attached to Halnac as a mesne lordship, and held by Robert de St. John.

In the reign of Edward II. the mesne lords of West Hampnett were William de St. George and William Paynel, who held under the St. John family.†

The manor was never detached from Halnaker, but considerable estates have been held independently of it. In the reign of Henry VI., Robert Tawke‡ was established here, and his estate was enjoyed subsequently by Thomas Thetcher. About the beginning of the seventeenth century the same estate was in the possession of Sir John Chapman, who was an active commissioner for the Parliament in 1644 for compounding with the loyalists of this district. His heir female conveyed it to Hugh Reason, Esq., by whom it was sold to Sir Hutchins

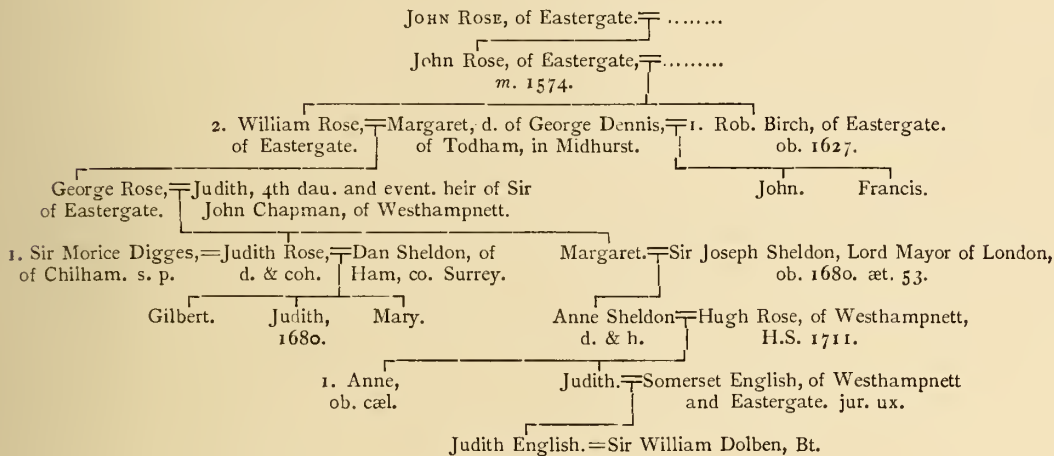
* The Parish Register contains the baptisms of Anne, d. of Sir Richard Lumley, b. 19 Nov., 1620. Richard, s. of Sir Richard Lumley, Knt., 8 Oct., 1622. Julia, dau. of same, 12 Aug., 1624, and the burials of Frances, wife of Sir Richard, 10 Mar., 1626, and Thomas, infant son, 4 days afterwards. Richard Matthew, gent., 3 July, 1628 (probably one of the Stanstead family).

† Rot. Pat. 38 Hen. III. Free-warren to Rob. de St. John. Orig. 34 Ed. I. v. 13. William St. George, cousin and heir of John Waleys, admitted to his lands in W. H. Rot. Pat. 10 Ed. II. m. 61. Extent. man. de W. H. 4 mess. 20 acr. pro W. St. George. Ejusdem man. ext. pro Will. Paynell. Rot. Pat. 18 Edw. III. m. 54. Man. pro dote Evæ ux. John de St. John. (*Dallaway, Chichester i. 119.*)

‡ Joan, dau. and coh. of William Tawke, mar., in the 16th century, 1. Richard Ryman, of Appledram, and 2, Edward Barttelot, of Stopham. Anne, the other coheirress, mar. Thomas Devenish, of Hellingly.

Williams, Bart., who rebuilt the mansion house, called "West Hampnett Place," and made it his residence. His son, Sir W. Peere Williams, sold it to Charles, 3rd Duke of Richmond, who converted it into a workhouse for the Union! The back part of the house is Elizabethan, and was probably built by Richard Sackville, uncle of Lord Treasurer Burghley, who married the heiress of Thos. Fletcher, but the brick front is part of the additions made by Sir Hutchins Williams.

The Church,* which was restored in 1817, contains a carved mural monument for Richard Sackville, Esq., and Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of Thomas Thetcher. Between the two kneeling figures of those commemorated is a personification of the Trinity unusual at such a period, and beneath are the arms of Sackville impaling, gules a cross moline argent on a chief of the second three grasshoppers vert (*Thetcher*). In the mouldings of the north door are three shields of arms, including Tawke, Benion, and three hammers.



Wiggonholt.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
WEST EASWRITH HUND.]

APPEARS to have been a Roman settlement, as in 1827 numerous sepulchral urns and other vessels with coins of the earlier Emperors were found in the parish.† In ancient evidences the name appears as *Wynkenholte*, but there is no mention

* It is said to have contained Roman materials worked up by the Saxon builder in the chancel arch and elsewhere, but these have disappeared in the "restoration."

† A Roman road passes through the parish. The remains of Samian ware, discovered in 1827, are said to have been beautifully ornamented, but much broken.

Dallaway ii. 273.

of the manor in Domesday, and Mr. Dallaway considers that it may at that date have been included in Gretham. In the reign of Henry III. it was constituted an independent manor by Henry Tregoz, and extended into the several parishes of Storrington, Billingham, Chilton, Rudgwick, Pulborough, Itchingfield, Slinfold, and Gretham. The Monastery of Sion,* in Middlesex, subsequently acquired possession of it, and after the Dissolution of religious houses it was granted with Parham to Sir Thomas Palmer, knt. From him it passed to the family of Bisshop, and has descended to Lord Zouch, its present owner.

See Gretham.

The Parish Register records a few entries relating to the families of Mille, Moncke, Mitchell, &c., but nothing specially noteworthy,† and although the Church is old, it possesses no features of interest.

Wisborough Green.

{ ARUNDEL RAPE.
BURY, ROTHERBRIDGE, AND
WEST EASWRITH HUND.

THE name of this extensive Wealden parish occurs under the various forms of Wysebergh, West Borough, and Wisborough, and occasionally in deeds as well as in local parlance it is simply spoken of as Green.

There is no manor co-extensive with the parish, but within its limits are situated the several townships of *Palingham*, *Drungewick*, *Loxwood*, *Hasfold*, and some others, most of these being parcel of the great manor of Bury, already described.

See p. 58.

See *sub* Shillinglee,
p. 131.

PALINGHAM, to which Dunhurst was an appendage, was anciently one of the tithings of West Easwrith, and is partly situated in the parishes of Kirdford and Petworth. Having formed a portion of the Honour of Arundel, it was held by Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and, upon the partition of the estates made in 1243, after the death of Hugh de Albini, devolved to John Fitzalan, whose successors in the Earldom of Arundel continued to hold it until it was annexed by Henry VIII. to the Honour of Petworth.‡ Queen Mary, however, rescinded the Act of Severance, and re-united Palingham to the Honour of Arundel, from which it was detached by Thomas (Howard), 2nd Earl; either for the purpose of paying the heavy fine imposed upon it at his release from prison in 1626, or in

Tierney's Hist.,
453.

* In a Survey dated 1492 the manor is valued at £22 12s. 7d. In the *Liber Regis* the valuation is given as £28 1s. 10d.

† Baptisms—Edmund, s. of Wm. Mill, of Gretham, 7 Nov., 1619; Fr. s. of Mr. Wm. Mille, 25 Sep., 1620; Thomas, s. of Mr. Will. Pellett, of Gretham, 30 Aug., 1628. Marriages—Christopher Minshall, of Arundel, and Mary Mille, of Storrington, 25 Feb., 1635; Edw. Oneley and Jane Monck, 5 Aug., 1639; Thomas Beard, Esq., and Mary, dau. of Nich. Monck, Esq., of Hurston; James Cheale and Ann Michel, of Findon, 25 Sep., 1718; Mr. John Mitchell, of Wiggenholt, and Mrs. Mary Hitchcock, of Pulborough, 29 May, 1737.

‡ This was an arbitrary act on the part of the King, who gave in exchange the site and lands of Michelham Abbey.

discharge of the numerous debts he had incurred through lavish expenditure upon works of art. The purchaser was Sir Edward Onslow, of Drungewick, in this parish, whose descendant, John Williams Onslow, sold it in 1790 to George, Earl of Egremont. It thus became again annexed to the Petworth estate, and as such has devolved to Lord Leconfield, its present owner.

DRUNGEWICK OR DYRRINGESWYKE includes the manor of Bradbridge, which is locally situated in Slinfold. It belonged originally to the Abbey of Seez, in Normandy, or rather to its dependence, the Priory of Arundel,* but was transferred in 1256 by the monks to John (de Clymping), Bishop of Chichester. Here the bishop, whom Mr. Stephens characterizes as "somewhat secular and commonplace," built a large grange for housing the episcopal cattle. The stock consisted of 250 oxen, 100 cows, 10 bulls, 3,100 sheep, 120 she-goats, 10 he-goats, and 10 horses, and was kept up, though not in like numbers, from 1256 till 1530, when it was sold off by Bishop Sherburn, and the premises let on lease. There was attached to the farm a manse and chapel, and at least one of the bishops (Richard Praty, 1438-1446) held an ordination within the walls of the latter. Drungewick was one of the manors which Queen Elizabeth, by so-called exchange,† took from the See of Chichester, and appropriated to herself. From the Crown it was purchased by Sir Edward Onslow, son of one Speaker of the House of Commons, ancestor of two,‡ and progenitor of the ennobled House of Onslow. The manor of Drungewick was settled on Henry Onslow, 2nd son of Sir Richard (whose father was the purchaser), and thus descended to the late General Denzil Onslow, of Staughton House, Hants. He died in 1838, and was succeeded by his son of the same name, who is the present owner. *Drungewick Place*, now occupied as a farm-house, contains some few traces of antiquity and of its employment as an episcopal residence.

Loxwood (*Lokyswood*) was parcel of the manor of Bury, and held for several generations under the Honour of Arundel by the family of Threel. From a Survey made in 1608, when the manor was in the possession of the Crown, it appears that the residence of Richard Threel§ was known as *Jackman's*, and that another tenant, John King, claimed to hold for himself and heirs a tenement called *King's House*.|| The latter property, known as *Loxwood House*, was held by the King's in 1573, and in 1672 was in the possession of George King, who left it to the descendants of his great aunt, Elinor, who had married

*Memorials of the
See of Chiches-
ter*, p. 93.

* Roger de Montgomery was the restorer or second founder of the Abbey of Seez, and no doubt Drungewick was his gift. He, too, shortly before his death, granted to the Abbey certain lands for the purpose of establishing a religious house at Arundel, where some of the brotherhood could reside and have the oversight of the possessions of the mother-Abbey. Mr. Tierney (p. 583) states that Drungewick was obtained from the prioress of Cheshunt.

† Bp. Montagu, in the reign of Charles I., made an unsuccessful attempt to regain possession of the lost estates of the See, and refers in his case (Harl. MS. 7381) with much bitterness to Elizabeth's Act. "She took away from this poor bishopric 8 manours out of 13 . . . and gave in recompense of *her special grace*, as the phrase runneth, in 4 parsonages improprie, and the rest in dead rente of tenths . . ."

‡ Richard Onslow, Recorder of London, M.P. for Steyning was Speaker from 1566 to 1571; Sir Richard Onslow, Bart., M.P. for Surrey, Speaker from 1708 to 1710; and Arthur Onslow, Esq. M.P., for Surrey, Speaker from 1727 to 1761.

§ The ancient family of Threel deduces its descent from John Threel, Marshal of the Household to William, Earl of Arundel, who d. in 1465 (see *ped.* subjoined). One Richard Treele was concerned in the foundation of Loxwood Chapel.

|| There are more ins. in the Church for John King, gent., d. 27 July, 1736, æt. 59, and Geo. King, yeoman, d. 3 Oct. 1746, æt. 63.

her cousin, John Mower King, of Ebernoe. From them it descended to John King, Esq., who served as High Sheriff of Sussex in 1818, and has now devolved to his eldest son.

The manor of *Loxwood* is claimed by the Onslows, to whom also Loxwood Place belongs.

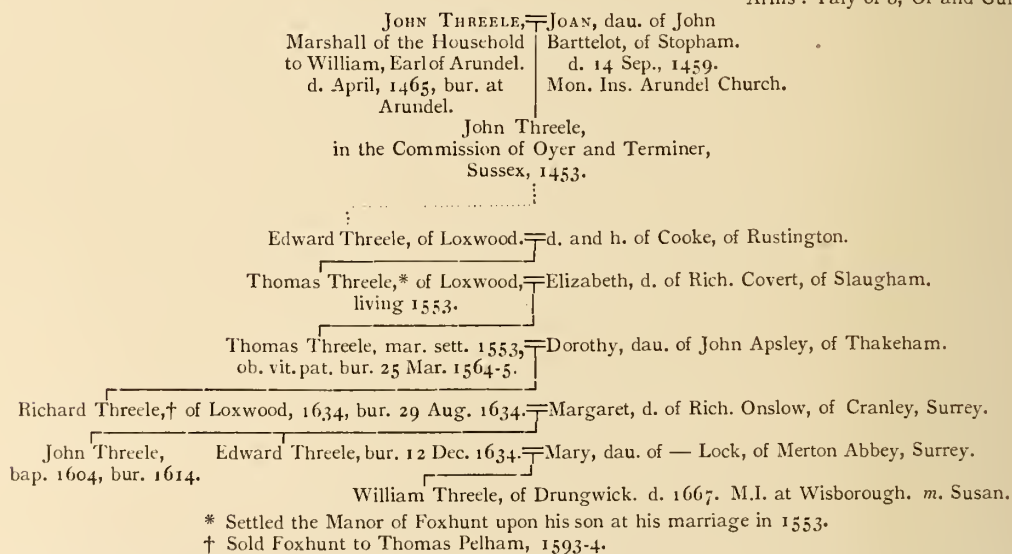
The chapel was built in 1414 by license of Bishop Praty. About the year 1540 three maiden sisters are said to have repaired and endowed it, and since then (1828) it has undergone restoration.

Hasfold or *Haresfold* formed part of the Arundel estates *temp.* Edward I., and as such was held in dower in the reign of Henry VI. by Mary (Fitzalan), wife of Sir Rowland Lenthall. In 1565 it was aliened to John Apsley, Esq., by Henry, Earl of Arundel, and John, Lord Lumley. Thirty years later it was bought by Richard Threele, of Loxwood, who resold it to Ralph Cowper, of Strood, in Slinfold. In 1642 Hugh Osborne transferred it to Governor Peachey, and it then was annexed to the estates of Lord Selsey.

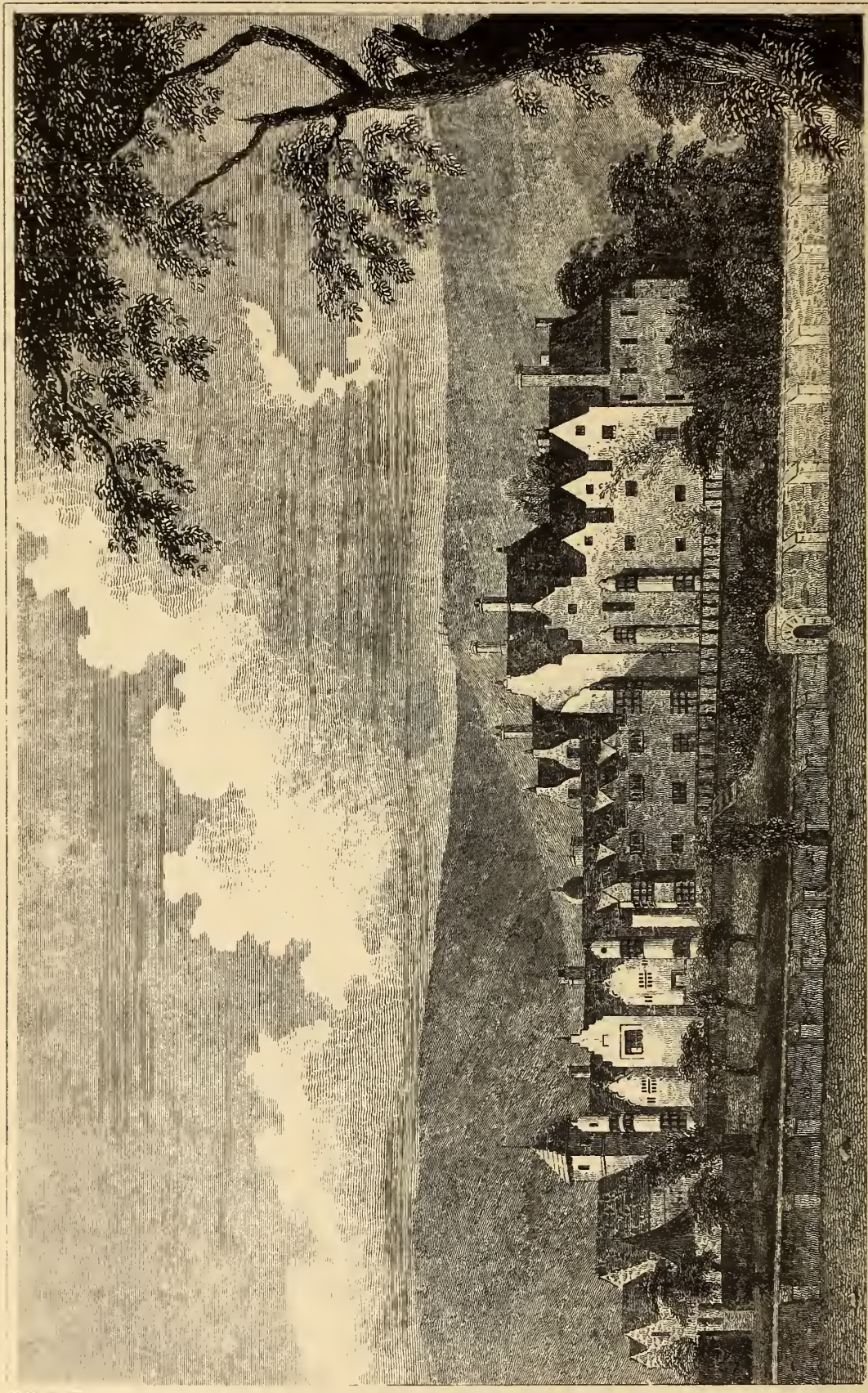
With *Malham Ashfield** and also with *Arfold* the family of Napper has been connected for some generations, the former being held under the Dean and Chapter of Chichester. The Nappers are of very old standing, and the name of Richard Napper occurs as early as 1447, as concerned in the foundation of Loxwood Chapel. The prebend of Wisborough Green (worth, with lands, £160 per ann.) was demised, by indenture, in 1637 by Preb. Will. Hutchinson to William Napper, yeoman, for the lives of the said William, Ann Napper, his sister, and Mary Mills, now wife of Henry Strudwick.

THREELE, OF LOXWOOD.

Arms: Paly of 8, Or and Gules.



* John Goring claimed the lordship of Malham wood against Arundel, Bp. of Chichester, but the tenants of the former were compelled to do penance for having asserted their master's claim.



WISTON HOUSE.

Engraved by C. J. Smith, from a Painting, temp. Car. I. in the possession of Charles Long Esq. v.

DE BRAOSE, OF WISTON.

In the pedigree of this family, given ante p. 48, reference is made to Wiston parish for the branch of the family connected with that parish, and its descent attached to William de Braose, the third son of Lord William de Braose, who died in 1299, by his third wife, Mary de Roos. On closer examination we think that instead of being deduced from this William, the descent should be drawn from his elder brother, Peter, as shown below, for not a single item of proof can be produced that this William had anything to do with Wiston, or that his wife was (as is stated in all other pedigrees of the family) a Bavent. We commence the pedigree from the Baron William, who died in 1299.

WILLIAM DE BRAOSE, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. *Alina de Multon, $\overline{\text{2}}$ 2. Agnes de Moris, $\overline{\text{3}}$ 3. Mary de Roos.
ob. 1299.

The Barons.

Richard de Braose.
ob. s.p. 1295-6.

Peter de Braose, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Agnes
ob. 1311-12.

William de Braose.
Nothing authentic can be found concerning this William, beyond the fact of his birth.

Margaret = Ralph de Camois.

(See Appendix No. 2.)

Thomas de Braose, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Beatrix de Mortimer.
b. 1300-1. d. 1302.

Edward of
son of Thomas de
Brotherton, Duke of
Norfolk, by his 1st
wife.

John de Braose, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Margaret de
of Lea, Trichampton.
co. Lincoln. d. 1353-4.

Peter de Braose, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Joan
purchased Wis-
ton, &c., from the
King; was about
the King's person,
and styled Valet-
tus. Dead before
1398.

Joan
of the Lady Ada de
Saundford. Mr. Ev. Ph.
Shirley says she was dau.
of Sir John Weedon, an
assertion which requires
proof. (See Stemmata
Shirleiana, 2nd edit., p.
36.) More likely she was
dau. and coheir of John
de Mautravers, by Joan,
dau. of Sir Walter Foliot
and Lady Ada de Saund-
ford. (See Inq. p.m.
4 Edw. III., 1st Nos. 6.)

Mary, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Ralph de Cobham, $\overline{\text{2}}$ 2. Thos. de Brother-
ton, Duke of Nor-
folk and Earl
Marshal. Mary de
Braose was his 3rd
wife, and he had
no issue by her.
d. 1338.

Had, with other issue, a younger son Peter,
no doubt mentioned in the Patent Roll,
31 Edw. III., pt. 3, m. 1, as *see* in Appendix
No. 2, Wiston.

John de Braose, of Wiston, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Margaret, 3rd dau. of $\overline{\text{2}}$ 2. Wykham.

had a confirmation of Wiston, Sir Thomas Poynings,
&c. Pat. Roll 21 Ric. II.,

pt. 3, m. 33. [A.D. 1398.]
d. 14 May, 1449.

d. 3 Dec., 1426. Inq. p.m.
5 Hen. VI., No. 42. bur. at

Wiston. (See Monumental
Brasses, &c.)

A son died an infant.
buried at Wiston.

Beatrix, $\overline{\text{1}}$ 1. Sir Hugh Shirley.

d. 1439-40.

Inq. p.m.

18 Hen. VI.

No. 65.

Hence the Shirleys of Wiston.

* This lady, in the pedigree at p. 48, we state to be Isabel de Clare, but from a document of which we give an abstract in Appendix No. 1 we conclude she must have been a de Multon.

Wiston.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
STEYNING HUND.

THIS place, which, prior to the Conquest, was of some importance,* possesses a history of considerable interest, involving, as it does, the annals of two noble families, its owners for nearly six hundred years. At the date of the Domesday Survey, Wiston (*Wistoneston*) was in the hands of the Conqueror's kinsman and follower, William de Braose, and under him was held by one Ralph, whose descendants assumed a surname from their place of settlement, and retained the mesne lordship of the manor. The ultimate heiress, Alicia, daughter of William de Wistoneston, married, about the end of Henry III.'s reign, one Adam de Bavent, who was, doubtless, connected with the baronial family of that name, seated in Lincolnshire. The de Bavents† continued to hold Wiston for three generations, when Roger de Bavent (who died 23 April 1355) alienated it to the king, apparently with some reservation for pious uses. This alienation having taken place during the life-time of Roger's son and heir, John de Bavent (who was 20 years old at his father's death), it has been suggested that probably some consideration was given by the king in the way of an exchange, or otherwise.‡ Be this as it may, Peter de Braose certainly acquired the manor of Wiston and other lands direct from the king, by payment of 1,000 marks, of which 850 were paid by the king's command to the Prioress and sisters of Dartford; nor is any mention made of any William de Braose, or of a marriage between the families of Bavent and Braose. We have endeavoured to give Peter de Braose his proper place in the subjoined pedigree, and to substantiate its statements with documentary evidence in Appendices. Sir Peter de Braose died after the year 1373, leaving an only son, Sir John de Braose, at whose decease, in 1426, without surviving issue, the manor devolved to his widow, Margaret, for her life, who died 14 May, 1449, when it reverted to the right heir of her late husband, through his sister, Beatrix, widow of Sir Hugh Shirley, knight.

Sir Hugh Shirley—slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, in 1403, was the representative of the ancient family of that ilk, and of Ettington, co. Warwick, and is commemorated for his valour by Shakespeare and Drayton. He was a consistent adherer of the Red Rose, and, with other marks of Royal favour, enjoyed the offices of Constable of Donington Castle and Grand Falconer of

Cartwright's
Bramber.

See Fine quoted
below.

18 Ed. III.

Hen. IV., part i.
Polyolbion, Song
xxxii.

* Before the Conquest it was valued at £12: subsequently at £4. Azor had held it of Earl Godwin. It had 10 hides, 10 villagers, and 24 bonds men, a church, 5 *ministers* and a wood with pannage for 30 hogs.

† Banks (Bar. Angl. Conc. i., 117) quotes a pedigree (*penes se*) which gives the following descent. Adam de Bavent mar. dau. and h. of William de Wiston, and had a son, Adam, who mar. Alice d. and h. of Peter Escudamore, and had issue Roger Bavent, father by Lettice, his wife, of another Roger, who by Hawyse, his wife, had John Bavent, his son and heir living 22 Ed. III. This John ob. s.p., leaving Eleanor his sister (wife of William de Braose) his heir; but no evidence is adduced for this last statement, and, as appears in the text, we believe there is no foundation for it in fact. In the Appendix will be seen extracts from records bearing on this point.

‡ It will be observed by reference to the subjoined documents that Sir Roger Bavent granted to King Edward these manors on July 1, 1344, Thomas de Brewes being one of the witnesses, whilst upon the following day Peter de Braose and Joan his wife, granted to the King certain manors in Devonshire. Is it not probable that both were surrenders to the King in order to effect an exchange, by means of which Peter de Braose would regain an interest in his own county?

Stemmata Shirle-
iana, p. 34, Ed.
II.

Ireland. Mr. Evelyn Shirley—the annalist of the family whose distinctions he has increased as well as chronicled—states that, according to some historians, Sir Hugh Shirley was one of the four knights, who, clothed in the Royal armour, successively encountered and fell under the victorious arm of Douglas in single combat on the field of Shrewsbury. Whatever his fate, he was undoubtedly the progenitor of a series of brave knights and squires who flourished as well in Sussex as in the Midland Counties, which formed the earliest, as it also does the present home of the Shirleys.

Ibid, p. 41.

Inq. p.m. 27 Hen.
VI., No. 25.

1483-4.

See p. 107.

Dame Beatrix survived her husband many years, and died in the year 1440, leaving a son and heir, Sir Ralph Shirley, who was in his thirteenth year at his father's death. But the first of the Shirleys who settled on their Sussex property* on the death of Margaret Wykham, widow of Sir John de Braose, in 1449, was Ralph, only son of Ralph Shirley (son of the above Sir Ralph), by his second wife, Elizabeth, dau. of Sir John Blount. This Ralph occurs in the commissions to array and take the musters of men in Sussex for the defence of the kingdom, and in Glover's pedigree, drawn up in the year 1583, he is styled "Esquire of the body to Henry VII." He died in 1510,† leaving a large family of daughters (of whom two intermarried with the Dawtreys), and also two sons, the younger of whom, Thomas Sherley, acquired the estate of West Grinstead, and there settled. The elder son, Sir Richard Sherley—for so the name seems to have been consistently spelt—succeeded to Wiston, and served as a knight of the body to Henry VIII. His monument in Wiston Church represents him standing upon a rock with uplifted hands, and a wife on either side. At his death, in 1540, the family threw out a fresh branch, which took root at Preston, near Brighton, and continued to flourish there until the male line became extinct by the death of Sir William Warden Shirley, Bart., in 1815. The elder branch at Wiston was represented by William Sherley, Sir Richard's eldest son, who was succeeded in 1551 by Sir Thomas Sherley, to whose remarkable career we must devote a little space.

Sir Thomas was born about the year 1542, was elected M.P. for Sussex in 1572, and in the following year received the honour of knighthood. Soon afterwards he appears to have undertaken the rebuilding of the ancient family seat at Wiston, and to have expended a large sum thereon. In 1578 he served the office of Sheriff, and was appointed Treasurer at War in the Low Countries, in which capacity he seems to have acted with very doubtful prudence. All his goods and lands were seized on his return to England,‡ and the Queen ignored

* The property in Sussex which the Shirleys inherited through the marriage with Beatrix de Braose, comprised the manors of Wiston, Ashurst, Chiltington, Slaughters (in Billingham), Herne (in Tarring), and Erringham Braose (in Old Shoreham). To these Ralph Shirley made additions, as in his will (dat. 11 Feb., 1509) he speaks of "Howe Courte" and lands, tenements and rents bought by him in Wiston, Beeding, Lancing, Broadwater, and Worthing.

† On the north wall of the sepulchral chapel, adjoining the Church of Wiston, there remains a slab of Sussex marble, bearing traces of having once contained the brass effigies of a man and his wife, with two sons and four daughters. There can be no doubt that this stone marks the tomb of Ralph Sherley. His will (dated 11 Feb., 1509) is given *in extenso* by Mr. E. P. Shirley, and contains an injunction that his body be buried "before th' ymage of our lady in the Chapell of o^r lady, within the pyshe Church of Wistoneston."

‡ Among the lands sold by Sir Thomas were the ancient family properties of West Chiltington, Erringham, Slaughters, Buncton, Barkfold, &c., in Sussex, and other estates in Surrey, Berks, and elsewhere.

both his previous services, and his adoption of the Reformed Faith. Although Wiston itself was saved by reason of its having been settled on his wife, his personal effects there were seized by the Sheriff in 1588, and his affairs were reduced to such an unfortunate condition that in 1603 he was committed prisoner to the Fleet on an execution.* King James, however, touched perhaps by his misfortune, or having some sort of sympathy with his oddity and cleverness, granted him certain letters patent by way of recruiting his exhausted patrimony,† and certainly Sir Thomas amply repaid the King, if, as appears to be the case, he devised the scheme of the Baronetage, which brought to his Majesty's coffers well nigh a hundred thousand pounds. Sir Thomas Sherley died in 1612, leaving three sons, all of whom became more or less known to fame, and, in an age of adventure, take rank amongst the most adventurous spirits.

"The Three Brothers," Sir Thomas, Sir Anthony, and Sir Robert, passed through lives of such varied incident that our space will not allow us to follow them in detail. The eldest served in Ireland, and there obtained knighthood in 1589. In 1591 he provoked the Queen's anger by a secret marriage with Frances Vavasour, a lady of the Court, and in consequence spent most of his honeymoon in the Marshalsea. Removed from thence through Lord Burghley's influence, he joined the army in the Low Countries, and on his return to England was elected (1601) a Member of Parliament. But he pined for a wider field of action, and, following the fashion of the times, undertook "sea voyages into foreign parts, to the great honour of his nation, but small enriching of himself." In fact, he spent no little time in prison, first in the island of Negropont, then at Constantinople, and not long afterwards in the Tower of London. Current rumour stated that his last imprisonment was "for over busying himself with the traffic of Constantinople, to have brought it to Venice and to the Florentine territories." "Be it what it will," adds the news-writer, "he is fast and forthcoming." Ruined in purse and overwhelmed by debt, he parted with the manor of Wiston, the only portion of his paternal inheritance which remained unsold, and ended his days in obscurity in the Isle of Wight, 12 February, 1624-5‡—a signal instance of the ill-success of a soldier of fortune.

Anthony Sherley, the second of the "Three Brothers," led an even more eventful life. Born in 1563, he entered the University of Oxford in 1579, passed

Fuller's Worthies.

Letter from R.
White to E. of
Shrewsbury,
1607.

* Sir Thomas was at the time M.P. for Steyning, and was arrested between his election and the meeting of Parliament. The circumstance brought into notice the important question of privilege of Parliament.

† Namely, all fines collected, but not paid to His Majesty. All moneys received of Recusants, but not paid in. All issues and amercements universally gathered. All extortions and bribes whatsoever, with their fines to be inflicted in any His Majesties Courts most proper, respectively. All debts due to His Majesty collected by sheriffs or *colore officii*, or *virtute officii* since xxx an. of late Queen, until Michaelmas last past.

‡ His second son, Henry, a dramatic writer, was slain by Sir Edw. Bishop, in 1627, "as he came to him in his lodging in Chancery lane to demand of him an annuity of £40." Thomas Sherley, 3rd son, was in the disastrous expedition to the Isle of Rhé and Rochelle, served his King loyally, but was only rewarded with a barren knighthood. His youngest son, Dr. Thomas Sherley, Physician in Ordinary to Charles II., tried to recover Wiston from Sir John Fagge, and, failing to do so, died, it is said, from grief in 1678.

rapidly through his course there, removed thence to the Inns of Court, and speedily came beneath the all attractive influence of the Earl of Essex. In the wars of the Low Countries, which formed the training school of so many English soldiers, he took his part, and was present at the battle of Zutphen, in 1586. Ten years later, at Lord Essex's instigation, he undertook an expedition against the Isle of St. Thomas, and the settlements of the Spaniards in the West Indies, and soon after his return thence, set out for Persia for the purpose of persuading the King to unite with the Christian princes against the Turks, and to establish a commercial intercourse with this country.

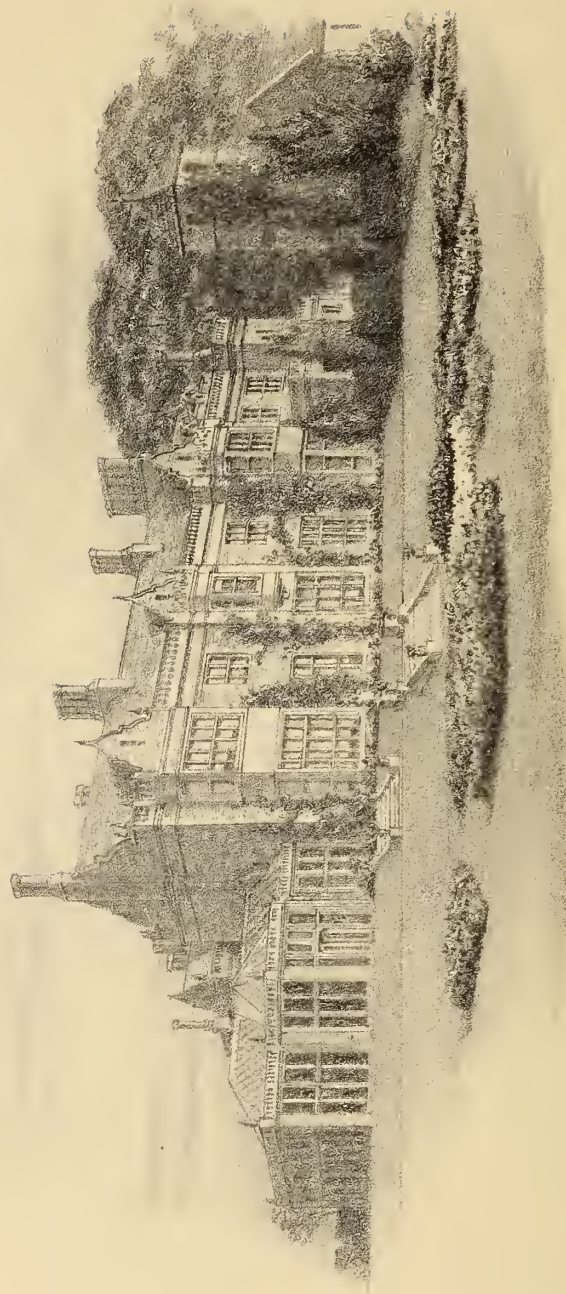
His travels have been often published, and are full of curious matter, for not only did he make a considerable sojourn in Persia, but proceeded thence, as an ambassador from the Shah, first to Russia, and then to Germany. His skill in the art of diplomacy seems to have attracted the attention of the Emperor of Germany, who despatched him on an embassy to the King of Morocco in 1605. A year later we find him in Portugal and Spain, and acting as "General of the Mediterranean Seas" for the King of the latter country, and afterwards honoured by the German Emperor with the dignity of a Count of the Empire. Then he appears in command of the Spanish Fleet against the Turks in 1609, and in ten years' time, in spite of his enterprise, skill and courage, he is represented as "a very poor man and much neglected, sometimes like to starve from want of bread." He never recovered his lost position, but died in obscurity after the year 1636.

Robert, the youngest of the brothers, accompanied Sir Anthony to Persia in 1598, and remained in that country, after his brother's departure, for several years, during which time he distinguished himself greatly in the wars against the Turks. In 1609 he was employed by the King as ambassador to the several princes of Christendom for the purpose of uniting them in a league against the Turks. He travelled to Poland, Germany (where the Emperor made him an Earl Palatine and Knight of the Roman Empire), Italy and Spain, and from thence paid a visit to Wiston in 1611, bringing with him his wife, "the thrice worthy and undaunted Lady Teresia" (daughter of Ismael Khan, a Circassian Prince), whom he had married in Persia before the year 1607.* After a year's residence in England he returned to the East, staying awhile at the Court of the Great Mogul, but chiefly resident at Ispahan. In 1617 we find him again in Spain, where he seems to have spent five years; and in 1624 he revisited England as ambassador from Shah Abbas; returning to Persia, when his rights were questioned, only to die there with scanty recognition from the master whom he had faithfully served. It is, of course, beyond our purpose to trace the history

S. P. O. Spain, 12
Dec., 1619.

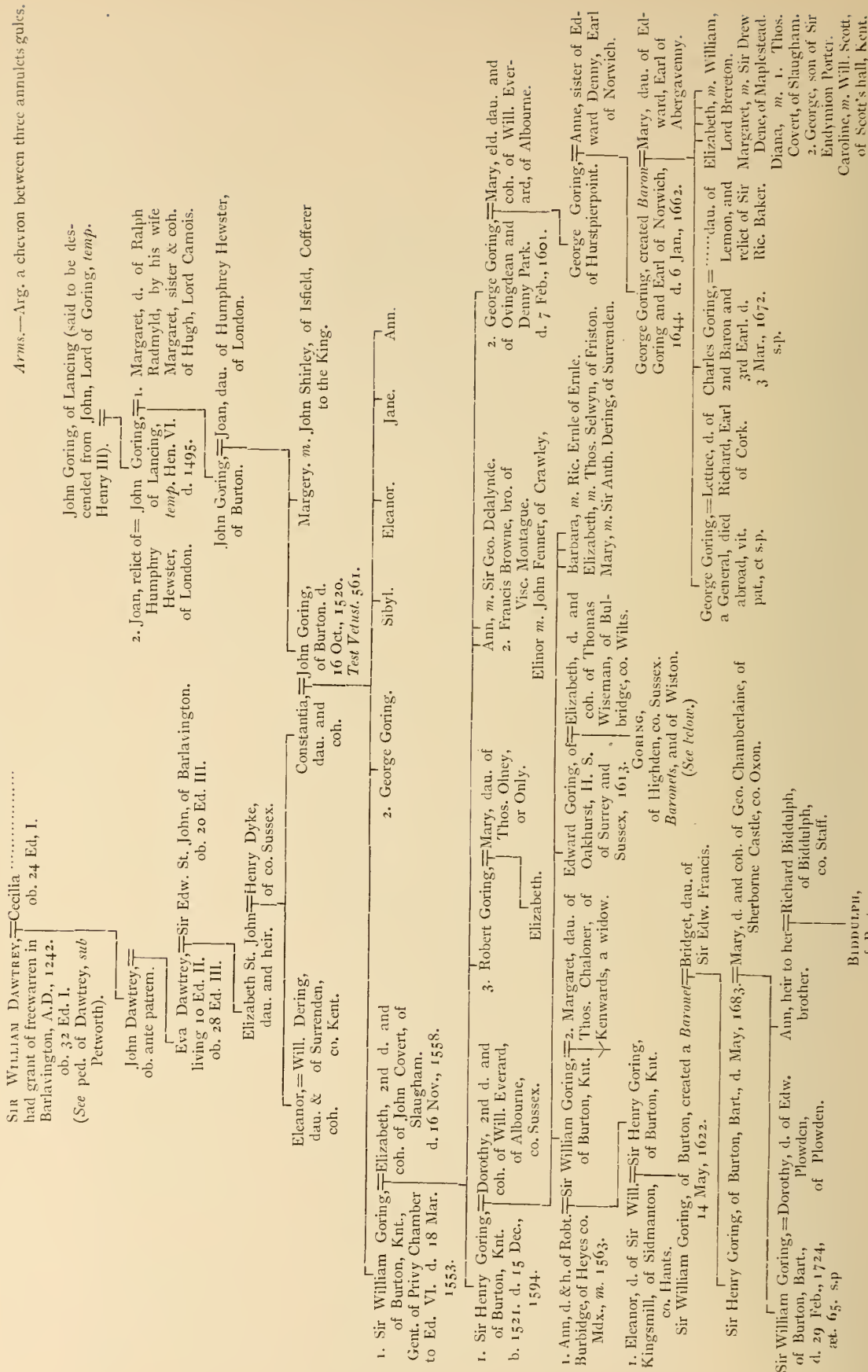
Shirley's Stem-
nata Shirlei-
ana, p. 279.

* One child, a son, was born to the Lady Teresia during her sojourn in England, and received the name of Henry after the Prince of Wales, who, with the Queen, acted as sponsor. The child remained in England after his parents' departure in 1613, but died soon afterwards. Lady Teresia accompanied her husband to Persia in his last visit there, and after his death retired to Rome, where she died in 1668, and was buried in the church of Santa Maria della Scala, in a tomb which she had prepared for her husband's bones, transferred thither in 1658. (*Stemmata Shirleiana*.)



WISTON HOUSE, 1879.

GORING, OF BURTON.



GORING, OF WISTON.

EDWARD GORING, = Elizabeth Wiseman.

Arms.—Arg. a Chevron between three annulets gules, quarterings (*Fogge*) Gules two bends vair.

1. Henry Goring, = Mary, dau. of Sir Thos. Eversfield, of Deane, in Horsham. d. 1655. *at. 72.*

2. Edward Goring, = Elizabeth, eld. d. of Cobden, of Sir Thos. Eversfield, of Deane. co. Sussex.

Maria, *m.* Thos. Shelley, of Warminghurst. Dorothea, *m.* Nic. Eversfield, of Hollington.

Sir Henry Goring, of Frances, eld. dau. of Highden, succeeded to Sir Thos. Bisschopp, the *Baronetcy* of Sir of Parham. James Bowyer, 1678. d. 14 Dec., 1694. d. 3 Apr., 1702.

1. Elizabeth, d. and coh. = Henry Goring, of = 2. Mary, d. and coh. of Anth. Morewood, of Sir John Covert, Wappingthorn. b. 1646. d. 1687. of Slaughtam, Bart. d. June, 1673.

Sir Charles Goring, of Highden, Bart., *m.* Elizabeth, yt. d. of Ric. Bridger. d. sp. 1713.

Henry, b. 1672. d. 1673.

Edward, b. 1676. d. 1677.

Sir Harry Goring, = Elizabeth, d. and coh. of Highden, Bart. of Adm. Sir Geo. Matthew, of Twickenham, co. Midx. d. 12 Nov., 1732. d. 1708.

William Goring, Lieut. of Cavalry. b. 1682. d. s.p.

1. Mary, yt. dau. of Will. = Sir Charles Matthew Goring, = 2. Elizabeth, sister of Sir Blackburne, of Horton of Highden, Bart., and also Robert Fagge, of Wiston, Ash, co. Essex. d. 1739. of Wiston, *jure ux. sec.* Bart. d. 29 Feb., 1784. d. Aug., 1769.

GORING, of Highden, *Baronets.*

CHARLES GORING, = 1. Sarah, d. of Ralph Beard, = 2. Elizabeth, d. of = 3. Mary, d. of the of Wiston. of Hurstpierpoint, Esq., Edw. Luxford, Esq., Rev. John Ballard, *m.* 20 April, 1779, *m.* 7 June, 1798, *m.* 7 May, 1812. d. 6 Dec., 1797. s.p. d. 8 Aug., 1811.

Elizabeth = Rev. Walter John Trower, D.D., late Bp. of Glasgow and Gibraltar.

Charles Goring, = Juliana Mary Caroline, of Wiston, M.P. for New d. of Sir Willoughby W. Dixie, Bart. b. 1817. d. 17 Nov., 1849, s.p.

Rev. John Goring, = Isabel, d. of Freeman Thomas, of Yapton and Ratton. b. 1824. *m.* 1861.

Mary, d. unmarried, 1849.

Charles Goring, b. 1862.

of this branch of the Shirley family any farther, for, as has been already stated, Wiston was sold by the eldest of the three brothers, and passed into the hands of Sir John Fagge, who was created a Baronet in 1660, for loyalty shewn to Charles I., as well as to his son, both in his exile and at the restoration. Sir John Fagge had by no means peaceful occupation of Wiston, for the heir of the Sherleys, Thomas Sherley, M.D., Physician to the King, did his best to regain his lost inheritance, basing his claim upon the settlement of the estate made by Sir Thomas Sherley before his death. But his suit was unsuccessful, and, on carrying an appeal to the House of Lords in 1675, he was ordered into the custody of the Serjeant at Arms for breach of privilege, Sir John being at that time a Member of Parliament. The matter occasioned so violent a dispute between the Houses, that the King was in consequence compelled to prorogue the Parliament, and Dr. Sherley betook himself to his studies by way of consolation.*

State Trials, vii.
453.

The Faggess held Wiston until the year 1743, when it was carried by marriage to Admiral Sir Charles Matthews Goring, from whom it has descended to his grandson, the Rev. John Goring, present lord of Wiston.†

Wiston House stands in the midst of a well wooded deer park upon a slope of Chanctonbury Ring, the third highest summit of the South Downs. It seems to have been largely remodelled, if not altogether rebuilt, by Sir Thomas Sherley, about the year 1576—that date being carved above the doors of the dining-room. The mansion has been a good deal modernised, and lost many of its old features,‡ as well as its original dimensions, in the changes effected some five-and-thirty years ago, but it still possesses a noble hall—(40ft. square and 40ft. high) spanned by a massive oak roof—and has a right to be reckoned amongst the most important of Sussex houses. Within its walls was born Elizabeth, only dau. of Philip Arundel, whose Countess was in the custody of Sir Thos. Sherley during the imprisonment of her husband.

The parish church adjoins the mansion, and contains some interesting monuments and ancient stained glass.§ There is a very perfect brass for d'n's Joh'es de Brewyns, who died 29 Nov., 1426, and an effigy of a child in a close vest, with his feet resting on a lion, supposed to represent Sir John's son, on account of whose premature death Wiston eventually passed to the Sherleys.

* Dr. Thomas Sherley, author of some medical works, and translator of "*Cochlearia Curiosa, or the Curiosities of Scurvy Grass*, 1676," died 5 Aug., 1678, and was buried in St. Bride's Ch., London. He was twice married, and it is supposed that his sons, Thomas and Richard, must have died without issue, and that thus the elder line of the Wiston branch became extinct.

† Sir C. M. Goring married in 1743 for his *second* wife, Elizabeth, sister and coh. of Sir Robert Fagge, Bart., and the eldest son of this marriage, Charles Goring, succeeded to Wiston. His sole surviving son is the present Rev. John Goring, of Wiston.

‡ Mr. Evelyn Shirley compares the great hall to that of Wadham College, Oxford, and assigns it to the time of the Restoration—in other words, to Sir John Fagge. In the dining room, forming part of the cornice, was a running genealogy of the Braoses of Wiston, more curious than trustworthy. Dr. Sherley in his "Case," speaks of the house as having cost "three and thirty thousand pound building."

§ In the east window of the chancel are two ancient shields, viz. :—1, *Braose*, impaling *checky* or and *sable* (or *azure*) in fess *gules*, with the words P. P. Dame Agnes de Br. 2, *Braose* impaling *Howard*, with P. P. Dame Johan de Br. In the west window are two coats—1, *Sherley* quartering *Braose*, impaling *Isley*; 2, *Sherley* and *Braose*, impaling *Guildford*.

East Wittering.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
[MANHOOD HUNDRED.

—+363—

Hist. of Sussex ii.
267.

"THIS small parish," says Mr. Lower, "is of very irregular outline. Its southern boundary is Bracklesham Bay, which (owing to the flatness of the country near Wittering and the nature of the soil) has eaten away a considerable portion of the parish. In fact the greater part of what was East Wittering is now submerged in the Bay."

Dallaway, p. 19 *et seq.*

Reg. Episc. 3. v.
18.

The manor appears from the Domesday Survey to have belonged to Earl Roger de Montgomeri, and was held at an early date in mesne tenure by a family which took its name from the place. We find the name of Oliver de Westeringe in the Red Book of the Exchequer, and in the Scutage Roll of King John one Alan de Widinge occurs, both of whom held the episcopal manor by knights' service. The last of the family was William Wyteringe, who did homage to Bishop Story for the manor of East Wittering at the close of the 15th century. In 1520 Sir John Dawtrey, knt., died seised of it, and from him it passed by coheirship to the family of Ernle, Chief Justice Sir John Ernle and his son William being its successive owners. On the death of the latter (1545) it devolved to Richard Ernle, who aliened it to Henry Wriothesley, Earl of Southampton, and he, in 1558, transferred it to Sir Henry Hussey, knight, whose widow had it in jointure. It was again held by Richard Ernle from 1591 to 1620, and in the last century the lease was acquired by the Alcocks, of Trotton. In 1805 it was sold by the Rev. William Alcock to John Helyer, gent., and passed from him to Henry Sparkes, gent.

Roll in Chap. Hou.
Westm.

Dallaway, p. 19
et seq.

Ibid.

There are three prebendal manors either wholly or partly in this parish, viz., Bracklesham, East Thorney, and Somerley. Of these *Bracklesham*, which is dependant on the manor of Canon-gate, is a fragment that has survived out of the lands granted by Edmund Ironside to the Church. Within it was an ancient chapel, which was annexed to the vicarage in 1518 by Bishop Sherburne, but has long been in ruins. The manorial farm of Stubcroft formed part of the endowment of St. Michael's chapel at Chichester, and on the suppression of Chantries devolved to the Crown. It was granted in 1560 to Sir Thomas Bisshopp, knt., and was for many generations leased by the family of Smyth. *East Thorney* is partly comprised in Selsey. In 1635 it was demised to Thomas May, of Rawmere, and Hugh May, his brother, and in 1785, being then at the disposal of Prebendary John Penfold, the lease was sold to Richard Evershed and afterwards transferred to Peter Martin, gent. The more extensive manor of *Somerley* is connected with this parish only by a narrow neck of land, and extends into Birdham and St. Pancras, Chichester. Its lessees have been numerous. In the Parliamentary Survey (1648) already quoted, it is said to have been demised in 1631 by William Cox, Prebendary of Chichester, to Benjamin Hook, Alderman of Chichester, and Thomas Wright, scrivener, during the lives of Will. Porter, gent., Thomas Gunter, son and heir of Richard Gunter, and Edward Bellingham,

Parl. Survey 1648.

Dallaway.

of Chichester, and that at the date of the Survey Porter was aged 38, Gunter the same, and that Bellingham was dead. The whole interest devolved to William Porter, from whose family the lease descended to Mrs. Fletcher, widow, with reversion to Wm. Dearling, Esq. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners now hold these prebendal manors in trust.

West Wittering [CHICHESTER RAPE. MANHOOD HUNDRED.

LIES to the West of Chichester harbour, and, like East Wittering, has suffered much from the incursion of the sea. In the Nonæ Roll of 1341 it is stated that so much arable land had been absorbed by the sea that the Vicarage was lessened in value by 7 marks, and moreover that much grass had been devoured by the rabbits of the Bishop. The Episcopal warren, known as Cockbush Common, has in later times been overrun by the sea, but whether such circumstance confers on the owners an exclusive right of fishing we are unable to say. At any rate, such a right would both be more apostolical, and also less detrimental to the neighbourhood than that of free-warren.

The manor of *Wittering* or *Westeringe* (Domesday) was given by Ceadwalla to the See of Selsey, and the grant was confirmed by the Conqueror upon the removal of the See to Chichester. That possession has never been disturbed, nor was Wittering included in the alienation of episcopal lands which took place in 1560. The bishops occupied occasionally from the 13th to the middle of the 16th century the manor house of *Cakeham*, which was a spacious mansion with hall, chapel, and large apartments suitable for an episcopal establishment. Bishop Sherburne especially frequented it, and erected, early in the 16th century, a lofty hexagonal brick tower, from the summit of which an extensive sea view is obtained. After his death it was leased to William Ernle or Ernley, Esq., who made it his residence, and died there in 1545.* His descendants continued in its occupation, but soon after the restoration William Stanley, of Lee Place, obtained the lease, which ultimately devolved to his representative, the Rt. Hon. Hans Stanley. He demised it by will to George Hans Blake, whose son, George Blake, Esq., had it in 1815. The Ecclesiastical Commissioners hold it in trust for the See.

Dallaway.

See Fittleworth.

Redlands is the name of a farm held in 1380 of the bishop by Richard, Earl of Arundel, under whom it was occupied by the ancient Sussex family of Boys† by military service. In the reign of Henry VIII. J. Cresswallor is said to

* In the church is a monument of Caen stone, richly decorated with bas-reliefs representing the Annunciation and the Resurrection. It bears no inscription, but from its character and the arms upon it has been attributed to the above William Ernley. The Parish Register gives Jan. 24, 1545 (6) as the date of his burial, and records the burial of Ric. Ernley, Esq., 12 Feb., 1631, and the marriage (26 July, 1558) of Mr. Ric. Covert, of Hascombe, Surrey, and Mrs. Cath. Ernley.

† "Johanna relicta Johis le Boys tenet unam hidam terræ per servit' militare' quæ fuit Si'monis le Boys et nuper Joh'is le Boys in terra vocata 'Redlonds,' ten. per Ricardum Com. Arundel." (*Episc. Reg.*)

have held "Le Hall," in West Wittering and a messuage called Redlands from Marmaduke Darell, and in the reign of Charles I. the estate was possessed by a younger branch of the Barttelot family, whose connection with Earnley has been already noticed.

In the Tudor period another estate in the parish was held by the family of Fenner, or atte Fenne (sometime of Crawley, co. Suss.), and Mr. Dallaway presumes that the same property devolved to Richard Taylor, of Almodington, who was buried at West Wittering in 1613. His descendants continued there until 1730, when the family became extinct upon the death of John Taylor, the son of Richard and Dorothy.* The estates then passed to the trustees of John Guy and Oliver Whitby, the latter of whom was lessee of the prebendal property in Wittering, and the founder of a charity school in Chichester, which he endowed with lands in this parish.†

John Fenner ob.
1558 (Par. Reg.)

Woodmancote.

[BRAMBER RAPE.
TIPNOAKE HUND.

Hist. of Sussex,
ii., 271.

Domesday.

1 Dugd. Bar. 15.

Inq. p.m., 13 Ed.
III. 1st Nos. 30.
Id. 10 Ric. II.
No. 17.

MR. LOWER observes that this place is etymologically‡ "neither more nor less than the 'Cote or abode of the Woodman,' who before and long since the Conquest would have ample scope for his axe in this well wooded locality."

The manor was held in the time of Edward the Confessor by Gytha, second wife and widow of Earl Godwin, who, after the death of her son, Harold, fled privately into France. The Conqueror bestowed it upon his follower, William de Braose, under whom it was held at the Domesday Survey by William Fitzralph. Its subsequent history is difficult to trace, but we infer from various entries in ancient deeds that it continued in the possession of the de Braose family until the end of Henry III.'s reign,§ and then passed with the Honour of Bramber. In the reign of Edward III. it was held by John Percy, son of George Percy|| and Elizabeth his wife, and in the tenth year of the succeeding king it seems to have been in the hands of Sir Will. Fyfhide,¶ as mesne lord,

* The Parish Register gives the burial of Richard Taylor, of Almodington, in 1633, and there are Monumental Inscriptions to Richard Tayler, gent., 1615. Ric. Tayler, gent., 1633. Elizabeth, his daughter, d. 1677. Ricardus Tayler, Arm. ob. Maii 27, 1663. Dorothea, uxor ejus. ob. Martis 1, 1688. Johannes fil. Jun. qui vitam celibem egit et quo mortuo, extinguitur familia, ob. 10 Ap. 1730. Arms. Erm. on a chief engrailed sable, 3 escallops argent.

† Daniel Whitby, D.D., a divine and controversial writer of some eminence, held the prebend of Wittering in 1680. He died in 1726.

‡ Odemanscote in Hamfelt Hundred. . . Here is a church, 5 acres of meadow, and a wood of 13 hogs . . . A certain knight holds one hide of land, where he has a plough, with one villain. It has always been valued at £3 10s. od.

§ Fine between William de Braose and William de Hastentoft and Isabella, his wife, touching four knights' fees in Morley, Estrineley (?), Woodmancote, Ifeld, and Southwick.

|| Was he a son of Henry, 2nd Lord Percy, by Idonea Clifford?

¶ Inq. taken at Horsham on death of Sir Wm. Fyfhide. He held at Talcourtays half a carucate of land and 6 acres of meadow, and 40 acres of wood, which are worth 19s. by the year; and not more, because there is no underwood, nor any pasture, &c., held of Will. Percy, Knt., as of his manor of Woodmancote.

under Sir William Percy Knight. The interest of the former was, probably, acquired after the death of John de Mowbray, who had it in 1361-2. The manor of Woodmancote occurs among the possessions of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in the year 1400 (being part of the Honour of Bramber), and is returned in the Close Roll relating to the same in 1524.* No doubt it passed back again to the Earl of Arundel, in 1608, when the baronies of Bramber and Lewes were recovered from the Crown,† and, perhaps, the chief lordship may still be vested in the Duke of Norfolk.

The estate, however, seems to have passed into the hands of a family named West, early in the seventeenth century. This family is said to have come originally from Berkshire, and to have been a branch of Loid de la Warr's line, but we find in the Parish Registers entries of the name as far back as 1592.‡ In 1691 Walter West sold the property to Thomas Dennett, Esq., the representative of an old Sussex family, and, with his descendant, it still remains—Woodmancote Court being the seat of J. L. W. Dennett, Esq. Mr. Cartwright considers the name of Dennett, or Dennatt, an inversion of the ancient at Dene; but this seems to us rather a far-fetched etymology. Be this as it may, we find the name of Thomas at Denne in the *Nouv* Return, made in 1341, and it is of frequent recurrence in the old records of the county.

In *Blackstone* tithing (of which Messrs. Borrer and Dennett are the owners), there was formerly a park, which is noticed in Speeds' Map, 1610.

The Church contains a fourteenth century window, in which are two shields of arms, viz.: 1, Chequy, Arg. and Az. on a canton gules, a cross moline Or; 2, Azure, six mullets, 3, 2, and 1, or; (*Graundyn* of Wickham in Steyning).

Thomas Harland, carpenter, and Job Oswald, husbandman, of this village, were burnt at Lewes, 6 June, 1555, for adherence to the reformed religion.

Woolavington.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[ROTHERBRIDGE HUND.

BOTH in the Domesday Survey, and in modern parlance this parish is known as Lavington, but the prefix occurs at an early date, and, in spite of Mr. Lower's doubts, has evident reference to the pasturage of sheep.‖ The information given

* Value £8 7s. 4d. The word "ob." is attached to this item in the Roll.

† Upon the attainder of Thomas, Duke of Norfolk, in 1572, his estates became forfeit to the Crown, but James I. restored most of them, by Act of Parliament, in 1602, and others were bought back from royal grantees by the Earl of Arundel.

‡ *Bapt.* Ric West s. of Rich. 13 July, 1592; Sarah, 14 Oct., 1593; Elizabeth, 10 Jan., 1601; Joan, 17 Feb., 1603. *Buried*, Ric West, s. of Richard, 26 Sep., 1592; Joan, 28 June, 1606; Richard West, 20 Feb., 1626-7; Thomas West, gent., 18 Aug., 1638; Ric West, 28 Apr., 1654; Priscilla, d. of Henry West, Esq., 10 Jan., 1655; Mrs. Cecilia Rolt, of Woodmancote Place, mother of Mr. Henry West, 18 Jan., 1668; Mr. Bellingham West, 30 May, 1669; Henry West, Esq., 7 June, 1674; Mr Jacob West, 2 Jan., 1689-90; Thos. Dennett, Esq., 15 Feb., 1722.

‖ The parish is curiously intermixed with other parishes, and Mr. Dallaway distinguishes parts of it as Old Lavington, Dangstone, Midhurst division, and Farnhurst division.

See p. 48.
1 Hen. IV.
No. 71b.
Tierney's Arundel
Appendix, i.

in Domesday is to the effect that one Godwin held *Lorentone* of the Earl Godwin, and also Ivo of Earl Roger de Montgomeri. The extent was nine hides, and the value £8. There were 10 villeins and 10 bordars.

The subsequent history of the manor is not altogether clear, but it would appear that Earl Roger's portion† (which was the most important) devolved to the families of D'Albini and Fitzalan, by whom it was enjoyed, with occasional interruptions,‡ until the reign of Henry VIII. It then passed by exchange to the Crown, and was leased for twenty-one years by William Dennys. But early in the reign of Philip and Mary, Henry, Earl of Arundel, regained the manor, which, after having been mortgaged, was ultimately sold by Lord Lumley, in 1578, to Giles Garton and Francis Garton, of Billinghamst.§ A few years later the advowson was also purchased by Giles Garton, who died in 1593, leaving Woolavington to his eldest son, Sir Peter Garton. His son Sir Thomas succeeded, but died young, when the estate devolved on his younger brother, Henry Garton (who was M.P. for Arundel, in 1640), and by his daughter and heiress was carried to Robert Orme, of Peterborough, a member of an old Northamptonshire family. After passing, by successive heiresses into the families of Bettesworth and Sargent, it ultimately descended to the Right Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, D.D., Lord Bishop of Oxford, and subsequently of Winchester, in right of his wife, Emily, eldest daughter and coheir of the Rev. John Sargent, M.A., Rector, and lord of Woolavington. His eldest surviving son, Reginald Garton Wilberforce is the present lord of the manor.

Woolavington possesses an enduring interest, as having been the country seat of the great prelate, whose mortal remains are buried within the little parish church. This is not the place, nor perhaps has the time yet come, for writing the biography of Bishop Wilberforce, who, in the 68 years of his life, accomplished an amount of work which would have overtaxed the powers of any ordinary man. For oratory he had no equal upon the Bench of Bishops, and perhaps no superior in the House of Lords. Nor was he less eminent as an administrator. His diocese of Oxford was emphatically the model diocese of England, and that not merely because he set an example of untiring zeal to his clergy, but because he attached them to himself, and, by his rare insight into character, found for each the most fitting field for the exercise of his special talent. No prelate has left so distinct a mark upon the Church in recent times as Bishop Wilberforce, and the influence which he exerted was too widespread and deep-seated to terminate with his life. At Woolavington he will long be remembered, not only

† John de Camois and Margaret, his wife, claim to have free warren in their demesne lands in Woolavington, by charter of King Henry (III.) (*Bodley MS.*, p. 132). Edward, Earl of Kent, had lands in Woolavington. (*Rot. Turr.* 38).

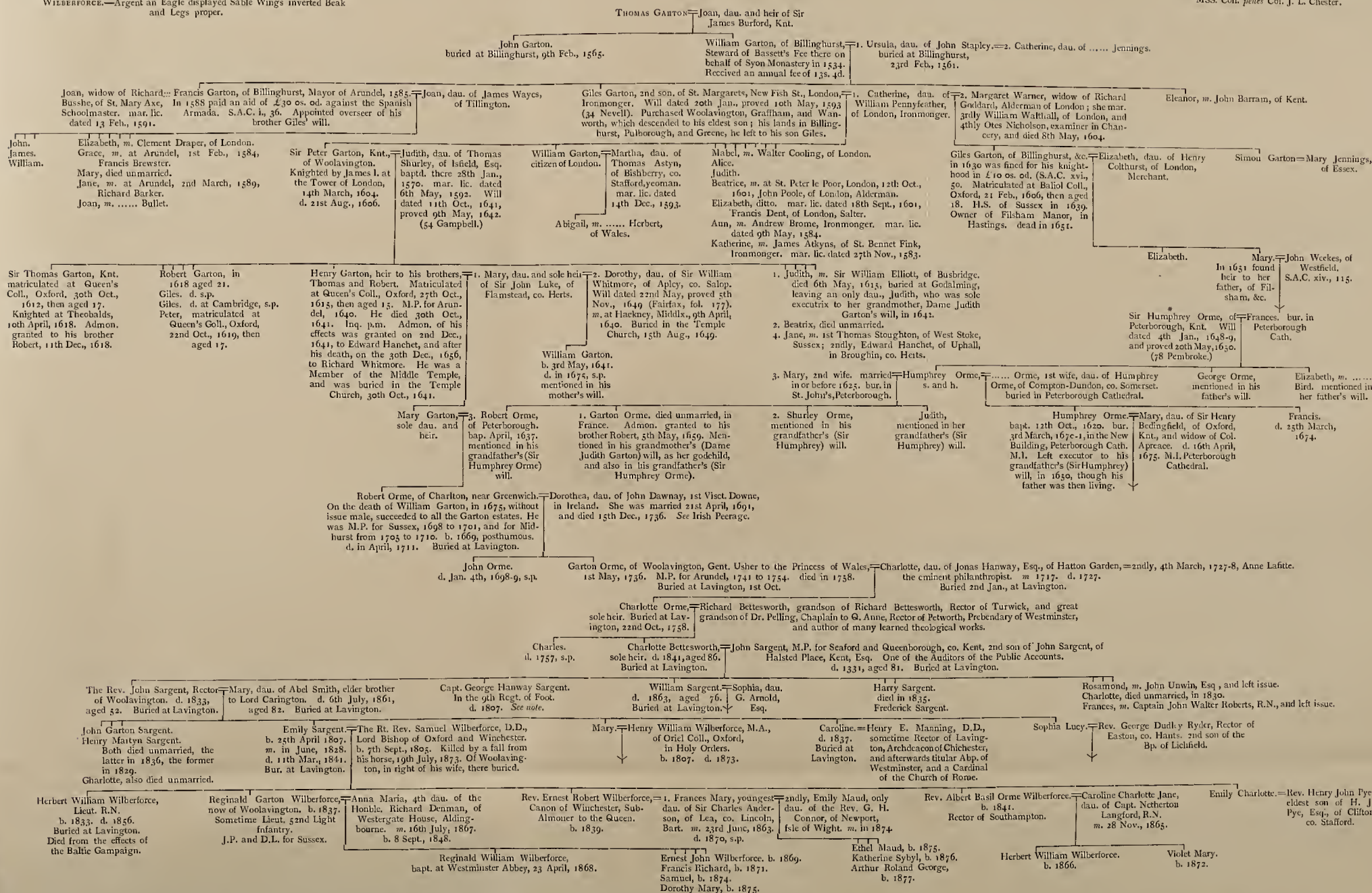
‡ Granted to John, Duke of Exeter as parcel of lands of Earl of Arundel, 21 Ric. II. Richard, Earl of A. restored, 1 Hen. IV.

§ The Garton family seems to have settled at Billinghamst early in the 16th century, retaining its connection with London for several generations. They entered their pedigree at the Heralds' Visitation in 1634. Two members of the family were knighted, viz., Sir Peter and Sir Thomas, and we find both Henry Garton and his grandson Robert Orme among the Knights of the Shire and Burgesses in Parliament for Arundel and Midhurst.

ARMS: GARTON.—Sable 3 Palmers Staves in Pale 2 in Saltire Argt. banded Or.
 ORME.—Argent a Chevron between 3 Escallops Gules.
 SARGENT.—Argent a Chevron between 3 Dolphins naiant Sable.
 WILBERFORCE.—Argent an Eagle displayed Sable Wings inverted Beak and Legs proper.

GARTON, ORME, SARGENT, AND WILBERFORCE PEDIGREE.

Adul. MSS., 5111, p. 143. Mon. Inscriptions,
 Wills, Parish Registers, Her. Vis.
 MSS. Coll. penes Col. J. L. Chester.



* From 1660 to 1678 Hugh Orme was M.P. for Peterborough, and from 1685 to 1688 Charles Orme.

N.B.—On 1st June, 1773, Edward Napper, Esq., of Rudgwick, and Sarah Garton were married at Wisborough Green. Was this Sarah a descendant from Peter Garton, who matriculated at Queen's Coll., Oxford, in 1619; or of Simon Garton, who married Mary Jennings? Note from Dallaway—"This gentleman died in Nov., 1807, in consequence of a gunshot wound received from a highwayman whom he was pursuing on the Down above Graffham, and had taken, but whose life he generously spared. His death was instantaneous. The highwayman was afterwards shot by another of the pursuers."



as a kind landlord and genial neighbour, but as one who, in the brief intervals of leisure which he allowed himself, entered into the pursuits and pleasures of country life with the same zest which he displayed in the larger spheres of action where his genius most showed itself.

Other associations belong also to Woolavington. Mr. John Sargent,* who married the heiress of Richard Bettesworth, was a poet of no little reputation in his day, and to his son, the Rev. John Sargent, the religious world, if we may use the term, is indebted for the well-known life of Henry Martyn, the missionary.

The manor house was built by John Sargent, Esq., about the year 1794, after a design by J. Lewis, and replaced a larger structure, erected by the Gartons, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, and displaying the features of the style then prevalent. The park is an ancient one, and contained in early times a *staurum* of cattle and sheep. Even in the reign of Queen Mary it was of no small importance, and we find Sir W. Goring appointed by the Crown as its keeper. The woods, which now constitute its great beauty, must have been always valuable to the sportsman.

The Church perpetuates the memory of Bishop Wilberforce, and in the graveyard of West Lavington, a detached portion of this parish, is the tomb of Richard Cobden, the eminent politician, and the representative of a race of Sussex yeomen.

Woolbeding.

[CHICHESTER RAPE.
EASEBOURNE HUND.]

IN the Domesday Survey Wœlbeding† or Ulebeding contained a church, a mill, a meadow and wood—constituting a complete manor—and was in the joint tenure of Odo and Edred, vassals of the King. A carucate of land was held by Roger de Ulebeding, by the Serjeanty of carrying the gonfanon or square banner before the King at Sparkeforde, in Hampshire; and Mr. Dallaway states that this particular estate had, in 1317, descended to John Paynell,‡ but like most of the Hundred of Easebourne, the paramount manor belonged to the great family of Arundel, and, in fact, was subordinate to that of Camois Court.§ It thus devolved to the Mill's, who made the manor house their principal residence for two centuries. About the year 1760 it was sold by the Rev. Sir Charles, Mill, Bart., to Lord Robert Spencer, and now belongs to Lord Lanerton.

The manor house is in parts very ancient, and was probably built by the

* He was author of "The Mine," "Visions of Stonehenge," &c., and represented in Parliament the boroughs of Seaford and Bodmin.

† The etymology is supposed to mean a place for breeding sheep.

‡ This is founded on an entry in the *Testa de Nevill*, but in 16 Ed. I. John de Arundel, of Woolbeding, held of the King in chief, by the service of carrying the ensign or "foot colours" through Mid-Sussex, should the King happen to pass that way in time of war.

§ Ralph de Camois had a grant, 2 Ed. II. of free warren in Woolbeding.

Mill's soon after their acquisition of the estate. Lord Robert Spencer modernised the house, and enlarged its dimensions. The gardens are very beautiful, and within them is placed the marble fountain, with a bronze figure of Neptune, which formerly stood in the centre of the quadrangle at Cowdray. Charlotte Smith, the poetess, resided here in 1786, and composed her sonnet to the River Arun on the spot where the beauties of that river are most conspicuously seen.

It appears from an Inquisition taken at the death of Will. Ayling, in 1583, that he was in possession of part of a manor in Woolbeding, with a considerable estate attached to it. He left five daughters, his coheirs, the eldest of whom married Edmund Grey, of Heyshot. Sir John Mill, Bart., having married the heiress of the latter, the whole property was re-united, and the manor of Camois Court again became entire. The Registers contain numerous entries relating to the Mill family.

WOOLBEDING REGISTERS.

BAPTISMS:—

	Mildred, dau. of Will. Gray, gent., and Joan	17 July, 1629
born 24 Dec.,	Barbara do. do.	1 Jan., 1632
	Elizb. do. do.	23 Jan., 1633
born 25 March,	Edmund, son do. do.	27 Ap., 1635
born 25 Sept.,	Peter, s. do. do.	2 Oct., 1636
b. 27 Feb.,	Andrew do. do.	4 March, 1638
	John, s. of Sir John Mill, Bart., and Margaret	9 July, 1681
b. 8 March,	Margaret, d. of Dowse Fuller and Jane ...	17 March, 1687
b. 31 Jan.,	Dowse, s. of do. do.	1 Feb., 1688
	Thos., s. of do. do.	1 Dec., 1688
	John, s. of Sir Richard Mill and Margaret	... 20 May, 1719
b. 5 Jan.,	Henry, s. of do. do.	5 Jan., 1720
	Charles do. do.	8 July, 1722
	Mary, d. of do. do.	31 Dec., 1723
b. 15 Feb.,	Robert, s. of do. do.	15 Feb., 1726
	Named afterwards in the church Sandys ..	20 June, 1727

MARRIAGES:—

Sir John Mill, Bart., and Mrs. Margaret Gray	... 17 June, 1679
Mr. Dowse Fuller and Mrs. Jane Gray	... 5 Aug., 1682

BURYALS:—

Joan, w. of Will. Gray, Esq.	11 June, 1638
Wm. Gray, Esq.	22 Feb., 1644
Thos. Gray, Esq.	8 Dec., 1651
Mildred Gray	8 Aug., 1654
John s. of Sir John Mill, Bart., and Margaret	... 13 July, 1681
Mrs. Margaret, w. of Thos. Gray, Esq. ...	8 May, 1682
Thos. Mill, gent.	2 Dec., 1685
Thos. Gray, Esq.	12 July, 1703
Mrs. Jane, w. of Dowse Fuller, Esq. ...	23 Ap., 1715
Mrs. Margaret Fuller, of Stedham ...	28 Ap., 1717
Sir Richd. Mill, Bart.	23 May, 1760
Ogle Rigge, Esq., of Easebourne	8 Dec., 1766

MONUMENTS:—

Dame Magt. Mill, w. of Sir Richd. M., Bart., d. of Rob. Knollys, Esq., of Grove Place, Southampton, had 5 sons and 5 daurs., 9 surviving; died 11 Oct., 1744, aged 56. Her dau. Mary, died 8 March, 1737, aged 14.

Sir Richd. Mill, Bart., d. 16 May, 1760, aged 70, erected by his eldest son.

Wm. Dodsworth, Esq., 2nd s. of Thos. D., Esq., of Thornton Wotton, in Yorkshire, md. Martha, youngest dau. of Sir Ried. Mill, Bart., of Woolbeding. He died 20 Sept., 1773, aged 44. Capt. in 54 Regt.

Barbara, w. of Edmund Gray, rector of Woolbeding, died 16 May. Year not given.

Eliz., w. of Ogle Rigges, Esq., of Hollist, in Easebourne, dau. of Michael Musgrave, of psh. of Christchurch, in N. Virginia, who was brother to Rev. Thos. Musgrave, rector of this psh.; she died 23 Jan., 1762, aged 62.

Ogle Rigges, late of Hollist, in Easebourne, Esq., d. 5 Dec., 1766, aged 79. Also Mercy, dau. of the above, d. 18 Oct., 1772. Also Ogle, son of above, d. 5 Feb., 1773, aged 37.

Yapton.

[ARUNDEL RAPE.
[AVISFORD HUND.

THE name of this place (which is equivalent to Eappa's town), is mentioned by Bede, but not in Domesday. More than one manor was connected with it, and with regard to its principal member, viz., Bilsham, we learn from the Testa de Nevill (p. 223, No. 61), that one quarter of a knight's fee was held by Phil. de Croft, and another quarter by Henry de Preston, of the Earl of Arundel of the Honour of Arundel, in 1241-2. This manor, now a tything of Yapton parish, was in the possession of a branch of the Shelley family in the sixteenth century, for we find Elizabeth Shelley died seized of a capital messuage called "Balsham," and a considerable amount of land appertaining to it.* In 1571, it was, together with the manors of Yapton Rectory and Yapton Shulbred, sold by Henry Fitz-Alan, the last Earl of Arundel of that name, to John Edmondes, alias Bawdewyne, in whose descendants they remained until the marriage of Charity, daughter and heir of Henry Edmondes, to Lawrence Elliott, of Busbridge, co. Surrey. In 1713 a release of these manors was made by the latter gentleman to John Marsh, for certain uses, though Mr. Elliott remained Lord of the manors until his death in 1726, three years after which date they passed to Samuel Marsh, Esq., whose exors. and devisees sold

Bilsham Manor.

Inq. p. m., 29 H.
VIII.

Vide Edmondes
ped. p. 140.

* A chapel was attached to the manor house.

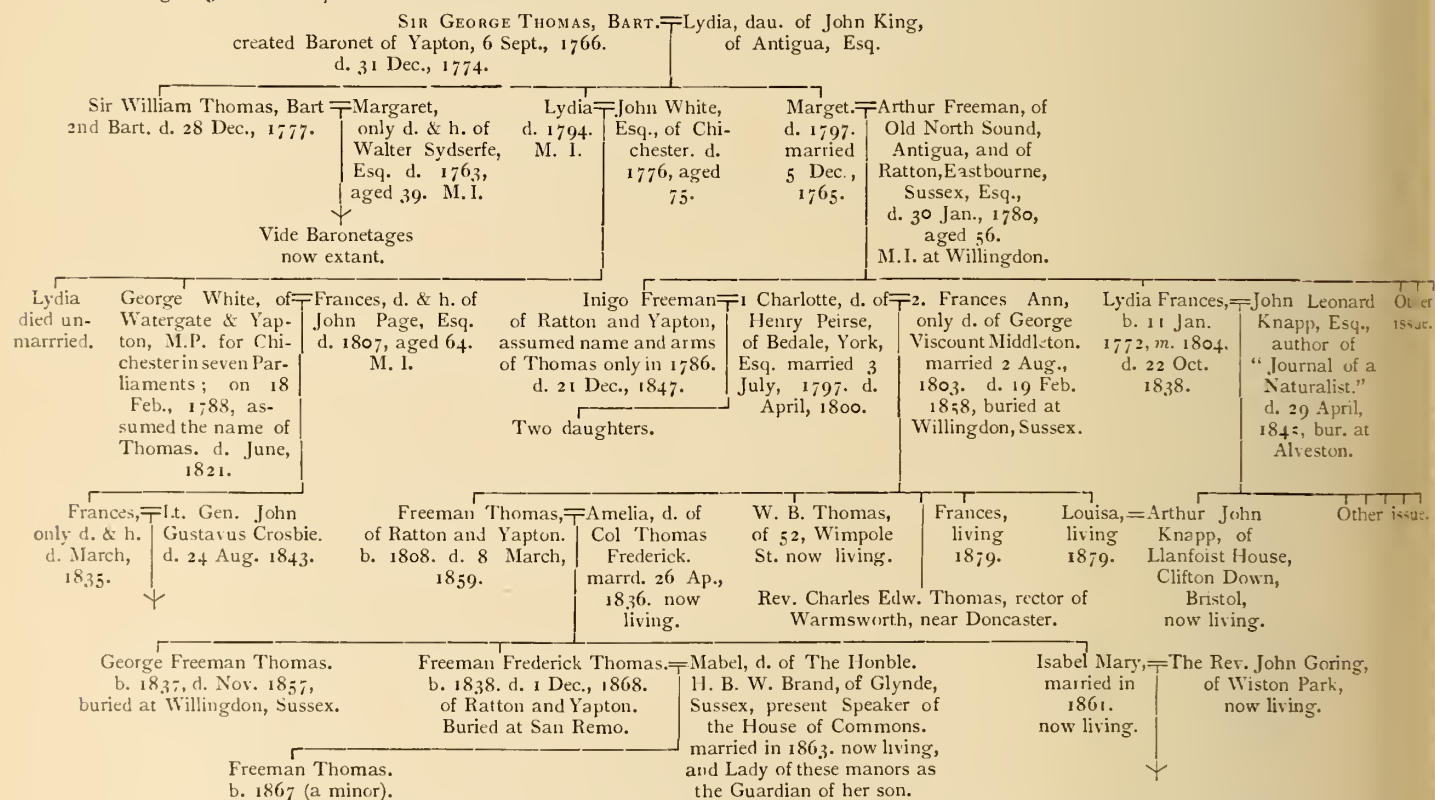
them in 1751, to George Thomas, Esq., afterwards created a Baronet.* On his son's death, in 1777, they devolved on George White, Esq., who took the name of Thomas on 18 Feb., 1788, pursuant to the directions of Sir George Thomas' will. On his death, without male issue, in June, 1821, they passed in accordance with the same will, to his first cousin, Inigo Freeman, alias Thomas, who died on 21 Dec., 1847, and from him they have descended to Freeman Thomas, a minor, born in 1865, whose mother, as testamentary guardian to her son, is for the present Lady of these manors. One of them, Yapton Shulbred, was for some time part of the possessions of Shulbrede Priory, in Linchmere parish, but no doubt came back into the possession of the Earls of Arundel at the Dissolution of religious houses.

See p. 138.

The following short sketch of pedigree will show how these manors have descended to their present owner:—

THOMAS PEDIGREE.

Arms:—Argent 3 Lions Ramp. Gules a Chief Azure.



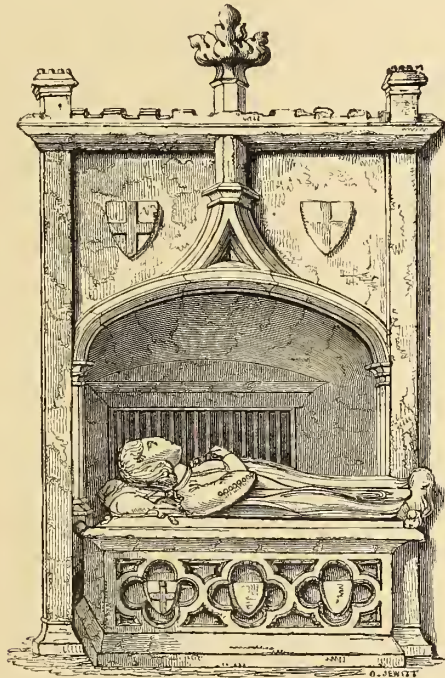
* Sir George, who died in 1774, was Governor of Pennsylvania, and afterwards of the Leeward Islands, and was created a Baronet, 6th Sept., 1766. By will he bequeathed his Sussex estates to the children of his two daughters after his son's death, thereby disinheriting his grandson, on account of his marriage with a Mdlle. Salle, a native of Geneva.

Yapton Place, a mansion of some pretension, was built originally by one of the Edmondes family, in connection with these manors, and in 1800 was re-constructed by Mr. Geo. White Thomas. It appears from a settlement made in Nov., 1829, empowering the trustees to take the building down and not to re-build it, to have been at that date almost entirely demolished. The only remains of it now in existence are the Pigeon House with its old garden in a field, on the eastern side of which, the present steward of the estate thinks the site may have been situated.

ex relat. Messrs.
Hunt, Currey,
& Nicholson, of
Lewes.

Gerecourt Manor (usually but incorrectly written Berecourt), owed services to Rever manor, in Tillington parish, and follows much the same descent as parts of Stopham did, from the Echingham family to William le Moyenne, and from him to the Zouche and Pelham families. The coheiress of the latter, Isabella, married John Covert, from whom it appears to have been purchased by the Edmondes family, and to have now become merged in the Yapton manors.

See p. 239.



EFFIGY ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE SOUTH CHANCEL OF THE CHURCH OF WISTON, 1836.

APPENDIX No. 1.

The Braose Ped. under Wiston.

ASSIZE ROLL, 7 EDW. I. YORK. $\left. \begin{array}{c} N \\ I \\ 6 \end{array} \right\} 1.$

Sussex } Richard de Breus brings an action against William de Breus and
York. } William son of Alina formerly wife of William de Breus, on a
plea that they should appear to warranty to him the Manor of
Thorgramby, which John de Steyngrave claims as his right. As
they did not appear precepts were issued to the sheriffs of Sussex
and Bucks to summon them. The Sheriff of Sussex was ordered
to summon William de Breus and the Sherif of Bucks to summon
William son of Alina.

The above points to the fact that the mother of William the last baron, who
during his father's lifetime resided chiefly in Co. Bucks, was named *Alina*, and not
Isabel as asserted in all printed pedigrees of the de Braose family. From the
Assize Roll York $\left. \begin{array}{c} N \\ 1 \\ 13 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ m. } 20^d \text{ below, there can be little doubt but that she was} \\ \text{a de Multon, so that the younger William who was the} \\ \text{last baron, and had no son, has hitherto had his mother} \end{array}$
accredited to him for his wife.

ASSIZE ROLLS, YORK. $\left. \begin{array}{c} N \\ I \\ 13 \end{array} \right\} \begin{array}{l} 3 \text{ m. } 20^d \\ 20 \text{ Edw. I.} \end{array}$

Assizes at York.

Alice who was the wife of Richard de Breuse claims against Thomas de
Multon of Gillesland a third part of the manor of Thurgranby as dower.

Thomas says that he does not hold the manor entirely, as Geoffrey de
Hertenpol holds part thereof;
and as to the residue, Matilda who was the wife of Thomas de Multon grand-
mother of the Defendant, who is her heir, brought a writ of entry in the King's
Court touching this manor against Roger de Coleville and Margaret his wife,
claiming it as her inheritance, and alleging that Roger and Margaret did not
enter until after the demise which Thomas formerly her husband made thereof
to *William de Breusse*.

In answer to which writ, Roger and Margaret called to warranty the said Richard formerly husband of the said Alice, who warranted to them [*ei* for *eis*] in the same Court, and called to warranty *William de Breusse* and *William his son*, who warranted to him and called to warranty Thomas [father of Defendant] son of Thomas de Multon, who warranted to them and the Court adjudged that Matilda should recover &c. so that Alice cannot now claim to be dowered of the said manor.

How this action terminated does not appear. The Defendant in one place again states that Richard de Breusse's estate in the manor accrued to him by the deed [factum] of William de Breusse.

APPENDIX No. 2.

WISTON DE BRAOSE PED. P.

This *William de Braose*, who is said by previous writers on this family to have married *Eleanor* (reputed by them to be sister and heir to John de Barent, though of this there is no proof whatever that we have been able to discover), was born probably between 9 and 14 Edw. I., as in Feet of Fines for Sussex for the former year, Bundle i., No. 100, Hilary Term, is one between Amicia de Rivers Countess of Devon, and William de Breous, concerning the manors of Cheseworth, &c. The Countess grants to W. de B. for term of his life, with remainder to Richard his son in tail then to Peter, Richard's brother in tail, then to Margaret their sister in tail &c.; William gave £300 for this grant, but in Feet of Fines for same County, Bundle ii., No. 5, 14 Edw. I., Easter Term, is one between William de Breuse and Henry de Wyteweye for the manors of Wassington, &c., in which Henry granted for life to William then to *Richard* his son in tail, then to *Peter* brother of said Richard in tail, then to *William, Junior*, brother of Peter in tail, then to right heirs of the said William de B. Assuming that he was born after the 9th and before the 14th of Edw. I., gives a margin of six years, 20 Nov., 1280, to 20 Nov., 1286. Now to turn to the de Barent family, whose heiress the above William is reputed to have married, we have a clear descent of that family with proofs down to one Roger de Barent, who died on 23 April, 29 Edw. III. [1355], leaving a son John, then aged 20, of whom no further notice is ever taken, and we think this is explained by the fact of his father Roger having granted all his manors and lands in England and Wales, excepting Chiltington and Sloghtre in Sussex, to the King; this grant is dated at London, 1st July, 1344, Edw. III., eleven years before his death, amongst the witnesses to it occur the names of Ralph, Bp. of Bath and Wells, and *Thomas de Brewes*. On the 1st Nov., 1357, two years and six months (about) after Roger's death, the following grant by the King to Peter de Braose

Inq. p.m., 31 Edw.
III., 1s Nos. 46.

was made, this Peter was styled yeoman (Valettus) to the King, and from various transactions between himself and his Majesty, was evidently a prime favourite of the latter.

PATENT ROLL, 31 EDW. III., 3 PT. III., M. I.

In consideration of 1000 marks, whereof Peter de Brewosa has by the King's command paid 850 to the prioress and sisters of Dertford, and the rest to the said Peter, the King has remitted, given and granted to the said Peter and Joan his wife the manors of Wistneston, Assehurst, Chiltyngton, Sloughtre, Hyen and Yryngham (which the King had of the gift of Roger Bavent le Fitz). To hold in tail of said Peter, and in default remainder to *Peter* son of *Thomas de Brewosa* in tail male, then to the right heirs of said Peter de B. (the grantee) with various liberties (free chase, wreck of the sea, &c.), 1st Nov. [1357].

From the above we come to certain facts, such as that William de Braose, the generally reported husband of Eleanor de Bavent, was born before 1286, whereas she was probably not born much before 1330, if she was heir to her brother John. The following extract from document will prove that Peter de Braose, their reputed son, was, as early as 1344, old enough to be married and hold property of his own:—

PATENT ROLL, 20 EDW. III., PT. II., M. 30.

Whereas Peter de Brewese and Joan his wife lately enfeoffed the King of the Manor of Whitford in Co. Devon. The King re-grants the same to the said Peter and Joan, with all issues and profits arising during the time they have been in the King's hands. Dated at Porcestre 20 May [1347].

PATENT ROLL, 20 EDW. III., PT. II., M. 1.

Whereas the King's Yeoman (Vallettus) Peter de Brewose & Joan his wife by their Charter granted their Manor of Qwytford in co. Devon with the moiety of the hundred of Colyton to the King and his heirs, as fully as held by Lady Ada de Saundford grandmother (*avia*) of the said Joan, the King re-grants to them and their heirs. 16 August [1347].

The above Charter appears in

CLOSE ROLL, 18 EDW. III., PT. II., M. 22^d

Charter of Peter de Brewose and Joan his wife granting to King Edward all their manor of Qwytford in Devon with a moiety of the Hundred of Colyton, &c., to hold as freely as the Lady Ada de Saundford grandmother of the said Joan. Dated 2nd July at Westminster [1344].

The next entry on this Close Roll is—

Grant by Roger Bavent Knight to King Edward of his lands & manors in England and Wales dated at London 1 July [1344.] as given *ante*.

It would appear, then, that genealogists only are responsible for the existence of an Eleanor de Bavent as heiress to this family out of another branch, for in 43 Edw. III., a Peter de Bavent, of Billesby, co. Lincoln, died and left two daurs. and coheirs, viz., *Eleanor* and *Cecily* (see Inq. p.m., Pt. i., 1st Nos. 6), the former aged 18, the latter 15. These two ladies married respectively Marmaduke de Lumlee and William Chamberlein, both of whom appear, from a Close Roll, 5 Ric. II., m. 27, to have left issue.

APPENDIX No. 3.

It is necessary to draw attention to this Mary de Braose. Her place in the pedigree has never been satisfactorily determined, but from certain facts, such as that she herself, as Countess Marshall, had charge of John de Braose the idiot's lands, in co. Lincoln, and that after her death her son John de Cobham had, and from the date of her death, it seems more than probable that we have assigned the right place to her. That she was not the widow of William de Braose who died in 1290, has been already sufficiently proved.

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS.

— 0 —

P. 3.—In the Juxon pedigree, Thomas Juxon, of Chichester, London, and sometime of Somerton, co. Oxon, had the m. prebend, &c., of East Marden, co. Sussex, demised to him in 1631 by his brother William for three lives.—*Burrell MSS.* 5690, pp. 8-12.

P. 4, line 2 in second note†, between the words whose and father, insert “grand.”

„ line 1 in third note‡, after Albourne, insert “and the manor of Bishops Hurst.”

P. 6, “Westergate House,” line 3 from bottom.—Since this account was printed, the Rev. Sir George Shiffner has sold this house to the Honble. Richard Denman, who is now the owner.

P. 14.—For “Smith” throughout this page, read “Smyth.” After the last word on page—“features”—read “it is the property of Sir Walter B. Barttelot, Bart., M.P.”

P. 23.—Barlavington—for “Bury Hundred,” read “Rotherbridge Hundred.”

P. 25.—In second note, line 3, for “Aliva,” read “Alina.”

Cartwright's
Bramber,
p. 217.

P. 26.—To the end of Beeding, in the middle of this page, add, **KINGS BARNS**, though situated in this parish, is in the tything of Bidlington, in Bramber parish [*see* p. 49]; it is said to have derived its appellation from being the grange attached to the residence of the Saxon kings, being situated immediately under the walls of Bramber Castle. The manor, which extends into Bramber, Steyning, and Ashurst parishes, has followed the descent of Bramber Castle to the present Duke of Norfolk. The demesne lands, containing about 470 acres, were sold in 1639 by Thos., Earl of Arundel, to Richard Rychant, Esq., for £7,366. From his descendants they passed to Leonard Gale, Esq., who left three daughters, of whom Philadelphia, having married James Clitherow, Esq., of New Brentford, had, on a division, this estate allotted to her. Colonel Clitherow is the descendant of the above, and the present owner. In the deed of 1639 mention is made of a bank called Heathen Buryal.

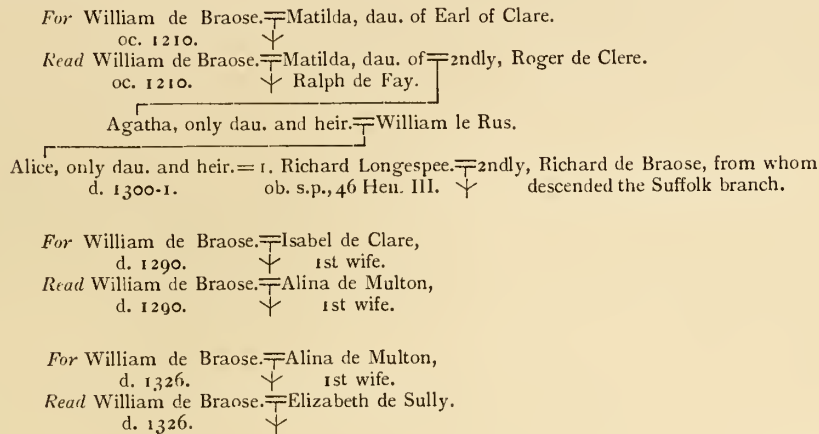
Inq. p.m.,
3 Edw. II.,
No. 17.

P. 38, line 22, dele “In 16 Edw. III.” Line 26, after “only,” insert—Mabel, the heiress of the Papillon family, alienated this manor to Roesia Wheghelton, who alienated it to Henry de Clere, who died in 3 Edw. II., when his sister Isabel, wife of Henry atte Houke, aged 25, was found his heir. Writ dated 17 Dec. [1309].

P. 43.—Pedigrees of De Haia, &c., &c., Maude, 3rd wife of Thomas de Poynings, instead of “re-married Hugh Halsham,” read Matilda re-married John, son of John Halsham by his 2nd wife Matilda. After “inq. p.m.,” read 31 Hen. VI., No. 28—John Halsham, æt. 22, was found her son and heir.

P. 47. Translation of Royal Letter given in note, by Mr. J. M. Lloyd.—“Concerning Lord William de Braose, whatever may be told you, know for certain that on the day after the Feast of Philip and James the Apostles, at a certain manor called Crokein he was reduced to Crokin, that is, hung on a certain tree, and that not secretly, nor by night, but openly and in broad daylight before eight hundred persons of the country and more, called together to view this pitiable and woeful spectacle, and of many of the law summoned there, and those especially (were called and summoned) to whom William de Braus Senior and his sons were hostile by reason of injury inflicted on their ancestors whether recent or otherwise.”

In the de Braose pedigree, facing p. 48, there are several errors arising from copying old printed accounts of this family which are all most incorrect:—



P. 52, line 5 from bottom, *for* cousin *read* great nephew. Line 4 from bottom, *for* Reynold *read* Herberd; and in margin add Inq. p.m., 1 Ric. II., No. 4, on John Brocas.

P. 61, line 3 from bottom, *for* Carruthers *read* McCarogher. We owe an apology to Dr. McCarogher for this very careless oversight.

P. 62, last line after house, read "and is now the property of the Duke of Richmond."

ex relat. Mr. Ben-
 nett, of Woking-
 ham.

P. 63, in note 5, dele (*see Appledram*).

P. 70.—In note 5, line 2, *for his*, read *the*, and after marriage, insert *of his ancestor*.

P. 71.—Gratwick, since our account was written, has been purchased by Mr. S. Copestake, of Shermanbury.

ex relat.
 Capt. Glubb.

Wodringfold—Mr. Smith, after purchasing it for £18,000, and spending above £14,000 on it—has re-sold for little more than £400 over the original purchase money to

For Ockenden read Oakendean.

In Ernle pedigree, facing p. 75, John Ernle, of Burton—H. S. for Wilts, 1424, read 1524.

P. 96.—Margesson Pedigree, *for* Mary, baptized 14 July, 1637, died unmar., read mar. John Wicker, of Horsham; *for* Elizabeth, bap. 1 May, 1644, died unmar., read mar. John Michell, of Shipley, who d. 1715, leaving issue.

ex relat. Henry
 Wagner, Esq.

P. 98, line 8, after Fittleworth, after land insert "called Fittleworth Wood Springs and Hessians Farms."

ex relat. Sir W. B.
 Barttelot, Bt., M.P.

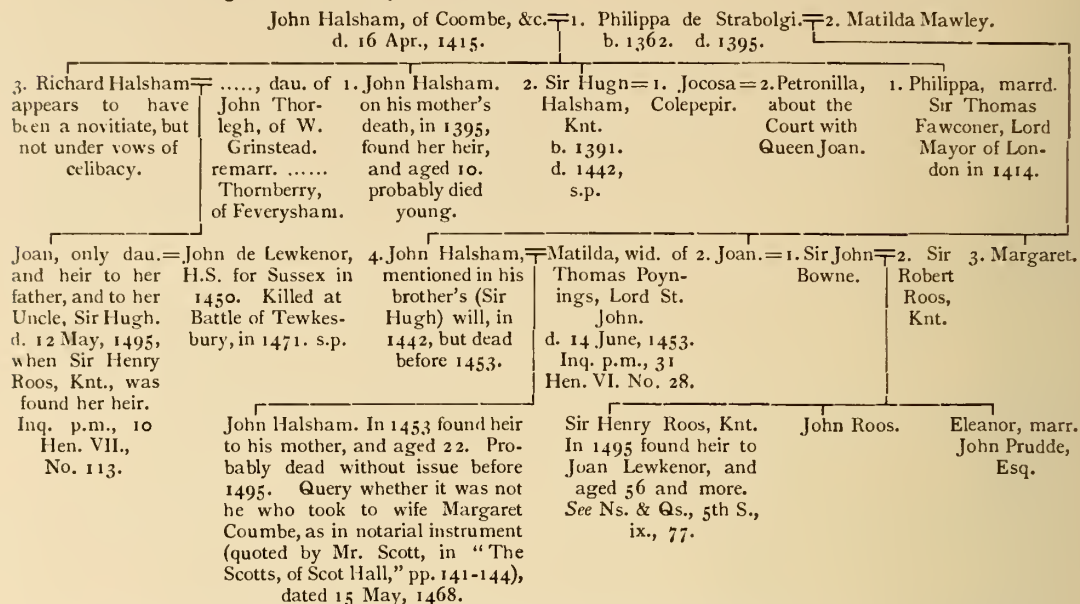
P. 101, 7 and 8 lines from bottom, *for* Capt. ? W. Nelson Howard, R.N., read George Henty, Esq. At end of page add Edmund Sadler married the last of this ancient family, and has two sons now living.

ex relat. Mr. Ben-
 nett, of Denton
 House, Woking-
 ham.

P. 107, line 6 from bottom, *for* "the head," read "a scion."

P. 109, line 3, *for* "Shelleys," read "Shirleys."

The Halsham Pedigree must be re-adjusted as follows:—



The surmise in the text that Sir Ralph Percy did not marry Philippa de Strabolgi is confirmed by two Inquisitions, 19 Ric. II., No. 31, and 1 Hen. IV., pt. i., No. 6.

P. 112.—After line 2, add "Sir Walter B. Barttlelot, Bart., M.P., is now the owner of half the manor, and is patron of the living."

P. 116, line 20.—For "son," read "kinsman and heir."

Shiprods—since writing our account of this place it has been purchased by Mr. S. Copestake, of Shermanbury.

Chestham Manor was sold by Mr. Scott, not to Mr. Copestake as we have stated, but to Mr. Coveney, of Swanscombe, co. Kent, who has since died and left it to his nephew, Mr. Ross, now living there.

P. 126.—For correct reading of the Bettesworth Pedigree as given on this page, refer to that on p. 182.

P. 127.—To the end of West Itchenor add "Since this was written Lord George has died, and the manor has reverted to the Duke of Richmond."

In the Pedigree of May, facing page 137, Judith, 2nd wife of Sir Humphrey May, *dele* re-married Sir Robert Bennett, &c. In the next descent, James May, of Couldrie, should be the only son of Sir Humphrey's first marriage; the other children were all by his second wife.

P. 145, line 14.—For "Chanton," read "Chancton."

P. 176, line 11 from bottom—For "Royalist," read "Parliamentarian."

In Apsley Pedigree, facing p. 176, in fourth descent after Michael Apsley, read buried at Pulborough, 13 February, 1605-6. After the account of Alice, married in 1594, &c., read bap. at Warminghurst, 10 August, 1570. Also in account of Mary 1st w. of Geo. Apsley, read Holton for Hollow.

In next descent, after Geo. Apsley, 2nd son, read bap. at Pulborough 9 Sept., 1596, and after Edward Apsley, for bap. at Pulborough, 9 Sept., 1596, read 11 June, 1601, and there buried 9 Nov. 1667.

In pedigree of Naldrett, facing p. 183, after Richard Hasler, of Shrimpney, read (s. of Richard Hasler, who was baptized at Wisborough Green, 31 May, 1763, and Jane, his wife.)

ex relat.
Capt. Glubb.

P. 189.—At the end of our account of Shermanbury Manor, in the place of "who now enjoys it," read "in 1876 sold it to Mr. S. Copestake, the present proprietor."

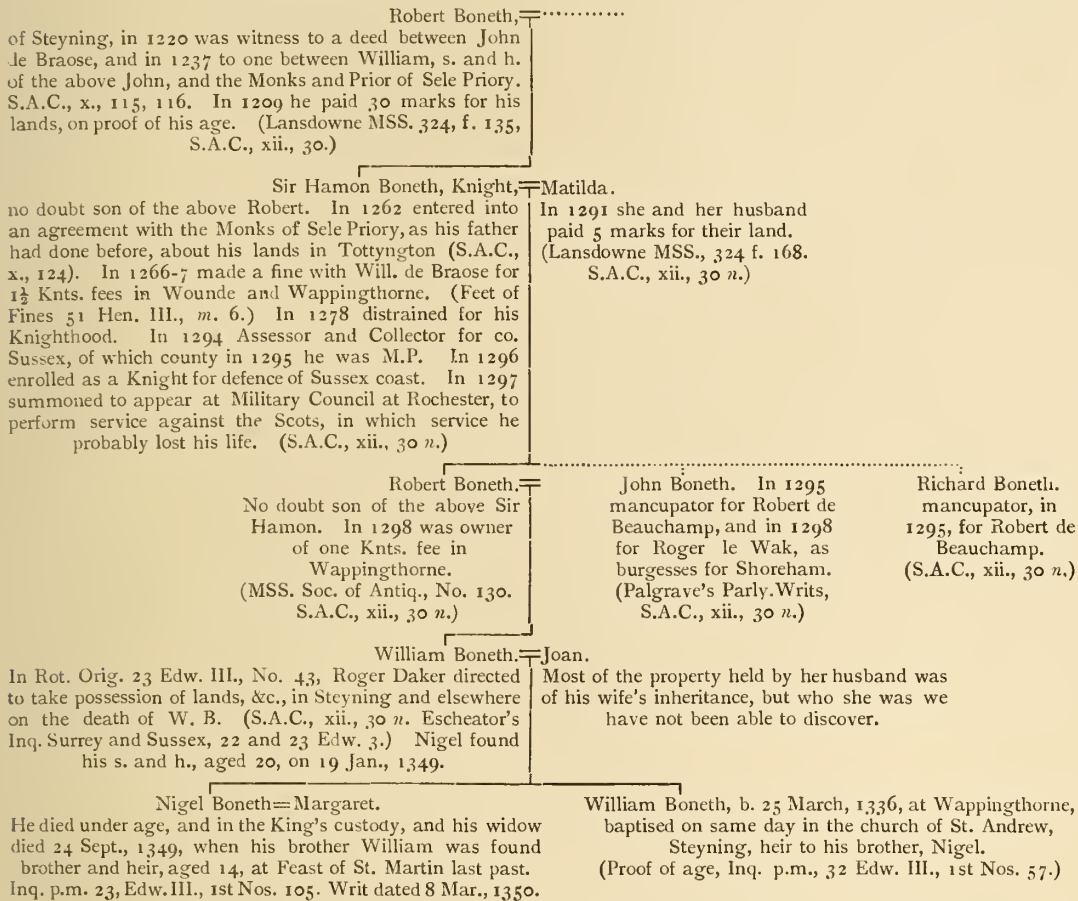
ex relat.
Capt. Glubb.

P. 190.—To the end of the account of Shermanbury Parish add:—THE GRANGE, a large stone mansion, inclosing a brick one, was built about 1840 by Mr. John Hoper, of Lewes (*see note, p. 71, for account of his family*). On his death it passed to Richard Hoper, of Cowfold, who has since sold it to Mr. Godman, the present (1879) proprietor, who has also purchased the farms Wymarks and Mealhogs.

ib.

P. 214, line 19, for "its" read "that."

To this page the following pedigree of the Boneth family should have been added.



P. 219.—In Barttelot pedigree, facing this page, in the last descent to Edmund Musgrave, add, Lieutenant 7 Royal Fusileers, and to Walter George *dele* Lt. and write Captain.

P. 260.—On last line for "it," read "him."

P. 262.—To the end of the account of Hasfold add:—On the death of the Honble. Mrs. Vernon Harcourt, it was purchased by Mr. Schroeter, of Tedfold, Billingham, who died 9 Jan., 1876, leaving it to his son Mr. C. W. Schroeter, the present proprietor.

Malham Ashfield is at the present time owned by Mr. John Napper of Ifold House, Kirdford, whilst Arfold is owned by Mr. John Napper, of Lee Farm, Pulborough. There is no relationship between these two Mr. John Nappers.

P. 263.—In the de Braose pedigree, facing this page, 1st descent, for Agnes de Morls, read Agnes de Moels.

Index.

Names in *Italics* have their Arms given.
 „ in SMALL CAPITALS are the headings of Pedigrees.
 „ between Parentheses () are Maiden Names.

Names between Brackets [] are Titles or Surnames to Titles.
 = signifies "married to a."
 Numbers with *asterisks* refer to folding Pedigrees.

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